ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, *Friday, January 31, 1930.*

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAMS.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at West Malvern Vicarage, Worcestershire, to MARJORIE, wife of the REV. J. E. C. ADAMS—a son.

AYLMER.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at The Gate House, Coxtie Green, Essex, to NANCY, wife of CAPTAIN HENRY GERALD AYLMER—a daughter.

BURROWS.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 6, Holly Lodge-gardens, Highgate, to GWENDOLINE, the wife of HAROLD BURROWS—a son.

CORRIE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, to BERTA (*née* Bolden), wife of BASIL CORRIE, The Knoll, Chertsey—a son.

DARE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at "Calabar," Fetcham, Surrey, to the wife of MAJOR J. DARE, M.C., Sierra Leone Survey (late The Loyal Regiment)—a son.

FIDGEON.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Northolme, The Avenue, Potters Bar, to HILDA, wife of CHARLES E. FIDGEON—a son.

GAY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, to the wife (*née* Hanmer) of S. E. GAY, Humphrey's Cross, Rye—a son.

HASTINGS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 19, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, to PHYLLIS CLARA (*née* Taylor), wife of DONALD PIERRE HASTINGS—a son.

MEYRICK.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Clayfurlong, Kemble, Glos., to IVY, wife of CAPT. T. F. MEYRICK, 15/19th Hussars—a daughter.

OLVER.—On Jan. 27, 1930, to NORA, wife of G. C. OLVER, of 13B, Belmont-park, S.E.13—a son.

PEPYS.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Orcombeleigh, Exmouth, to HELEN FORBES (*née* Black), wife of MAJOR C. PEPYS, D.S.O., M.C., of Duke's, Bradninch—a son.

PERCIVAL.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Singleton, Lancs, to GWYNETH MARGARET (PEG), wife of NEVILLE PERCIVAL—a son.

PLACE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Sowber Gate, Northallerton, to TOM and DOROTHY F. PLACE—a son.

PRESLAND.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Beckenham, to EILEEN (*née* MacCallum), wife of REGINALD PRESLAND—a son.

WALES.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at "Greenways," Tunbridge Wells, to ELIZABETH NELLIE (BETTY), wife of GEORGE H. WALES—a son (BRIAN CHARLES).

WALLIS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 14, Gerald-road, S.W.1, to MARJORY and TOM WALLIS—a son.

WOOD.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at The White House, St. Leonards Hill, Windsor, to OLIVE (*née* Murray), wife of CHARLES R. WOOD—a son.

MARRIAGES

CHALMERS : FOX.—On King Charles's Day, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Putney, RONALD WARD SILVESTER CHALMERS, elder son of the late J. H. Chalmers, of Moretonhampstead, and of Mrs. Chalmers, to IRENE FOX, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fox, of Barnsley.

DICKINSON : COOPER.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Llandysilio, F. G. C. DICKINSON, D.O., N. Nigeria, to HESTER MAY (POY) COOPER, widow of P. Cooper, O.B.E., P.C., Uganda.

DOUGLAS : MILFORD-SMITH.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, MAJOR ARCHIBALD J. A. DOUGLAS, late The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to DOROTHY, only daughter of Mrs. E. MILFORD-SMITH, 11, Hill-street, Knightsbridge.

JONES : SIBARY.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Jos, Northern Nigeria, ATHOL F. JONES, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Langton, Woodford Wells, Essex, to JEAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS SIBARY, of Nice, formerly of Singapore.

LEVY : CASTLE.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 17, Kensington Palace-gardens, W., by the Rev. Harold Reinhart, HENRY LEVY, son of Mr. Hiram Levy, of Montreal, Canada, to KATHLEEN ALICE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Seligman and widow of DR. WALTER F. CASTLE, D.S.C., M.R.C.P.

PARKER : MARTIN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Kensington Register Office, CHARLES SWINTON PARKER, son of the late John A. Parker, of Calcutta, and of Mrs. Parker, of Bath, to IRENE LEONORA MARTIN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nicoll Preece.

ROCH : WARREN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, JOHN ALLEYNE ROCH, of Pembroke, to MARGARET GUNDRED, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. WARREN, of Nottingham.

DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Cosgrove Priory, Northants, ISABELLA, wife of the late J. J. ATKINSON, daughter of the late William Orme Foster, of Apley Park, in her 81st year. Funeral at Cosgrove, 12 noon, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

BARTON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, in a nursing home at Winchester, after an operation, HELEN ELIZABETH, daughter of the late JOHN EVERARD BARTON, of Astley Hall, Worcestershire.

BODLEY.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Merton House, Marlborough-road, Bournemouth, ISABELLA AGNES BODLEY, aged 93. Funeral service, St. Ambrose Church, Bournemouth, to-morrow (Saturday), 3.30 p.m. Interment Wimborne-road Cemetery.

BONE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, GEOFFREY FOSTER, dearly loved husband of ADENA BONE, of Ben Hay, Plymstock, and youngest son of the late Foster John Bone, of Belmont, Stoke, Devonport, aged 38.

BRISTOW.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Torquay, JOHN GRIFFIN BRISTOW, of 160, Queen's-gate, S.W., and 1, Copthall-buildings, E.C.2, the dearly loved husband of Sophie M. Bristow, aged 76. Funeral service at Putney Vale Cemetery, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

BURNAND.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly, at Jhansi, India, after polo, CAPTAIN RONALD FLEMING BURNAND, 18th K.E.O. Cavalry.

BUTT.—On Jan. 28, 1930, suddenly, from heart failure, at 1B, White Gables, Wood Vale, JOHN HERBERT, fourth and last surviving son of the late WILLIAM BUTT, of Exmouth. Funeral 11 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Peter's, Dulwich Common.

CARR.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Uppingham, HENRY CARR, late of St. Petersburg, in his 92nd year.

CLARKSON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, passed peacefully away, at Cliffiands, Dumpton Park-drive, Broadstairs, MARGARET ELIZABETH CLARKSON, in her 74th year. Funeral at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, at 1.30 p.m. to-day (Friday), followed by interment at Hither Green Cemetery. Flowers can be sent to St. Mildred's Vicarage, Lee, or to Cliffiands, Broadstairs.

CORBETT.—On Jan. 28, 1930, after a short illness, CATHERINE CORBETT, of 30, Riggindale-road, Streatham, aged 87. Greatly mourned by all her nephews and nieces.

ELLIS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at a nursing home in London, of peritonitis, WILLIAM McDONOGH ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of "Greenbanks," Woldingham, Surrey, and late of Bath, Somerset. No flowers, by request.

ELMSLIE.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ELLEN (NELLIE), fond wife of the late BAYNTUN ELMSLIE, aged 75. She has joined her loved one again. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, Feb. 3, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to 114, Knightsbridge.

ERHARDT.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Naples, CARL FRIEDRICH MARTIN CHRISTIAN ERHARDT, peacefully, in his 84th year. Cremation took place in Florence on Jan. 25.

ESSEX.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Bournemouth, MALCOLM ESSEX, of "Highbury," Bodorgan-road, late Captain, 7th Batt. The Worcestershire Regt., formerly of Leigh Lodge, Leigh, Worcestershire, aged 60. Funeral at Trinity Church, Bournemouth, 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday).

FOX STRANGWAYS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Tiverton, Devon, HENRIETTA FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late REV. H. FOX STRANGWAYS, sometime Rector of Silverton.

FRANKENBURG.—On Jan. 29, 1930, FRANCES ANNE, widow of ALDERMAN I. FRANKENBURG, J.P., of Salford.

GIBSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1930, at The Warren House, Wrington, Somerset, JAMES THORNTON GIBSON, J.P., in his 66th year. Funeral at Wrington to-day (Friday).

GLAISTER.—On Jan. 28, 1930, fortified by the last Sacraments of the Church, FRANCIS HARVEY GLAISTER, Priest, Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Kettering. R.I.P. No flowers.

GORE BROWNE.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Hove, Miss FLORENCE GORE BROWNE, of Strathfieldsaye, Guildford.

GREEN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 15A, Samos-road, Anerley, FREDERICK EDWARD BRAMBLE GREEN, aged 60 years. Service at Holy Trinity Church, Croydon-road, Anerley, 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Crystal Palace District Cemetery, Elmers End-road, Anerley, 12 o'clock.

HAVELOCK-DAVIES.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at the Catholic Military Hospital, Yorks, CAPTAIN PHILIP HAVELOCK-DAVIES, M.C., B.A., Oxon, R.T.C., dearly loved son of Mrs. Havelock-Davies, of Ealing, and of the late Dr. Havelock-Davies, of Brighton.

JENNER.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at a London hospital, REGINALD WILLIAM PENFOLD, the dearly loved husband of MABEL MARION JENNER. Funeral at Teddington Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 10.45 o'clock.

McKECHNIE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Glasgow, ALEXANDER BALFOUR McKECHNIE, R.S.W., of The Red House, Milliken Park, Renfrewshire, son of the late Dr. William McKechnie, M.D., of Paisley. Funeral to-day (Friday), to Woodside Cemetery, Paisley. Friends desirous of meeting cortege at cemetery kindly notify Wm. Young, Ltd., 4, Gordon-street, Paisley. Motors will wait at St. George's Church, Glasgow, till 2 p.m. Cortege due at cemetery 2.30 p.m.

MACPHERSON.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Weybridge, ELIZA A. C. MACPHERSON, daughter of Major Macpherson, of Bath, aged 84 years.

MEREDITH.—On Jan. 27, 1930, on the slopes of Davos, LEWIS LEON MEREDITH, the beloved husband of Cissie Meredith.

"He died as he lived—a sportsman."

METCALF.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly, ERNEST JACKSON METCALF, West Africa House. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) St. Nicholas, Shepperton-on-Thames, at 1.30. Flowers may be sent to Garstin's Chapel 11, Baker-street, W.

NEWTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1930, at 13, Willowbridge-road, Canonbury, N.1, EDWIN TULLEY NEWTON, F.R.S., late of the Geological Survey, Jermyn-street, husband of Florence Rostna Newton, in his 90th year. Service at above address on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 11.40, to be followed by interment at Islington Cemetery, East Finchley.

DEATHS (continued)

PHYTHIAN-ADAMS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1930, at her residence, Hazelrigg, Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, JANE ELIZABETH, widow of EDWARD CHARLES PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, sometime Rector of Dyndor, Hereford, aged 75. R.I.P. No flowers, please.

PIDGEON.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Heatherhurst, Wimbledon Common, JANE MARY, widow of DANIEL PIDGEON, of The Long House, Leatherhead. Cremation Golder's Green, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by her wish.

PILKINGTON.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Parkmore, County Antrim, A. J. PILKINGTON, J.P., second son of the late H. M. Pilkington, Esq., D.L., of Tore, County Westmeath. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), leaving Parkmore at 11 a.m., arriving Cushendall at 12 noon.

READING.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at 32, Curzon-street, W., ALICE, MARCHIONESS OF READING, G.B.E., C.I. Funeral at Golders Green Jewish Cemetery, Hoop-lane, Golders Green, on Sunday next, Feb. 2, at 12 noon. Memorial service at the Upper Berkeley-street Synagogue on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 4.30 p.m.

RICHARDSON.—On Jan. 30, 1930, JOHN RICHARDSON, of 11, Hallowell-road, Northwood, Middlesex, in his 75th year. Funeral Northwood Cemetery, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

SHEPPARD.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Lowlands, Roscrea, MAJOR H. G. SHEPPARD, J.P., late of Leinster Regiment, and of Clifton, Roscrea.

SUNDERLAND.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Irish Meadow, Ludlow, BRIAN SUNDERLAND, of Ravensden Grange, Bedford, only son of the late Lt.-Col. T. J. Sunderland, J.P., aged 48 years. Funeral at Ravensden Church to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

TREMEARNE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Lowestoft, ALLEN SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, last son of Capt. Anthony King Newman Tremearne (East India Merchantship Co.). R.I.P.

TUCKER.—On Jan. 28, 1930, result of motor accident, NORMAN, the dearly loved and only son of WILLIAM and MARION TUCKER, of Holly Lodge, Ormond-avenue, Hampton-on-Thames. Funeral, Wednesday, Feb. 5; first part of service 11.30 o'clock at St. Alban's Church, Teddington. Interment at Teddington Cemetery.

WHITING.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at the Officers' Red Cross Hospital, Brighton, as the result of war disabilities, ARTHUR THOMAS WHITING, aged 61. Funeral at the West Ham Cemetery, Forest Gate, 3 o'clock to-day (Friday).

WICKENDEN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Haslemere, FREDERICK WICKENDEN, formerly of Tunbridge Wells and Ashford, Kent, aged 73.

WILLIS.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Chalk-lane Cottage, Ashtead, HENRY, only son of the late HENRY WILLIS, of Horton Lodge, Epsom. Funeral at Ashtead Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

WOOLSTON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, accidentally drowned while fishing in Florida, GEORGE HENRY WOOLSTON, of New York, second son of the late John Woolston, of Wellingborough.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HEARN.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. J. HEARN, R.N., lost in the North Sea, in H.M. Submarine K 17, on Jan. 31, 1918, and in remembrance of the officers and men who died with him. R.I.P.

STOCKS.—To the memory of DAVID DE BEAUVOIR STOCKS, D.S.O., Légion d'Honneur, Royal Navy, who lost his life in K 4, and to all those who died with him, Jan. 31, 1918.

AGAR.—In tender and loving memory of my dear mother, who passed away at Little Coppice, Iver Heath, on Jan 31, 1928.—F. B.

"Upon the silent shore
Of Memory, images and precious thoughts,
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed."

BALKWILL.—To the sweet memory of "Queenie," EDITH ANDERTON BALKWILL, Rome, Jan. 31, 1917.—E. A. B.

DIMOLINE-JONES, of 11, Parkhurst-road, London. In loving and deeply grateful memory of our wonderful mother—Self Never, Others Always.

HANBURY-TRACY.—In devoted memory of my husband, ALFRED FRANCIS ALGERNON HANBURY-TRACY, Priest, late Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, who died at Crossdoney, Babbacombe, Torquay, on Jan. 31, 1929. R.I.P.

"They that lead many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

HANBURY-TRACY.—In loving memory of my grandfather, ALFRED HANBURY-TRACY, Jan. 31, 1929.—B. T.

IDE.—In loving memory of HENRY WILLIAM FITZGERALD IDE, died Jan. 31, 1929. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife.

The Parting lies behind, the Meeting lies before.

PEARSON.—In loving memory of my dearly loved husband, CAPTAIN GEORGE PEARSON, late "The Green Howards," died Jan. 31, 1927. R.I.P.

PEARSON.—In loving memory of my dearest father, CAPTAIN GEORGE PEARSON. Sweet Jesus, mercy. Our Lady of Dolours, pray for him. Jan. 31, 1927.

POPE.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM WIPPELL POPE, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., Jan. 31, 1926.

ROLL.—In ever-loving memory of our dear father, SIR JAMES ROLL, Bt., late of The Chestnuts, Wanstead, who passed away on Jan. 30, 1927.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee 6gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

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ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

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FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others is now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items: 45 bed-room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot £6 15s.; 20 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns.; 175 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen, from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfields to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with leather cushions, £4 15s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods recently the property of a well-known financier, removed here for convenience of sale, only in use six months, comprising contents of three bed rooms, dining room in Chippendale period, drawing room, lounge, &c. Bed room No. 1 comprising Italian figured walnut hand-made bed room suite, complete with twin beds and Staples springs, 36gns. the lot, cost double. Bed room No. 2, similar lot in French grey walnut, equally cheap. Dining room, magnificent three-piece cow hide suite, at 21gns., cost 35gns. Also super sprung settee fitted down cushions and two lounge chairs in linen, 16gns., worth 30gns. Dining room, comprising 5ft Serpentine hand-made sideboard, oval ball and claw dining table, set ball and claw hide seat chairs, lot £65, cost £120. Any of the above items sold separately.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30.

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PERSONAL

KEN.—You ignored the plans agreed upon and must bear the consequences.—Jack.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

MR. O. B. DEITER (Osteopath), having relinquished his appointment at Champneys, Tring, Herts, has ACQUIRED CONSULTING ROOMS at FLAT 1, 40, PARK-LANE, LONDON, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3357.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

ANCESTORS TRACED, descent or kinship proved. —R. J. Beevor, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing £2 2s. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London.

ACCOUNTANT and COMPANY SECRETARY, A.C.I.S., who has successfully held important executive posts, desires APPOINTMENT.—Write Box M.1243, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

A CONSTANT STREAM of SUFFERING CHILDREN seeks relief which daily becomes harder to give. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1, sorely needs help.

"I Would suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or making money."—From a retired Major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1).

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and commercial training establishments see "Educational" Column on page Four.

N.S.P.C.C. Means joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

SELF-CONTAINED GARDEN STUDIO to be LET. Unfurnished; bed-sitting room, studio with top light, kitchen, bath room, &c.; quiet and attractive situation; immediate possession.—G., Chelsea Studio, 416, Fulham-road, S.W.6.

4TH LONDON GENERAL.—All who knew KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL as the 4th London General are invited to send a postcard to the Chairman for a copy of Walrus No. 2.

ANTIQUE BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO on turned legs; private.—Write Box F.63, The Times, E.C.4.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.—Bringing together British boys and Australian opportunities, with full and ample after-care during learning periods. 1,800 boys satisfactorily settled. Funds are needed. Donations may be sent to:—Secretary, B.B.M., Australia House, W.C.2.

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND good SMALL RESIDENT CLUB, or Hostel, in W. or S.W. districts, for young lady worker of very moderate means?—Write Box P.531, The Times, E.C.4.

PARTNER REQUIRED in old-established, good class Girls' Day School in Scotland. Capital required £1,000.—Write Box M.1227, The Times, E.C.4.

H.T.—Letters delayed. Yours of 27th just received. Too late to act.—W. W.

GERMAN, 24, hockey international, all-round athlete, wishing perfect his English, would exchange conversational and business German for board with English family.—Write Box G.206, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, SURREY, rent Unfurnished, year or longer.—Write Box M.1230, The Times, E.C.4.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, denying rumour, has no earthly intention of leaving the Spreadeagle, Thame.

PROFESSIONAL FIRM near London offer a ROOM (not residential) and would attend to 'phones and correspondence if desired; suit traveller, nurse, or anyone requiring a good address without residence.—Write Box M.1232, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA. — SELF - CONTAINED FURNISHED STUDIO, 20ft. by 15ft., top light; bath room, geyser; electric light; available till mid-April; plate and linen, £2 2s. per week.—Write Box M.1233, The Times, E.C.4. Tele., Flaxman 9370.

TO be SOLD.—TWO BIJOU RESIDENCES in Hasker-street, off Walton-street; three reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchenette; electric lighting; hot and cold basins; newly decorated.—Write Box M.1234, The Times, E.C.4.

3228.—So with you. All thoughts.—Alles immer

WANTED, in Roehampton, Richmond, or Hendon districts, well FURNISHED HOUSE, with garage and garden, for six months from 1st May. Good rent for right place.—Write Box M.1235, The Times, E.C.4.

TO MOTORISTS.—The 1930 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 94 complete reviews by "The Times" Motoring Correspondent, and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving," are now published. The prices are 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively.—May be obtained from Bookstalls, Booksellers, or Newsagents, or the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

WANTED, a GENTLEWOMAN with personality and tact, she must be a lover of the beautiful and willing to be taught to know and SELL ANTIQUES; a great opportunity for the right woman in a rapidly growing and expanding business.—Write Owner, Furres House Antique Galleries, Deal.

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PUPIL wanted, between 18 and 24, to work with gentleman's son on an up-to-date PIG RANCH in social and sporting community, Vancouver Island, B.C.—Write Z.X.917, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

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DOCTOR, South Coast, can TAKE in own house, large garden, ONE BOY (6-8).—Write Box G.210, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, LEASE GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Furnished, Unfurnished, inner London; three bed, one reception; own entrance; moderate rent; best references.—Write "U. W.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

RHINOCEROS HORN for SALE, fine specimen; no dealers.—Write Box P.537, The Times, E.C.4.

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PERSONAL (continued)

"THE eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; and He shall thrust out the enemy from before thee."—Deut. xxxiii. 27.

WANTED, the HEIRS of SIR RUPERT GEORGE to COMMUNICATE with Post Office Box 210, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

LOST, CERTIFICATE for £92 EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY ANNUITY CLASS "B" in the names of CAPTAIN JAMES AUGUSTINE DE CASTRO and WILLIAM HENRY EYRE. Any person who may have found the above or has any knowledge whatever of it are asked to communicate with Messrs. Rye and Eyre, 13, Golden-square, W.1, who are the Solicitors for the owner of the Stock in question.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

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WELL-KNOWN SPORTING HOTEL in North Wales for SALE; 15,000 acre shoot and fishing in private lake and river (trout) could probably be retained if desired; established business, average turnover £6,000; garage included in sale; most rooms fitted with hot and cold water; central heating; private bath rooms; commanding site on main road; good chance business, also local; portion of purchase price might be left on first mortgage; would suit retired officer fond of sport.—Write for further particulars Box P.528, The Times, E.C.4.

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ANGMERING-ON-SEA,
SUSSEX.
Members and prospective Members are informed that the Club is now open to Winter Residents.
For the Special Tariff of reduced Terms, apply Secretary's Office, Angmering Court, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
17 LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, 0-6-2 type.
Tenders due 21st February, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

THE COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th February, 1930, for the SUPPLY of OAK CHAIRS with drop-in upholstered seats.
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TRAVEL						
Hotels and Resorts	2	3	6	0	2	0
Private Hotels	3	3	4	6	1	6
Road Transport	1	3	9	0	3	0
Shipping	2	4	8	0	2	0
Tours	2	4	8	0	2	0

Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1 ("The Times" Book Club); to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.

The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), conveying first and second saloon passengers to London via Algiers, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Apply P. & O. House, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Colonel Cecil Fane, D.S.O., C.M.G., Manager), Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA. From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‖ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 22	—
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
‡DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 18	Mar. 29
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:— P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:— GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:— P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY — HALL — BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE. LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon	1,964	Feb. 4	Smyrna and Constant
Destro	2,553	Feb. 10	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the season.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Athos II. Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 D'Artagnan

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A. L. Garros Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 Gen. Duchesne

PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
Pierre Loti Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 Lamartine

EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
Lotus .. Feb. 4 and Feb. 11 Champollion

For passages and all particulars apply:— LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

PLEASURE CRUISES. HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Over 200 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2994-5.

AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST AFRICA, THROUGH THE HEART OF AFRICA.

Lowest fares to all parts.
Independent travel, including train reservations, hotel accommodation, sightseeing, &c.
Official Agents for all African Railways.
Experts who have travelled through Africa may be consulted by appointment. Ocean passages secured. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1, & 300 OFFICES.
Union-Castle Line West-end Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
MAURETANIA - FEB. 5
ASCANIA .. Feb. 7 *ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SCYTHIA - - FEB. 1
†LANCASTRIA .. Feb. 8 *ANDANIA Feb. 15
† Calls Galway and Boston. * Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
ASCANIA - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.
SCYTHIA - - FEB. 1
ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC & NORWAY, with a visit to RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Majestic .. Wed., Feb. 12 Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5 Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK. Via Queenstown.
Cedric .. Sat., Feb. 1 Baltic .. Sat., Feb. 15
(2)*†Albertic Sat., Feb. 8 (2)*†Doric Sat., Feb. 22
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8 Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. Tues., Mar. 4 (Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS. LONDON TO NEW YORK. Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY. London-Boulogne, £3.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Feb. 1 Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Mar. 15
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY. Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 Mar. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class). MONTHLY.

Also PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA: The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA is overland via Marseilles. LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS. FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK. WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Feb. 7 from GENOA, 8 NAPLES, 10 GIBRALTAR — "AUGUSTUS" N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings: Feb. 19, Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2.

Feb. 14 from GENOA, 15 NAPLES, 17 GIBRALTAR — "CONTE BIANCAMANO" LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 1.

Mar. 4 from TRIESTE, 7 NAPLES, 8 CANNES — "SATURNIA" COSULICH LINE, LTD.
Other Sailings: Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 3.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.) COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

Regular Services to India and Far East.

From Trieste.
EGYPT .. Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE .. Thursdays
PALESTINE .. Fortnightly on
FAR EAST .. Every 4th Monday
INDIA .. Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
.. (from Genoa) Every 4th Friday } Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*ELYSIA .. Feb. 4 ‡*CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
§†TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 *CASTALIA .. Mar. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan. § Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, MARSEILLES, Feb. 17. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 ANDANIA .. Feb. 15
CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7 CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES to NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service. RETURN FARES from £38. Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess. Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans and details of hotels apply Dept. A, Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE. From Southampton.
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, GALVESTON, HOUSTON — RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 13th; RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
Wainwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8

SOUTH OF FRANCE

MONTE CARLO AND NICE by R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" at special first-class rates, including return to LONDON by BLUE TRAIN.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street. PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg.)
METAGAMA .. Feb. 20
MELITA .. Mar. 8
MONTROSE .. Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
MONTCALM (B.G.) .. Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.) .. Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.) .. Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.) .. Feb. 21
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
MONTCALM .. Feb. 1 MELITA .. Feb. 8
MONTROSE .. Feb. 15 MINNEDOSA .. Feb. 22

JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS

BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Esperance Bay 14,176 tons from Southampton Feb. 19
Jervis Bay 14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 5
Largs Bay 14,184 tons from Southampton Apl. 2
Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

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(Continued on Page Three)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. HIGHGATE and HAMPSTEAD TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME No. 3. PUBLIC INQUIRY. Notice is hereby given that Harry Stewart, Esquire, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., the Inspector appointed by the Minister of Health, will attend at the Hampstead Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of February, 1930, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hold an Inquiry into the application of the London County Council for approval of a town-planning Scheme entitled "The Administrative County of London (Highgate and Hampstead) Town Planning Scheme, No. 3."

The Inspector will at the Inquiry be prepared to receive the evidence of any persons interested in the matter of the said Inquiry.

I. G. GIBBON, Assistant Secretary. Ministry of Health. 13th January, 1930.

THE SAILORS' HOME and RED ENSIGN CLUB, Well-street and Dock-street, London Docks, E.1. Founded 1830 (Incorporated 1912), and THE DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND (Founded 1827). The NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sailors' Home and Red Ensign Club and the one hundred and second Annual Meeting of the Destitute Sailors' Fund will be held at the above address, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, 13th February, 1930. SIR ALAN ANDERSON, K.B.E., will preside. The business will be transacted as follows:— To receive Annual Reports and Accounts of the Council of Management. To elect Members of Council for the present year. To appoint Auditors for the present year. A. E. LODER, Secretary and General Manager.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of PRINCIPAL for the new Building Trade School, at Lime-grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. The school will provide accommodation for 180 boys in a junior day technical school and about 800 evening students. The work of the school will include practical and theoretical instruction in various branches of the building trade.

Preference will be given to a candidate with qualifications in architecture, and who has had experience in organization and teaching.

The person appointed will be required to commence work in April, 1930, but the school will not be ready for occupation until September, 1930. During the interval the Principal will be required to devote attention to the organization, ordering of the necessary equipment, and the preliminary arrangements for opening in September next.

After September, 1931, he will also be placed in charge of the existing school of arts and craft which forms part of the same building as the building trade school. Further particulars will be forwarded to applicants.

Salary £820 rising by £50 a year to a maximum of £960 a year.

Apply Education Officer (T.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for form, to be returned by 28th February, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX. Clerk of the London County Council.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as TECHNICAL OFFICER in the ADMIRALTY TECHNICAL POOL for service in an Admiralty Establishment at Portsmouth, in which the work consists mainly of the production of designs relating to the construction and installation of torpedo tubes in above-water and submarine vessels.

Applicants should possess an honours degree or its equivalent in Engineering, together with works and drawing office experience. The scale of salary of a Technical Officer is £250 by £20 to £450 per annum, with Civil Service bonus in addition. Present total remuneration on entry is £358 per year. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

The Admiralty Technical Pool includes the following grades:—Chief Technical Adviser (£800 by £50 to £1,000 per annum), Principal Technical Officer (£650 by £25 to £750 per annum), Senior Technical Officer (£500 by £25 to £600 per annum), Technical Officer (£250 by £20 to £450 per annum), Junior Technical Officer (£175 by £15 to £235 per annum).

Applications should be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS REQUIRED by H.M. Office of Works, London. Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of working and detailed drawings for public buildings.—Applications, stating experience, qualifications, and salary required, should be addressed to the Chief Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE. Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, London, N.W.3. Founded 1758.

HEADMASTER, resident, REQUIRED for BOYS' DEPARTMENT (Grade II). Average attendance for the past three years, 158. Headmaster will be responsible for the welfare of the boys both during and after school hours. The emoluments of house (rent free), with coal and gas, will be given in return for extraneous duties in addition to salary at London County Council scale. Full particulars from the undersigned.

FRED J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., Secretary and Correspondent. 34-40, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/1950.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for the Dar-es-Salaam Harbour Scheme for a tour of 20 to 30 months service. Salary £480 rising to £600 by annual increments of £20 and thence rising to £720 a year by annual increments of £30. (The question of paying a higher commencing salary than the minimum of the foregoing scale will be considered in the case of a highly qualified candidate.) Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment (provided the commencing salary is not over £600 a year). Free quarters and passages, liberal leave on full salary. Candidates not over 40 years of age must be fully qualified Civil Engineers, who have had experience of block making and block setting in connexion with harbour and dock works.

M/1898.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (SURVEYORS) (FOUR) REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA for the Railways Department for a tour of 20 to 30 months service, with possible extension. Salary £480, rising to £600 by annual increments of £20, and then rising to £720 by annual increments of £30. (The question will be considered of paying a higher commencing salary than the minimum of the foregoing scale to a highly qualified candidate.) Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment; free quarters; passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates not over 40 years of age, must be experienced Railway Engineers with a knowledge of Railway Survey and location work, preferably on Colonial or South American Railways.

M/1973.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD for the Public Works Department, for three years service, with possible extension, at a salary of £500, rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £25. Free passages. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably unmarried, must have passed sections A and B of the examinations for the A.M.I.C.E. Diploma, or hold professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations, and have had at least five years' practical experience upon Engineering works of some magnitude, especially in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

COUNTY COUNCIL of ESSEX and URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL of CHINGFORD. APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER and MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH. APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS:—

(a) ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER for the County Council; salary £580 per annum.

(b) MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for the Urban District of Chingford; salary £220 per annum.

An allowance will be made by the County Council for travelling expenses as Assistant County Medical Officer.

The appointments are subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and also subject to the conditions set out on the front page of the form of application.

Applicants must be duly qualified men with experience in Public Health duties and hold a Diploma of Public Health. Applicants should not be over 45 years of age.

Applications on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the undersigned, John H. Goold, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the undersigned John H. Goold and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, 10th February, 1930.

JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council. G. H. GREEN, Clerk to the Urban District Council of Chingford. Shire Hall, Chelmsford. 20th January, 1930.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR in the Department of Agriculture. Salary in dollars equivalent to £560 per annum, rising by annual increments of £35 to £1,120 per annum, with temporary allowance of 10 per cent. of salary to unmarried officer or 20 per cent. to married officer. Free passages. Post pensionable, subject to probationary period of three years, and salary then subject to 4 per cent. deduction for widows' and orphans' pensions scheme. Candidates should preferably be single in first instance and not over 30 years of age, but applications will be considered from somewhat older candidates if with tropical experience. Qualifications: Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Agricultural Science, with at least two years' post-graduate experience of teaching agricultural subjects. Duties primarily organization and conduct of teaching at projected Malayan School of Agriculture.—Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application, in writing, to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications must reach the Private Secretary by the 1st of March.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes shortly to make a number of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office shortly to consider applications. Well qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects) under 32 years of age who desire to be considered should apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for terms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."

The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country commencing on 4th February, 1930, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1930.

India Office, January, 1930.

LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNION CATALOGUE COMMITTEE. The services of TWO ASSISTANT CATALOGUERS are REQUIRED. Preference will be given to candidates holding a professional certificate for cataloguing. The salary is £150 per annum, plus travelling expenses. The positions are temporary, but subject to satisfactory service will be tenable for at least three years.—Applications, which should be in candidates' own handwriting, together with not more than two testimonials, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, London Public Libraries Union Catalogue Committee, care of The Central Library for Students, Galen-place, Bury-street, W.C.1, not later than February 28th, 1930.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in CHEMISTRY at Raffles College, Singapore. Applicants should hold a First-Class Honours Degree in Science of a British University, with special qualifications or experience in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, and they should preferably be unmarried. Applicants holding a Second-Class Honours Degree and the special qualifications stated will also be considered. Salary \$450 per mensem, rising by annual increments of \$25 to \$800 (£630 per annum, rising by £35 to £1,120), plus temporary allowance of 10 per cent. to single men and 20 per cent. to married men. In certain circumstances, depending on qualifications and experience, a higher initial salary up to \$500 per mensem (£700 per annum) might be offered. Appointment on a three years' agreement in the first instance. Free first-class passages.—Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on request in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Formal applications must reach the Private Secretary not later than the 28th February.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in MATHEMATICS at Raffles College, Singapore. Applicants should hold a First-Class Honours Degree in Mathematics of a British University, and should preferably be unmarried. Applicants holding a Second-class Honours Degree will also be considered. Salary \$450 per mensem, rising by annual increments of \$25 to \$800 (£630 per annum, rising by £35 to £1,120), plus temporary allowance of 10 per cent. to single men and 20 per cent. to married men. In certain circumstances, depending on qualifications and experience, a higher initial salary up to \$500 per mensem (£700 per annum) might be offered. Appointment on a three years' agreement in the first instance. Free first-class passages.—Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on request in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Formal applications must reach the Private Secretary not later than the 28th February.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in ENGLISH at Raffles College, Singapore. Applicants should hold a First-class Honours Degree in English of a British University, and should preferably be unmarried. Applicants holding a Second-class Honours Degree will also be considered. Salary \$450 per mensem, rising by annual increments of \$25 to \$800 (£630 per annum, rising by £35 to £1,120), plus temporary allowance of 10 per cent. to single men and 20 per cent. to married men. In certain circumstances, depending on qualifications and experience, a higher initial salary up to \$500 per mensem (£700 per annum) might be offered. Appointment on a three years' agreement in the first instance. Free first-class passages.—Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on request in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Formal applications must reach the Private Secretary not later than the 28th February.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

AIRCRAFT Apprentices.—600 vacancies are now available for boys of good education (between 15 and 17 years of age on August 1st, 1930) for training as skilled craftsmen. Good training, pay, and prospects. Examination at local centres.—Full particulars from Royal Air Force (Aircraft Apprentices' Dept. T.M.), Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Vacancy occurs owing to unforeseen circumstances for the post of chief assistant General Manager in an old-established firm, near Birmingham, manufacturing high-class engineering products for a specialized but world-wide market. Applicants should not be over 35 years of age and should have had a public school education and a wide experience in productive engineering, preferably both mechanical and electrical. A knowledge of physics is desirable. The post affords every prospect of advancement to a first-class man and a salary and bonus commensurate with its importance and the qualifications of the successful applicant will be offered.—Write Box M.1151, The Times, E.C.4.

BREWING Assistant.—Wanted for Edinburgh brewery, end of February. Improver with two years' practical experience; early riser essential; small commencing salary to suitable applicant. State full particulars, scientific knowledge.—Write, sending reference, to Box P.534, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE, energetic man with accountancy or secretarial qualifications required as Belfast Manager of large financial institution; age about 30; good prospects.—Write Box M.1142, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR requires part-time Secretary daily one or two hours from 6.30.—Reply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to M.D., 31, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8.

DISTRICT Representatives.—A progressive Colonial Life Office (ordinary branch) has vacancies for experienced and energetic Representatives whose appointment to District Representatives would be considered after a period of two months should results be satisfactory. Agents also required.—Write, giving full particulars (which will be treated in strict confidence), Box 93, Metropolitan Poster Co., Ltd., 46, Charing-cross, S.W.1.

ENGINEER-METALLURGISTS required for publicity and sales promotion work in marketing special alloys for important British Company. Technical and literary ability essential. Excellent prospects for right man possessing initiative. Only applicants stating full details of general and technical education will be considered.—Address "Metallurgist," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

FIRST-CLASS Man required to take charge of Tyre Shops in large Rubber Factory. Must possess organizing ability and be capable of handling men; have sound knowledge of tyre manufacture and be experienced in up-to-date methods of production and equipment. Good salary to the right man.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box M.1191, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Electrical Organization has vacancies for Technical Electrical Engineers with sound knowledge of audio-frequency amplification; only men with first-class technical training need apply.—Write Box P.530, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLISHER of educational books has an opening for a University man (Oxford, Cambridge, or Scottish University preferred), aged about 25, preferably with some teaching experience. The position will involve visiting schools with the firm's publications, and offers an unusual and progressive opportunity to a man of personality and energy who has a wide interest in education. Initial salary depends upon experience and will be in advance of the Burnham Scale.—Applicants should send full particulars of qualifications and experience to Box F.51, The Times, E.C.4.

PROGRESSIVE firm has vacancy for young man, 24 to 28, as assistant to Production Manager. Should be interested in engineering and boats. Must be prepared to work for results, as very small salary will be offered for first year. Job should be considered from its possibilities.—Write Box Y.960, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required by Public Company manufacturing well known Safety Glass. Applicant must be experienced salesman with initiative and have a good connexion in the motor and allied trades.—Write, giving full particulars, including experience, age, and remuneration expected, to Box 729, Dorland's, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

SALES Supervisor required for Contract Department of manufacturing firm in London district. Must be well introduced to large buyers of screws, Bakelite and Plastic mouldings, small machine repetition work and stampings, &c.—Write, stating full particulars of qualifications, past and present employment, salary required, &c., to Box V.1863, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Engineer required; man with experience of oil and coal fired boilers preferred; applicants must give full details of experience and state age and salary expected.—Write Box F.64, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity immediately for a first-class Salesman in Bristol; good education and appearance essential; age 30 to 40; with world-wide organization; no travelling; prospects unlimited; salary and commission; only first-class men need apply for interview in London and Bristol.—Write Box F.52, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN wanted with an established reliable company, whose product is nationally advertised and recognized as the leader in its field. It's hard work, but there is a responsible position ahead of every man who qualifies for it, and the average man with grit and determination can make good. This is a selling position that will not require you to travel or be away from home. Previous experience not essential if you have ambition. Necessary qualifications; unquestionable character, good personality, and willingness to work. Thorough sales training given; training allowance paid. Replies should state age (25 or over), past remuneration, record of past five years (only residents in Greater London will be considered).—Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 229, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL Assistant for old-established propaganda organization; good general and commercial education with literary ability essential; commencing salary £250 per annum.—Write fullest details to Box B.376 Aldridge's Advertising Service, 34, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

THE Bennett College has a Vacancy for a Part-time Tutor in Chemistry; residence in Sheffield not necessary; applicants must be well qualified to undertake literary work in connexion with this subject.—Apply, stating qualifications and experience, to the Governors, The Bennett College, Sheffield.

TIMBER Yard.—Assistant Foreman for foreign yard; age 20-25; must have initiative.—Full particulars salary, &c., John Sadd and Sons, Ltd., Maldon.

TO Parents and Guardians.—London Advertising Agency, Member of Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, has vacancy for Junior, 17 to 19, desiring career in advertising; good prospects for real business ability; no premium; nominal salary.—Write Box F.53, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, by old-established firm of oil manufacturers, Salesmen in London and South possessing distinctive personalities to sell a super-quality motor oil direct to car owners on commission. Exhibited last Motor Show with success.—Write Box P.526, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, by electrical firm of high standing near London, Stores Manager with considerable organizing ability and experience of up-to-date stores methods; commencing salary £35 per month.—Write, stating age and experience, to Box M.1239, The Times, E.C.4.

WAYLEAVES.—An energetic man, good walker and motor-cyclist, possessing considerable tact and ability to interview land owners. Preference given to ex-officer.—Replies, stating age, present employment, and salary required, to The Secretary, Aldershot Gas, Water, and District Lighting Company, Aldershot.

WOULD any Royal Engineer Officer (Regular) recently retired or contemplating retirement (age 30-40), who has passed through electrical mechanical course and desires good opening in civil life communicate in confidence full particulars to Messrs. Blundell, Baker and Co., Solicitors, 16, Serjeant's Inn, London, E.C.4?

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

KEEN young Journalist (either sex) with professional and/or free lance experience, wanted as assistant instructor on the staff of a leading school of journalism; excellent opening.—Please write fully (in confidence), stating age and giving particulars of experience, Box V.1859, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

BEAUTY Specialist has vacancy for Pupil; personal attention; excellent prospects when trained.—Write Box 2948, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BREWING and Malting Pupil.—Vacancy occurs in Edinburgh brewery for well-educated youth just left school who has obtained good marks on science side; premium.—Write Box P.535, The Times, E.C.4.

FLORAL Artists, Designers, Modelling; educated Pupil required; personal supervision; thorough training.—Terms write Box 08556, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, well known in Kenya, East Africa, with a large and prosperous estate, seeks pupil to train as assistant manager; unusual opportunity for progressive young man to be trained as a colonial farmer under ideal conditions and skilled direction; will ultimately need capital to buy his own estate; strict investigation welcomed; references exchanged.—Interview suggested in the first instance with Sydney Lamb, Albert Buildings, 12, Preesons-row, Liverpool.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

TELEPHONE Switchboard Operator.—Intelligent lady of the highest integrity required to operate manual telephone switchboard with five lines and 20 extensions in West End office; good salary; hours, 9.15 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Write Box 05031, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Capable Accountant desires audits, &c.; varied experience on income-tax.—Write Accountant, 20, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

ADVERTISING man of exceptional experience in this country and U.S.A., specialist in direct mail advertising, offers his services for two days a week or less to any firm whose advertising needs expert attention, but does not warrant a full-time man; would organize complete sales campaign; small salary or payment by results; London or Midlands.—Write Box F.73, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER of proved ability seeks responsible position where his long business experience and successful management of large textile mills in the East could be utilized. Thorough knowledge of cotton and woollen piece-goods and yarns, staff control, organization, advertising, marketing, and salesmanship, including export trade; has travelled throughout India, in which country he has valuable connexions; knows Hindustani and would be willing to act as resident representative or travel for firm of repute, making tour India and Burma; excellent references.—Write Box M.1238, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager with wide practical experience and excellent record seeks post, preferably with firm desirous of launching national campaign.—Write Box F.36, The Times, E.C.4.

A Food Buyer and Manager (35), with wide practical experience of department store management, requires appointment; highest references.—Write Box 0450, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN Incorporated Accountant (30), managing clerk to a firm of chartered accountants, with wide experience, including taxation, costing, and secretarial duties, desires commercial appointment requiring initiative and responsibility; good worker and able to control staff.—Write Box P.529, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSAYER and Analytical Chemist (24), with experience abroad, desires position offering opportunity for advancement, preferably with mining company abroad; good references.—Write Box M.1228, The Times, E.C.4.

BANK Officer, 37, Certified Accountant, A.I.B., Junior to Manager, desires more remunerative or spare time position.—Write Box G.185, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant requires appointment as Secretary-Accountant; experience with large manufacturing concern and London firm of chartered accountants; age 28 years; good salary and prospects essential.—Write Box V.1825, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVONIAN, 50, store, time keeping and other experience urgently wants situation any capacity anywhere; low wage.—Write Box P.551, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, 22 years; mechanical, structural, commercial experience; good organizer; expert labour-saving methods; speaks French, Spanish; open to accept responsible position home or abroad; good references.—For particulars write Box 08589, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGLISHMAN, Paris, seeks responsible position as Representative Salesman France, Belgium, Holland; thoroughly reliable; extensive Continental commercial experience; perfect in languages; also German.—Write Box G.214, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Advertiser desires negotiations with company who consider developing their overseas trade. Administrative position where 20 years' experience, buying, shipping agency, finance would be given scope. Present position leading manufacturers. No objection provinces.—Particulars write Box G.184, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (39), French B.A., wide commercial experience, travelled, linguist, thorough French, Italian, German, Arabic, Greek, Croatian, hard worker, convincing personality, accept position commercial traveller or represent British firm abroad; first-class references.—Write Box 08582, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-OFFICER, age 44, and wife require post stables, kennels, or poultry; thorough knowledge and experience; capable, energetic, and willing.—Write J. P., care of Smith's Library, Palmerston-road, Southsea.

GENTLEMAN (35), University and Public School, desires post as Private and Confidential Assistant to Company Chairman in business and other interests. Several years' previous experience; good knowledge of accounts, statistics, staff organization and management. Salary £425-£500.—Write Box P.501, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

OLD Harrovian living in South Bucks invites inquiry from firm of repute with a view to commercial representation; much travelled, personality, and salesmanship; own car; commission and expenses; must have week-ends free. Further particulars at interview.—Write Box M.1164, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN gentleman, 24, four commercial diplomas, fluent English, French, wide business, finance experience, highest references, excellent connexions German industry, seeks position of trust, responsibility; travelled; would go anywhere.—Write Box 4119, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

MARKETING Director; wide knowledge and experience all phases of publicity and advertising, market investigation, sales organization and control; has initiated and carried through several original and exceptionally successful marketing campaigns; can build for concern prestige, market dominance, invaluable goodwill; remuneration on results basis preferred; immediate return must be over £750 per annum.—Write A.I.P.A., Box F.74, The Times, E.C.4.

MASTER Tailor's son, 21, seeks experience with City House as Assistant Cutter; qualified six years.—Write Box M.1236, The Times, E.C.4.

MECHANICAL Engineer is open to consider engagement as Representative for home firms in India and Far East; 25 years' experience there; part salary and commission.—Write Box F.981, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Engineer, 28, married, seeks post works manager or similar exceptional experience; excellent references; abilities produce good results.—Write Box P.540, The Times, E.C.4.

PENSIONER (bachelor) wants position; would manage small estate or hotel; anywhere.—Write Box G.207, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, 22, energetic and adaptable, first-class clerical and sales experience, matriculated, seeks post with prospects.—Write Box 8317, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SCOTSMAN, 32 years of age, college education, desires position Assistant Supervisor on plantation in East Africa, preferably Kenya Colony; robust constitution; first-class credentials; Australian and Canadian Bush experience.—Write Box 7534, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WOOLLENS and Textiles.—Bradford gentleman, large technical and market experience, seeks position with London home or export house; keen buyer, organizer; would travel if required; highest credentials; moderate salary.—Write Box Y.998, The Times, E.C.4.

20 Years' exceptionally wide financial and commercial experience—London, Canada, South America, West Indies; since 1924 partner banking firm and managing director merchant firm. What offers for advancement?—Write Box V.1860, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5760), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

LIEUT.-COLONEL Quartermaster, just retired, desires post as Club Secretary, Bursar, Welfare Officer, or other position where accounting, catering, organization, energy, and reliability are required; excellent testimonials; low salary. (11430.)

EX-OFFICER, Oxford man, age 36, married, no children, wants a job; mainly outdoors essential; life assurance canvassing and collecting, or any position of trust; ten years' New Zealand experience. (11463.)

CAPTAIN, R.F.A., M.A.Cantab., seeks scholastic work; maths.; classics, history, French; all games, Scouter; would take goodwill or nuclei ex income; 14 years with boys. (914.)

MASTER Mariner, Cmr. R.N.R.(retd.), desires position Master Mariner or Chief Officer, shipping firm or shore appointment in connexion with shipping, harbour, salvage works, marine store, or any other capacity. (11351.)

OXFORD Man, ex Cavalry Officer, very widely travelled, good linguist and used to handling natives, would like to put his experience and organizing, lecturing, and literary abilities to profitable use. (11494.)

ENGINEER, aged 40, M.I. Mech. E., requires position; considerable experience with sales, office and works management; production and commercial side; keen salesman; highest references. (11260.)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN experienced Lady Private Secretary, with sound all-round business experience and tact, accustomed to working on own initiative, high speeds shorthand and typewriting, well educated, aged 24, seeks responsible post; residential or otherwise; highest testimonials.—Write Box F.977, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, young, graduate, trained, experienced Secretary, accustomed literary and scientific work, able to drive car, excellent testimonials, seeks post, country preferred.—Write Box M.1203, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-TRANSLATOR (lady), fluent French, German, English, seeks full or part-time occupation.—Write Box 8228, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL Post required by young lady with sound business training and six years' experience as confidential secretary in important post; speeds: 140-60; first-class references.—Write Box V.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED young woman, tactful and of good appearance, desires post as Receptionist-Clerk or in an advertisement or newspaper office; typist; previous experience.—Write Box M.1221, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7798.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Embroidress wishes work at home; Ladies' Lingerie, Monograms, Table Sets, &c.—Mme. West, 26, Henry-road, East Ham.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

DISTINGUISHED Italian family living Milano, Italy, requires good Lady Governess, 30-40 years old, for girl seven. Exceptionally good references required, photograph included.—Aldo Crespi, Corso Venezia 26, Milano, Italy.

EDUCATED and trustworthy Daily Governess, under 30 years, mornings, for boy 3 years; first lessons; handicrafts, needlework, games; knowledge French helpful; state salary.—Write Box P.527, The Times, E.C.4.

EFFICIENT Governess for 13-years-old girl; service Continent and Colonies; age 40; good health, active, bright; music, drawing most important; salary £150; highest references indispensable.—Write Box 4104, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

NORMANDY.—Au pair, small salary, young Lady Help (no housework); two little girls; exchange English-French conversation; references exchanged.—Chaperon, 44, Rue Ecuyère, Caen, France.

NURSERY Governess for military officer's family; young, preferably P.N.E.U. trained; three children, eldest 7½; to be stationed at Plymouth.—Apply Captain Green, Wiltshire Regt., Cherry Burton Rectory, Beverley, E. Yorkshire.

WIDOW lady requires Companion-Help-Friend; small flat Weston-super-Mare; had nurse training; no maid; fond of walking and golf; good home.—Write Box P.547, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, gentlewoman, Feb. 8, about 30, first baby; country, Kent; personal references essential.—Write Box 7516, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EASTER and now.—Vacancies for English and French Governesses; Nursery ditto.—Write or call Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.

LONDON and Seaside; good French or Swiss Nursery-Governess, entire charge girl 5; bright, good sewer, nice companion; £60-£80. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY wanted; good linen and general household mender and renovator and remodeller of mother and daughter's dresses; light duties; adaptable, experienced, sympathetic.—Write Box M.1195, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help, young, experienced; daily maid kept.—'Phone for interview Wallington 1598, or write 119, Carshalton Park-road, Carshalton, Surrey.

MOTHER'S Help required, mainly to look after boy, of 6; must be bright and patient.—Mrs. B., 49, St. Kilda's-road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

WANTED, experienced Mother's Help or Nurse, age 25-30, for one girl 4½ years; needlewoman; light housework.—Write, or apply, 10-12 or 5-8.30, Forster, 30, Reddons-road, Beckenham. 'Phone, Syd. 5128.

WANTED, Lady Help, light duties, needlework, &c.; experienced; four in family, two boys, 12 and 13; salary £50.—Write Box G.213, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-ATTENDANT, about 36, part training essential; previous private case; state fee, age.—Call to-day, 5 to 6 p.m., A. G., 40, Tregunter-road, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court.

TRUSTWORTHY Nannie; age 20-30; for baby girl from month; start February 22nd; Nottingham; clean nursery; £40-£45.—Write Box M.1185, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Nurse, girl 4, boy nine months; England till October, then India; good needlewoman; personal references essential.—Write Mrs. Evans, Woodbury, Farley Hill, Reading.

WANTED in February, in or near Birmingham, reliable Nurse for two small children (not entire charge); good references essential; uniform; salary £60.—The Manse, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for Devon; convenient modern house; two in family; good recent reference essential; state age and wages asked.—Write Box P.539, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, under 45, mid February; all duties small labour-saving house, two floors; family two; £52.—Write Mrs. Vincent, 52, Alwyne-road, Wimbledon.

MOTHER and daughter, or two sisters or friends, wanted for invalid bachelor's small house in country (Essex), with nurse.—Write Box 8313, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, reliable working Cook-Housekeeper; protestant; two in family; small modern house, near station; wages £70; every consideration.—Particulars to Mrs. Rayner, Goodacre, Burdenshott Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COOK, Lady or domestic, required at once, permanent or temporary; give full particulars.—Tudor Hall School, Chislehurst, Kent.

COOK for four months; £50 per year.—Watson, Old Rectory, Wormshill, Kent.

EXPERIENCED Cook (woman) and Vegetable Maid required; must be used to numbers; good wages and holidays.—Apply Housekeeper, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

GOOD single-handed Cook required for modern West End flat; two in family.—Please write full particulars to Box M.1240, The Times, E.C.4.

REALLY Good Cook, 30-40, London and Scotland; kitchenmaid kept; family three, staff six; own room; good wages to suitable applicant; personal references essential.—Write Box 7522, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook and young Housemaid wanted; three servants kept; friends might suit.—Mrs. Ballance, Westfield, Hatfield, Herts.

LADY Edgcumbe, 48, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, requires superior Cook-General end February; two in family; daily help given; must be good cook. (Sloane 7537.)

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, well experienced, required 13th February; wages £70 and £55; one lady; London; modernized house; usual outings.—Write, stating ages and length of situations, Mrs. Hale-Thomas, 71, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick, W.4.

£52.—Cook-General, experienced; small modern house; every convenience; two in family.—Apply Parker, Beaumaris, Upland-road, Sutton, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; £65 and £55; wanted for modern house in Surrey; must work without supervision; small family.—Mrs. C., Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

HON. Lady Meade requires Useful Maid; good needlewoman, ironer, packer, traveller; personal recommendation.—Apply Lord's Hill Cottage, Shamley Green, Surrey.

USEFUL Maid for nursery under governess; flat; light housework; week-ends country, summer; might suit Scandinavian.—Apply 4, Harley-street, W.1.

WANTED, superior French-Swiss Children's Maid; needlewoman; good references essential.—Mrs. Trenchard Cox, Uplyme, Lyme Regis.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID wanted; must be well trained and able to valet; wages £70; five maids kept; separate bed room; every modern convenience.—Write, stating age, height, and full particulars of last two situations held, Mrs. Lewis, Beechwood, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

£52-£56.—Parlourmaid wanted (experienced); able to carve, valet; afternoon uniform provided; separate bed room.—Call or write, Mrs. B. Salmon, South House, Holland Park-road, W.14.

PARLOURMAID (experienced); £50; Bucks (Iver); three gentlemen; three maids, housekeeper, and boy kept; own room; non-basement; 10 mins. station; free cinema pass; all permanent parlourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for one lady in flat near Baker-street; good wages to experienced maid; no agencies.—Write Box 2848, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for two ladies; cook-general kept; experienced; good references; good wages and outings.—Miss Morley, Colet Lodge, Ashtead, Epsom.

WANTED, House-Parlourman for Hampstead; good personal reference essential.—Write Box 4250, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID wanted, second of two; five maids kept; every modern convenience; wages £40.—Write stating age, particulars of experience and reason for leaving last situation, Mrs. Lewis, Beechwood, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

HOUSEMAID, young, well-trained, wanted mid Feb.; family two; four maids; a little maiding required and good needlewoman.—Call to-day, 3-7, 25, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

EXPERIENCED Daily Housemaid required for flat near Victoria Station, London; three other maids kept; highest references required.—Write "ZA.920," care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

EXPERIENCED Housemaid required for country, 24 miles London; five servants.—Write, stating age, wage, and full particulars, to "V. E." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

ENGLISH girls for Ireland; second and third Housemaids (three kent) for titled family in South; holiday fare paid after one year.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

UPPER Housemaid of Two required for good situation near Guildford; one lady, eight servants.—Prompt Service Bureau, Ltd., 6, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3163-4.)

KITCHENMAID wanted, Head of three; wages £30 and uniform.—Apply Matron, St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, E.C.1.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Kitchenmaid, where scullerymaid kept; age 28-30; cooking; good outings and wages; country.—Write Box P.507, The Times, E.C.4.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL (25-35), wanted at once; plain cooking; three in family; good wages and outings.—Simpson, 29, Gresham-gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 6855.)

SUPERIOR experienced General or Lady Help; two adults, nurse, and child; Hampstead; daily help given; every consideration; good home and wage; must have best references for character and work.—Write Box M.1110, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENERS

WANTED, Head Working or good Single-handed Gardener, especially experienced fruit and vegetables, for country, Berkshire; wife to help in house when required; excellent cottage; children school age only; might suit well-trained under-gardener wishing to improve position; healthy, cheerful hard workers accustomed to private service; state wages, copies of recent references must accompany application.—Write Box 2947, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple required for country, 24 miles London, as experienced Cook and House-Parlourman; staff five in all.—Write, stating age, wages, and full particulars, to "V. X." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch, E.C.3.

MARRIED Couple, Working House-Parlourman and Housemaid, for Wimbledon; good references essential.—Write Box 7525, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR and Cook or House-Parlourmaid wanted; Man for Daimler Limousine, must have good Daimler experience and knowledge of London, willing to divide duties between car and house; wife a capable and willing worker; direct references essential; live in.—Write, stating ages and particulars, also wages required, M. D., South Lodge, Maida Hill West, London, W.2.

MAN, Wife, and Daughter required early March to run entire house Town; all duties; must be thoroughly capable and experienced and have excellent references; personal reference also required.—Write Fernie, 64, Pont-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, Married Couple, Cook-General, Gardener; small house, Surrey; two in family; preference man able drive car station; wages £90 to £100, according experience.—Write Box M.258, care of Jacksons, 19, Cullum-street, E.C.3.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman for sole charge bachelor gentleman's house; every comfort; from £100; state ages.—V. Hilson, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple as First-Class Cook and Parlourman, for country house; thoroughly capable of high-class cooking; kitchenmaid and scullerymaid kept; £150; very comfortable home; single applicants considered; full details.—Waldron's Registry, 14, York-street, Bath.

COOK-GENERAL.—Superior man required for gentleman's household, Putney; good cook and manager essential; age 30-40.—Write Box M.1219, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man to learn duties private service, cooking, &c.; good references essential; country.—Write Box M.1204, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

DAILY Post desired by young lady as Governess or Companion; fluent French and German (abroad), advanced music; usual subjects; West London.—Write Box 08545, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FRENCH Lady (26) seeks post as Governess or lady's companion; speaks Italian, some English.—Mlle. Peduzzi, 25, Rue des Acacias, Alfortville, Seine.

LADY wishes to recommend an exceptionally kind and capable Teacher for children for morning work.—Write W., 9, The Vale, Chelsea.

NURSERY Governess, recognized teacher, experienced kindergarten, modern infants' methods, drill, games, health; must teach; good needlewoman.—Write Box M.1160, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG College-trained Nursery Governess desires post Belgium, France, Germany, Holland; seven years' experience; children 1 to 8 years; health, first lessons, games.—Write Box 2941, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman seeks post Governess or Companion; would travel; experienced; excellent references; good music, French, all games; could help with poultry.—Lyon, Soham, Cambs.

YOUNG English College-trained Nursery Governess desires post France, Belgium, Holland; seven years' experience children 1 to 8 years; usual subjects, health, games.—Miss Carruthers, Albion Court Hotel, Leinster-gardens, London, W.2.

LADY (R.C.), 43, desires post as Companion; domesticated and musical; willing to travel; highest references.—Write Box M.1237, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY having small income desires post London or Brighton district; light duties; small remuneration.—Write Box 2494, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

YOUNG Gentlewoman, thoroughly domesticated, good knowledge nursing, wishes to go to Canada or New Zealand with family settling; fond of children, animals, and farm life; personal interview.—Address F. J., 46, Sydenham-park, S.E.26.

NORLAND Nurse, 27, wishes travel; six years' experience; all ages.—Write Box P.532, The Times, E.C.4.

SAINT Anne's Nurse requires post, one child; willing travel; disengaged; good reference.—Miss Kent, Landbarrow, Osmington, Weymouth.

WANTED, passage to India in return for service by qualified Nurse; good sailor.—Apply Nurse Stephens, 2, Woodleigh, The Avenue, Dover.

ABROAD or England (permanent or temporary).—Governesses and Nursery Governesses (modern methods) recommended; also Schools.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. (Gerr. 7684.)

BOYS' English Governess (26), B.A. Oxford; fluent French (educated Paris), Latin; botany, music, games; Lady M. highly recommends.—L., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies Lady Nurses, Nursery Governesses, Under Nurses, Helps; special department trained Nurse-Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

EXCELLENT Swiss-German Nursery-Governess; 38; French, German; supervise music; six months England; 11 years' experience; entire charge children, 4-10.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

FRENCH Nursery Governess, age 25; disengaged; music; good needlewoman; English personal references.—Regina Bureau (Foreign Dept.), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

NORLAND Nurse; five years' reference; experienced all ages; first lessons, kindergarten; needlewoman; will go abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

PRINCESS Antoine Bibesco cannot recommend too strongly her late Nannie (L. Jeffree), who was with her 9½ years; take baby from the month; reliable devoted; expert in health; adored by children.—Write L. Jeffree, 32, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MRS. Wells recommends her very nice Nannie (22) for one baby; with her 3½ years; Truby King methods; own nurseries, sewing, washing; has travelled; free when suited.—Barrington Hall, Cambridge.

WELL recommended Nannie, 29; three years' reference; needlewoman; Truby King methods; England or abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Tele., Sloane 2191.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

COLLEGE-TRAINED Lady Cook desires re-engagement, preferably institutional; experienced; good reference.—Miss Ward, 103, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.

DAILY Working Housekeeper, good cook.—Miss Cody, 9, Acacia-road, N.W.8.

GENTLEWOMAN offers her services as Housekeeper-Companion-Help; some cooking; highest references.—S. A., 50, The Avenue, West Ealing, London, W.13.

LADY (by birth), 49, free to take post of Lady Superintendent in first-class Clinic or other institution in London; board-residence and minimum salary of £200; best social references.—Write Box F.67, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper requires situation to gentlemen; entire work or with help; nine years reference.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 23), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

EXPERIENCED Cook requires situation; five years present post.—R. Spoor, Avondale, Thames Ditton.

DON'T worry about the maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Clement's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; recommended.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID, first-class servant, age 38; salary £70; equal to butler; go anywhere.—Ref. 677, Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2621.

PARLOURMAID, singlehanded or upper, in Herts, wants place Harrow or near; 13 years last place upper parlourmaid; good reference; 33; £60; 5ft. 7in.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No booking fee.

DAILY Housemaid, N. Kensington, N.10; free Feb. 4; 25c.; age 23; nice appearance; over three years' good reference present place.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HEAD Housemaid seeks situation near Town; good references; disengaged when suited.—M. B., Deerwood, Woodlands-road, Bickley, Kent.

HEAD Housemaid, free, most capable, age 36; salary £55; go anywhere; good needlewoman.—Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2621.

KITCHEN, Between, and Scullery Maids; free now.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERAL; young, willing Yorkshire girl; not experienced, but most anxious to learn and give satisfaction; free now.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

GARDENERS

GARDENER, head of two or more, seeks appointment; life experience on large estates; first-class references; one in family.—Cennon, care of Halcot Lodge, Bexley.

GARDENER; Head working; excellent experience; glass, flowers, fruit, vegetables; keen, energetic, trustworthy; married.—W. Crook, Caythorpe, Lincs.

GARDENER, 37; single; experienced; good references.—Write Box M.1193, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER, Single-handed or otherwise; experienced glass, fruit, vegetables, electric plant, Atco mower; married; cottage; age 40.—Lucas, Finmere, Bucks.

MR. Lanyon recommends Gardener; 29; married; 14 years' experience; single-handed or head of two.—Apply Barlow, Newfield Hall, Minshull Vernon, Cheshire.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, Butler, Cook; personal references; now free; car experience; wages £120-£130.—Write Box 8319, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COUPLE, Cook-General, Working Butler; free Feb. 14.—J. P., 39, Avondale-road, S. Croydon.

MARRIED Couple, 40, 33; £100; Mrs. Greyson has highly recommended her couple to us; very good Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; abstainers; no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

BUTLER, disengaged this day; temporary or daily.—Mitchell, care of Lady Byng, 4, Bryanston-square, W.1.

KITCHEN Assistant.—Chef recommends young man, general all round.—Fox, 85, Goldstone-villas, Hove.

SITUATION wanted immediately by experienced Hall Porter; splendid references.—Francis Jackman, 105, Beaufort-mansions, Beaufort-street, Chelsea, S.W.3. Flaxman 8017.

TITLED Lady highly recommends Butler; well up in all duties; last position over five years; suitable for any place of trust.—Write Box 2949, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

JOINT management by husband and wife, experienced caterers, of seaside or country hotel; open to separate appointments or management of large flats; personal references.—Write Box Y.857, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES and Hotels requiring reliable North Country Maids and Hotel Staffs write Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

LADY Mary Maxwell recommends Chauffeur, temporary or permanent, Town or country.—Write Hird, Weston Yard, Albury, Guildford.

CHAUFFEURS supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry.—'Phone, Victoria 6031 (Extn. 2), B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR, married, requires situation with accommodation; Town or country; long-service reference; abstainer.—Write Box 7529, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR (Scotch); excellent record; Rolls; others; best service.—64, Rutland-gate, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR seeks situation; all makes of cars; R.A.C., clean licence; abstainer.—Reply R., Box 28, Smith's Library, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.

CHAUFFEUR (28); abstainer; clean licence; present service 3½ years; electric plant; cottage desired.—Write Box M.1116, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR; married, no family; London, Scotland, Continental experience; any make of car; personal references.—A. Malham, 7, Craven-hill-mews, W.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (30), married; any car; Town or country; two years last post.—Noel, 21, Grittleton-road, W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 24, single; good knowledge of London; handyman.—Manning, 48, Holland-road, W.14.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Rolls, &c.; married; Continental experience; personal references; steady and reliable.—A. Cox, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 29, seeks change of situation; good-class cars; good references.—C. Krohn, 160, Alexandra-road, N.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 42, married; excellent type; Daimler, Renault, &c.; Town or country; first-class references; £3 and rooms or £4 5s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

EMPLOYER recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; six years present employ; abstainer, clean licence; Continental experience.—Write Box G.209, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady driver requires occasional or daily post or would give lessons.—Advertiser, 49, North End-road, Golders Green.

FIRST-CLASS Chauffeur, aged 36; total abstainer; 15 years last place, left on marriage; highest references; Daimler, &c.—A. H., 50, Abingdon-road, W.8.

HEAVY Petrol Driver and Mate seek change together; present at old-established west-end firm; any make.—Write Box 0431, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Driver, experienced private and trade, seeks post, preferably daily.—Write Box P.536, The Times, E.C.4.

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LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.
A BACHELOR SUITE, Bed Room, Sitting Room, and bath, entirely redecorated and furnished divan beds; single rooms also available.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-25, London-st. Phone Padd. 6770.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English Men (Services, 'Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

STRATHALLAN.
A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant, two bed rooms, sitting room, large strictly private house, with board; every comfort; excellent maids; families preferred.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

MARBLE ARCH.
A Charming FURNISHED SUITE. Two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water, telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; box springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

A COMFORTABLE SINGLE ROOM, newly decorated, for gentleman, with breakfast; quiet house.—21, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 7169.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.
PRESTWOOD PARK.
GT. MISSENDEN. 'PHONE 189.
A COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL of charm and distinction; ideal situation; farm produce. Winter terms 2½gns. Our Town houses are: 9, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W.5 (Frobisher 4929); also 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2 (Padd. 5268).

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.
KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.
SHORTLANDS, KENT.
A Delightful WINTER HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; every modern convenience; adjacent station, 20 min. Victoria, City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef; seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate.

A Gentlewoman offers simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 35s. to 2½gns.; dinners; cooking recommended.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (Frob. 2163).

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young congenial society; 5mins. Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20); motor buses; quiet.—53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

A LADY OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.
17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.
EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.
ABOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibus all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From £3 3s. Park 9173.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A Really COMFORTABLE HOME offered one or two gentlemen as Paying Guests; N. London; moderate terms.—Apply Harvey and Harvey, 489A, Oxford-street, W.1.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Short stay with us at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing. Large sunny double rooms from 5gns.; single from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes, Hyde Park. Padd. 8858.

REGENT'S PARK.
ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Catering as desired. 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7 (Kensington 1075.) 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.
AN Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. Ph., Addiscombe 1581.

APARTMENTS also Suite with bath room; very well furnished; delightful position Campden Hill; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.—13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 8619.

ARMY & NAVY.
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 3s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £2 18s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

VICTORIA.
ATTRACTIVE Bed Rooms for visitors or permanents; five minutes station; newly furnished; gas fires, hot and cold water all rooms; single and double now vacant; meals as required; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Vic. 5357.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.
BROMLEY, KENT.
ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near Station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Resident Proprietor. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0273.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; hot and cold water, grillers; from 2gns.—22, Hyde Park-gate, South Kensington. 'Phone, Western 6470.

CROMWELL HOUSE.
40, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, just off Cromwell-road, near Gloucester-road and Earl's Court Stations; best English food and cooking; constant hot water; from 3gns. inclusive. Frobisher 2755. Mrs. Croydon.

SOUTH KENSINGTON
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 26s., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1256), and 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, adjoining (Western 0266).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.—New luxurious sitting room furniture; new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds. Everything new and first class. Singles 2gns., doubles 3½gns., including breakfast, service, and electric light. Dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square, S.W. (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Bachelor Rooms, handsomely furnished; baths, service, valeting; from 21s.; gas fires; meals as required; minute Tube stations.—Cpenoud, 11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Station.—Partial board; single or double from 2gns. each; excellent cooking; gas fires.—'Phone Kens. 2274.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9402 and Kelvin 8942.

AT WESTMINSTER.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfasts; also suites with communicating rooms; quiet, modern conveniences, central, moderate; 5mins. Victoria.—'Phone, Vic. 7319.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. Two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering, from 32s. 6d. No extras. Padd. 2915.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, Queen's-gate, S. Kensington.—Large front BED-SITTING ROOM, balcony, gas fire, private 'phone, breakfast; quiet; central.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE, facing Park.—ROOMS with private 'phones, gas fires; LOUNGE RESTAURANT; CARD ROOM; GARAGE. 'Phone, Kens. 6797.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

AT LANCASTER-GATE.—BED ROOM or LARGE SITTING ROOM, most attractively furnished, first floor; everything new; all modern conveniences. Also Bed-sitting Room; refined house.—'Phone Paddington 2351.

AT 84, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; bath all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

QUEEN'S COURT.
AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 3940 and 3941. Resident Proprietor.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, sitting, bed, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

BACHELORS' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, CURSITOR-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-Sitting rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly, or unfurnished.

EMBASSY.
BAYSWATER, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 2-4gns.; newly decorated; gas fires; dining room.—98, Redcliffe-gardens. 'Phone Kens. 5228.

BEAUTIFULLY Sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, also smaller one; first-class attendance; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1. Mayfair 7089.

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM or two Bed-sitting rooms in flat to be LET; close to Gloucester-road Station.—Frobisher 3348.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BED-SITTING ROOMS with partial board, 45s. to 3gns.; gas fires; good cooking; quiet house, three minutes S. Kensington Station.—Phone Kens. 9575.

BED-SITTING ROOMS at SOUTH KENSINGTON for ladies only; up to date; gas fires; from 25s. 6d.—22, Chareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS for gentlemen; breakfast, dinner, valeting.—Kensington 1422.

BED-SITTING ROOM, large room, second floor; own bath, constant hot water; newly furnished and decorated; superior house; moderate.—60, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

MANCHESTER-STREET, 41, W.1.
BED-SITTING ROOM, private bath room, conveniences adjoining; modern furnishings, decorations; just opened; 3gns.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet), single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BELGRAVIA.—Residential Club.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 30s. inclusive breakfast, light, service, baths, lounge; hard tennis in Square garden.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
CHARMINGLY DECORATED, luxuriously furnished ROOMS; divans, electric fires, with service; catering optional; single, ground floor, from 30s.—30, Harcourt-terrace, 30 bus to The Grove, Boltons. Kensington 4745.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single) with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
CHARMING newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS (no traffic); gas fires; breakfast; personal supervision.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 4874.

CHELSEA.—TWO very comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, 30s., 35s., or would convert into sitting and double bed room; gas fire, electric light; telephone; meals as desired.—32, Royal-avenue.

CLARENCE-GATE.—BED-SITTING ROOM; close Baker Tube; concealed bed; gas fire; bath; suit lady or gentleman; superior house; 33s.—Padd. 6730.

COMFORTABLE BED ROOMS, well-appointed house, South Kensington; breakfast; bath.—Phone, Kensington 6882.

THE KENSINGTON
DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008). Resident owner.

DULWICH COURT, COLLEGE-ROAD, DULWICH. 1 min. Sydenham-hill Station; beautifully situated, near golf; gas fires; garage. Terms moderate. Syd. 2607.

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE
(immediately adjoining).
FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, with private bath room, absolute quietude and comfort; double bed room, communicating with sitting room; constant hot water; excellent cooking.—24, Pembridge-crescent, W. Park 4872.

FURNISHED BED ROOM in WESTMINSTER CLUB to be LET; for permanency, 45s. per week, with service.—Leash Club, St. Ermins, Caxton-street, Westminster.

FURNISHED, with attendance, DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM and TWO BED ROOMS.—9, Stanford-road, Kensington Court, W.8.

GAINSBOROUGH HOUSE.
Quiet open position. Well-appointed BED ROOMS, &c., best food and service. From 2½gns.—50, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Tube), W.2. Padd. 6662.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with or without board; constant hot water; every comfort; close Tube.—Frobisher 7146.

HAMPSTEAD (best part); attractively furnished; every modern convenience, well heated; personal attention, permanent guests; one min. train, bus, 20 min. City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD.—ROOM and BREAKFAST in English home; other meals optional; assistance with languages.—57, Broadhurst-gardens. Hampstead 0903.

HOLLAND PARK, No. 55.—Comfortable ROOMS in quiet residence; constant hot and cold; divans; gas fires; minute omnibus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Single from 27s. 6d.; large double, 52s. 6d. Meals as desired. Park 9846.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires; constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box S275, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

HYDE PARK (facing Burwood-place).—Attractive ROOMS, redecorated, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cuisine; full or partial board; moderate terms.—28, Norfolk-crescent, W.2. Padd. 2473.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

LUXURIOUS BED-SITTING ROOMS.
JUST opened, newly decorated, beautifully furnished, divan beds, running hot and cold water. From 2gns. single, 3½gns. double, including breakfast, service, lights, and bath.—Five minutes VICTORIA STATION.—Apply 33, Belgrave-road. Victoria 0377.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES (own bath rooms) and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water; electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 32s. Suites from 4½gns. Breakfast only served.—32, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

KENSINGTON.—A very comfortable SITTING-BED-ROOM offered gentleman in married couple's maisonnette; absolute cleanliness; meals as arranged (best coffee and food). Last guest stayed 12 years. Moderate.—Write Box F.65, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and ORATORY (between).—Newly arranged house facing Gardens; perfectly equipped Service Suites & Bed-Sitting Rooms. Kens. 8754. Attractive 1930 Booklet now ready.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
LONDON, 33 Clubs, different districts.

BEDFORD	CLIFTON (Bristol)
BEXHILL	EASTBOURNE
BOURNEMOUTH	ST. LEONARDS
BRIGHTON	TUNBRIDGE WELLS

THANET (Cliftonville, Margate).
Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience, central heating, from 25s. to 3gns. Also Unfurnished; breakfasts and teas if required.—18, Holland-park, W.11. Park 1521.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired, from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone Kens. 2602.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM; well furnished; double; divan; gas fire, cooker; electric light; bath.—Telephone Museum 2522. 53, Tavistock-square.

LADY offers large SITTING ROOM (balcony), facing S.W., and DOUBLE BED ROOM; very well furnished; communicating; own telephone; excellent cook.—Frobisher 3480.—7, Nevern-square.

LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM in bachelor flat; 30s., with breakfast; telephone.—Apply early morning or evening, 30a, Perham-road, West Kensington.

LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM to be LET; suit two gentlemen, in a very nice house in Hampstead; 30s. per week; meals and service may be arranged.—Apply Housekeeper, 41, Maresfield-gardens, N.W.6.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAIDA VALE (3min. Warwick-avenue Tube).—Attractive ROOMS, overlooking gardens; meals as desired.—160, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Abercorn 1561.

MARBLE ARCH.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast and bath; single from 2gns., double 3gns. Padd. 9804.—58, Seymour-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM now available; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

HAMPSTEAD.
MOORINGS COURT, 33-34, BELSIZE-SQUARE; noted for really good food; comfortable large BED ROOMS, all with running hot and cold, gas fires; few minutes Swiss Cottage.—Primrose 3146.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

"OAKFIELD," 20-22, SHOOT-UP-HILL, N.W.2.—Medical; rest; care; maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; large garden.—Principal: A. Child, C.M.B., Q.C.H., S.L.H. Hampstead 1610.

PAYING GUEST, Gentleman, received in private English family; bright, comfortable bed room; gas fire.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PURLEY.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 'Phone 1730. Ideal for winter; sheltered position Surrey Hills; well heated, gas fires bed rooms; near links, half-hour Town; car available; billiards; garage.

QUIET SQUARE, three minutes Victoria.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals by arrangement. Also Suite with private bath room, &c.; butler kept.—'Phone, Victoria 3653. Write Box T.40, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also suite.—'Phone, Western 6406, or write Box A.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

BROMLEY, KENT.
"RAVENSCROFT." Jacobean Guest House, ideal for winter; two minutes Bromley South Station. 20 minutes London; garage. Ravensbourne 3040.

PUTNEY HILL.
RESIDENTIAL, OAK HOUSE, CARLTON-ROAD.—Large bed-sitting room if required; excellent table; terms moderate.

SLOANE-STREET (121), Cadogan-chambers.—Comfortable Service SUITES; own bath; also ROOMS; central heating; constant hot water. Sloane 6785.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
4, BEAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.
ACCOMMODATION in Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE; excellent cooking; every comfort; constant hot water; two lounges opening into gardens. Kens. 8465.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards, West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff.
Ravensbourne 0369.

THE EXCELSIOR.
1-2, LADBROKE-GARDENS, NOTTING-HILL-GATE.
SINGLE ROOMS from 2gns., partial board; double from £3 5s.; really good table; beautiful lounge and drawing room. Special terms families. Park 2575.

TWO well FURNISHED BED ROOMS, suitable two ladies; bath and electric fire; near station.—Apply 56, Chandos-road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

UNFURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; Campden Hill, Kensington. Seen by appointment.—Telephone Park 3950.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath, parquet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
WELL-FURNISHED Suites, large airy rooms; excellent food; every home comfort; moderate. Kelvin 9610.

WELL-EQUIPPED ROOMS from 2 guineas including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

WELL FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, BED ROOM, bath in suite. Private Flat; attendance, meals by arrangement; lift; one minute St. James's Park.—Telephone, Victoria 1788. H., Dacre House, Dean Farrar-street, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Superior house (highly recommended by University Professor).—Large, well FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; constant hot water (meals in own sitting room); excellent food, board or meals by arrangement.—Particulars with "Frosts," 62, High-street, Wimbledon.

THE ABERCORN,
1. KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.
Also 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.—Well-Furnished ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; ALL ROOMS constant hot water, gas fires, rings; ALL FLOORS baths, 'phones, central heating. Moderate terms include breakfast, baths, service.—Padd. 5655; also Park 1652.

PRINCE'S MANSIONS.
17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2, three minutes Queen's-road Tube and Met. Taking 60 guests. Most comfortable; excellent food; constant hot water; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,
60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—A few VACANCIES in this well known, most comfortable house, within one minute Kensington Gardens and Queen's-road Tube. Terms from 3gns. (partial board £2 17s. 6d.). Park 3536.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will be pleased to recommend personally inspected accommodation, guest houses, suites, flats; foreign students introduced into private families. No fees.

ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST.
489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2158.)

MRS. SCOTT does not charge for ARRANGING your accommodation in London, Country, Seaside.—Call, write, or 'phone your requirements, 201, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 2716.)

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ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED with refined, cultured private families.—German boy, 19, 4gns.; Finnish girl, 3gns.; London or suburbs; N.W. preferred. Bachelor, breakfast only, 3½gns., central.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

WANTED, a comfortable HOME for young MEDICAL STUDENT in private family; professional people preferred; terms moderate; references. No agents.—Write Box 08590, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, DORSET-ROAD. Ideal winter residence, minute sea, golf; excellent cuisine; gas fires; most moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

COMFORT, refinement, and satisfaction at LINKFIELD COURT, Knyveton-road, Bournemouth.—Charmingly situated, facing the South; every modern convenience; hot and cold water, also gas fires in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient for all attractions. Terms from 3½gns. Brochure on application.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential, facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

CHARMINGLY situated house, PAYING GUESTS; facing South, glorious sea views, sunshine; garden; unspoilt natural surroundings; personal attention.—The Nook, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME offered to people with pleasant voices; large garden, friendly evening bridge; a great welcome to children and dogs; 2 guineas.—Henson, Elmsett Hall, Wedmore, Somerset.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—GUEST desiring peaceful surroundings and privacy RECEIVED in gentleman's home.—Write Box M.1205, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.—Gentleman RECEIVED as GUEST, country house; every convenience; charming neighbourhood; permanent preferred.—Write Box M.1198, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE, THE ANGLES.—Facing sea; 125 bed rooms; dance and billiard rooms; open all the year round. 'Phone, Eastbourne 311.

GENTLEWOMAN having charming Country House and grounds, HAMPSHIRE, would like ANOTHER to SHARE with her; facilities for dogs, poultry, and other country interests; good family; servants; car; highest social references.—Write Box Y.999, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED, private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

HATCH END, MIDDLESEX.—Only TWO PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in family of two, nice well furnished house; central heating; large garden; all conveniences; French cuisine; close to golf links, tennis club, railway station; excellent train service City, West End; references exchanged; terms inclusive from £3 10s. weekly.—Write Felix Redelleen, "Claverina," Hatch End. 'Phone, Hatch End 148.

HOVE. ST. HELEN'S LODGE.
KINGSWAY.—Charming Residential facing sea; spacious grounds. Also handsome private suite on first floor; inclusive terms. Tele. 3150.

WIFE of Dental Surgeon (trained nurse) is prepared to RECEIVE ONE or TWO CHILDREN while parents temporarily absent; country town.—Write Box M.1249, The Times, E.C.4.

WALLINGTON 3192.—HACKBRIDGE PARK RESIDENTIAL. Fine old mansion; all modern comforts, billiards, garage. Moderate. 20 minutes Victoria.

MISS RITCHIE strongly RECOMMENDS Mrs. BERESFORD, 7, HARCOURT BRIDGE-ROAD, SALISBURY. Bed room and sitting room, south, lovely view of Cathedral; excellent cooking, care, attention; brother there seven years.

WANTED

A Married Couple and Daughter, 15, desire BOARD RESIDENCE for 12 months as Paying Guests with nice people who can offer golf and trout fishing; good terms offered.—All Souls Association, 3, All Souls-place, W.1.

BOARD WANTED for single gentleman on a farm in West of England, where he could assist with accounts and books; state terms and give references.—Reply George Wright, 103, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

CONTINENTAL

CULTURED GERMAN FAMILY will take STUDENT, good home; assistance with language; English reference; £2 weekly inclusive; interesting neighbourhood.—Wewetzer, Westfälischest, 11, Bochum, Westphalia.

PARIS, NEUILLY, Torres, 21, Rue Louis Philippe; homely BOARD RESIDENCE; all comfort; near Bois de Boulogne; opportunity learn French.

RIVIERA, CAP D'ANTIBES.—To be LET, APARTMENT for two quiet people; three rooms, kitchen, and bath; villa with garden; 5 guineas monthly.—Write for details Mr. I. Khan, "The College," Loughborough, Leicestershire.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALICE MAUDE ROSS deceased. Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of ALICE MAUDE ROSS deceased late of Snaefell, Victoria Drive Herne Bay in the County of Kent the Wife of Malcolm Ross formerly of Eynesbury Herne Bay aforesaid (who died at Snaefell Victoria Drive Herne Bay aforesaid on the 13th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 21st day of January 1930 by the Public Trustee the sole Executor therein named) are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to us the undersigned on or before the 6th day of April 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
TAYLOR WILLCOCKS & Co. 218, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

ALFRED NELSON DOMETT Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debt or claim against the estate of ALFRED NELSON DOMETT late of 32 St. Charles Square North Kensington W. (who died 27th November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry on the 23rd January 1930 by John Louis Parnell and Georgina Cissie Frederica Johnston, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of the same to us the undersigned, Solicitors to the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of March 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 28th day of January 1930.
BAKER & NAIRNE 3 Salters Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors.

ADA ALICE HAYNES deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of ADA ALICE HAYNES late of Crag-a-Moor, Barton Court Road, New Milton formerly of "Lyndale" 57 Grand Avenue, West Southbourne both in the County of Hants, Widow who died on the 7th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved on the 21st day of January 1930 are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned the Solicitors to the Executors on or before the 2nd day of April 1930 after which date the assets of the said deceased will be distributed having regard only to claims and demands of which they shall have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
PEARCE & SONS St. Bartholomew House, 58, West Smithfield, E.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the Estate of WILLIAM HARRY MOUNTFORD Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of WILLIAM HARRY MOUNTFORD late of 89 Main Street, Somerset West, District Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa at Cape Town on the 21st day of March 1923.
F. J. DICKSON 7, Union Court, London, E.C.2. Solicitor for Applicant.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE WILLIAM JOHN CHECKLEY Deceased Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM JOHN CHECKLEY late of 14 Lindfield Gardens Hampstead in the County of London Boot and Shoe Factor deceased who died on the first day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved by Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Company Limited Florence Mary Checkley and Dorothea Aloe Checkley the Executors therein named on the 24th day of January 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send in writing full particulars of such claims and demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 7th day of April 1930.
And Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William John Checkley amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 27th day of January 1930.
SCOTT & SON 7 Staple Inn London W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ELIZABETH ROSINA EMMA ROSKELLY (Widow) deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH ROSINA EMMA ROSKELLY late of 20 Thorner's Buildings Henstead Road in the County Borough of Southampton Widow who died on the 15th day of July 1929 and whose Will with one Codicil was proved in the District Probate Registry at Winchester on the 25th day of January 1930 by Edward Russell Wright of 28 Hanover Buildings Southampton the Executor named in the Codicil are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of April 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
HALLETT & MARTIN 28, Portland Street, Southampton. Solicitors to the said Executor.

GEORGE DE ARROYAVE LOPES Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of GEORGE DE ARROYAVE LOPES late of 7 Egerton Place in the County of London deceased, who died on the first day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th day of January 1930 by Archibald Bence Bence-Jones and George Henry Rigby the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 2nd day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
CORBOULD, RIGBY & CO., 1 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any), addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 31st day of January, 1930:—

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD. Land in Manor Way and abutting on Rainham Creek, Rainham, Essex. (P.57582.)	Salamon and Company, Limited, of Ferry Road, Rainham, Essex.
Land in Ridge Close and Larkway Close, Kingsbury, Middlesex. (P.57619.)	John Davies, of Trade Street, Cardiff.
29, 31, and 33, Markhouse Place, Boundary Road, Walthamstow, Essex. (P.57625.)	Reuben Reading, of 228, Brettenham Road, Edmonton, N.9.
Land in Sutton Bye Pass Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.57640.)	Alfred James and Sons, Limited, of 26, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
31, Lambourne Road, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex. (P.57642.)	Herbert Henry Drayson, of 31, Lambourne Road, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex.
27 and 29, High Street, Old Woking, Woking, Surrey. (P.57648.)	Harry Courtenay Carey Nisbet, of 47, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.
106, Stanley Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex. (P.57692.)	The Gas Light and Coke Company, of 84, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
Land in Huggett's Lane, Lower Willingdon, Willingdon, Sussex. (P.57698.)	Dorothy Clarke, of 33, East Dean Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Hildene, Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent. (P.57699.)	Eric Walter Blatchly, of 4, Clive Road, Rochester, Kent.
Land in Colin Deep Lane, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.57725.)	Charles Bluston, of Nightingale Road, Clapton, E.5.
LEASEHOLD. 25, High Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire. (P.57645.)	Lipton Properties, Limited, of 196, City Road, E.C.1.
22, Wornington Road, Kensington, London. (380326.)	Grace Ethel Todman, of 39, Woodstock Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12.
Part of 54 and 55, Fetter Lane, City of London. (380488.)	Hambleden Estates, Limited, of Strand House, Portugal Street, W.C.2.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN the Matter of MARCEL-SESAME Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 17th day of February, 1930 to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their Addresses and Descriptions, full particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Ernest John Sharpe of 18, Daneby Road, Catford, S.E.6, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.
ERNEST J. SHARPE, Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Companies Court. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham No. 0051 of 1930. In the Matter of STOVELL, DAWSON & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice, was on the 29th day of January 1930, presented to the said Court by Darlington Fencing Co. Ltd. whose registered office is situate at Hope-town House, 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3, in the City of London, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the Tenth day of February 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
LAWSON & LAWSON, 181, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the Petitioners.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than One o'clock in the afternoon of the Eighth day of February 1930.

No. 0027 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of W. & S. WILLIAMS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of January 1930 presented to the said Court by Vital Marc Marcel Louison and Marc Marie Gabriel Louison carrying on business in Co-Partnership under the style or firm of V. Louison & Cie at 1 Rue Buisson, St. Etienne in the Republic of France Trimmings Merchants Creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 10th of February 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 30th January 1930
ARTHUR BENJAMIN & COHEN 23 College Hill London E.C.4. Solicitors for the Petitioners.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named Arthur Benjamin & Cohen at 23 College Hill London E.C.4 notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of February 1930

IN the Estate of MARY FRANCES ANNA BARTHOLOMEW deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of Eight Days after publication hereof APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of MARY FRANCES ANNA BARTHOLOMEW Wife of Frank Ernest Bartholomew late of Lindfield near Sydney in the State of New South Wales Australia deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales Probate Jurisdiction at Sydney aforesaid on the first day of July 1914.
BEAMISH, HANSON, AIRY & Co. 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executor.

JAMES CRELLIN CROSBY Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of JAMES CRELLIN CROSBY late of Brown Street Long Gully (formerly of Ravenswood) in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Gentleman, which on the 23rd day of July 1929 was granted by the Supreme Court of the said State to Helen Helena Sweeney the Executrix thereof.
RANGER BURTON & FROST, 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors and Agents for T. M. Williams, 16 View Street, Bendigo, Solicitor for the said Executrix.

MRS. ALICE ELIZA HELEN CALDECOTT deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of Mrs. ALICE ELIZA HELEN CALDECOTT deceased late of 22 Winchester Road in the City of Oxford (who died on the 6th day of November 1929 at 22 Winchester Road aforesaid and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 23rd day of January 1930 by Andrew Herbert Caldecott one of the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby requested to send particulars in writing of such claims and demands to Messrs. Biddle, Thorne, Welsford & Gait of 22, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, on or before the 3rd day of April 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the Executor shall then have received notice and that the Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 29th day of January 1930.
BIDDLE THORNE WELSFORD & GAIT, 22 Aldermanbury, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executor.

RE INTERNATIONAL REVUE CO. Limited. Notice is hereby given that any person or persons claiming to be preferential CREDITORS of the above Company under the provisions of Section 107 and 209 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 are required, on or before the first day of March 1930, to send in their names and addresses with particulars of their claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Sydney W. Tubbs of 24 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2 Chartered Accountant, the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.
Dated this 27th day of January, 1930.
SYDNEY W. TUBBS, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

MATTHEW HENRY MATTHEWS deceased Pursuant to Statute 15 Geo. V., c.19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS or other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of MATTHEW HENRY MATTHEWS late of "Mainstone," Honcray Estate, Pomphlett, near Plymouth, Devon, and of 44 Embankment Road, Plymouth aforesaid, Cycle Dealer, deceased (who died, intestate, on the 15th day of November 1929, and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted in the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 17th day of January, 1930, to Hilda May Matthews and Edgar Cecil Cockrell) are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administrators, on or before the 31st day of March 1930, after which date the said administrators will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.
SHELLY & JOHNS Princess House, Plymouth. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

PURSUANT to the Trustee Act 1925. Re SOPHIA JANE LAWTON Deceased, late of St. Georges Hurstpierpoint in the County of Sussex, Widow who died on the 23rd day of October 1929 and whose Will was proved by The Public Trustee the Executor therein named on the 18th day of January 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry.
Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned the Solicitors acting on behalf of the said Executor, The Public Trustee, on or before the 31st day of March next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
O. H. SWANN & SON Heathfield, Sussex. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE the ESTATE of GEORGE WILLIAM NEVILLE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27 as amended. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS or other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of GEORGE WILLIAM NEVILLE late of "Weylea," Weybridge in the County of Surrey Gentleman, who died there on the 23rd day of November 1929 (and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th day of January, 1930 by The Royal Exchange Assurance of the Royal Exchange, London, the surviving Executor named in the said Will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 12th day of April 1930, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the Executor shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands the Executor shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 29th day of January, 1930.
LAWRENCE JONES & Co. Solicitors for the said Executor. Lloyds Building, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

RE the Estate of KENWARD WALLACE ELMSLIE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 Section twenty seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of KENWARD WALLACE ELMSLIE late of May Place, Broom Road Teddington in the County of Middlesex and 29 Great St. Helens in the City of London who died on the 28th day of December 1929 at May Place, Broom Road Teddington aforesaid and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the twenty seventh day of January 1930 by Herbert Darby Price and Gladys Maude Elmslie the surviving Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the first day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executors shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands the said Executors shall not have had notice.
Dated this 28th day of January 1930.
LAWRANCE MESSER & CO of 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2, in the City of London Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE EDWIN HITCHES deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the estate of EDWIN HITCHES late of 98 Irene Terrace, Rainham Road, Chatham in the County of Kent Confectioner who died on the 19th day of March 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 19th day of June 1929 by Amy Frances Hitches, Frederick James Wickham and Albert Edward Horton the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned solicitors on or before the 31st day of March 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 27th day of January 1930.
STEPHENS & SON 41 Railway Street, Chatham, Kent Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE HENRY GEORGE ARTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HENRY GEORGE ARTON late of 82 Trinity Street, Hull in the County of York (who died on the 18th day of November 1929 and Letters of Administration to whose estate with the Will annexed were granted by the Principal Probate Registry to the Public Trustee on the 16th day of January 1930) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March next, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 28th day of January 1930.
PARK NELSON & Co. 11, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Administrator.

RE BELINDA STEWART Deceased late of 2 Munster Mansions, Miles Road, Clifton, in the City and County of Bristol, Widow, who died on the 1st day of December 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, should give notice in writing thereof to the undersigned the Solicitors for Sir Austin Low C.I.E. of 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, Director of Grindlay and Company Limited, and Arthur Austin Heathcote of Much Wenlock, Shropshire, Esquire, the Executors of the Will, within two months of the date hereof, after which time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to the claims of which they or their Solicitors shall then have had notice.
Dated this thirty first day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty.
LANDONS, Brentwood, Essex, and 53 New Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RAOUL BREVES DUNLOP deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15, George 5, chapter 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of RAOUL BREVES DUNLOP late of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Representative in Brazil of The Western Telegraph Company Limited (who died on the 31st day of May, 1929, and whose Will was proved by William Roscoe Strahan, the lawful Attorney of John Keyes Coachman the Executor therein named, in the principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 24th day of January, 1930), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Attorney Administrator on or before the 31st day of March, 1930. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the time the said Attorney, Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
BISCHOFF COXE BISCHOFF & THOMPSON 4, Great Winchester Street E.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executor.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929 In the Matter of OTZ & COMPANY Limited. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER made by the High Court of Justice upon the application of the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company and dated the 14th day of January 1930
It was Ordered that the following persons be APPOINTED a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION to act with the Official Receiver as Liquidator of the above-named Company, namely:—
WALTER CONWAY of 7 Mallow Street Old Street in the County of London holding a general Power of Attorney from Robert & Company Limited and
CLAUDE FREDERIC WESTBURY of 183 Great Dover Street in the County of London holding a general Power of Attorney from F. Westbury & Sons Limited.
Dated this 29th day of January 1930.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929 In the Matter of DRIFINLAW, Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th January 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 11th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
29th January 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 to 1917. BRITISH MAIKOP OIL COMPANY, Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 28th day of February, 1930, to send in their names and addresses with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Henry James Stephens, of 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.
H. J. STEPHENS, Liquidator.

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Advice free of charge will be given by Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co., 36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878.
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Law Report, Jan. 30

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Russell of Killowen—resumed the hearing of the appeal by The Performing Right Society, Limited, from a decision of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the present appellants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the Bray, Wicklow, Urban District Council from performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. (THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury began the hearing of a libel action by Miss Dinah Shurey, film producer and director, against W. Speaight and Sons, Limited, and English Newspapers, Limited, the printers and publishers respectively of the *Film Weekly*, in respect of an article which appeared in that periodical on June 10, 1929, which, she said, meant that she was incompetent in her business. The defendants pleaded that the words were published without malice and were fair comment on a matter of public interest. His Lordship held that there was no evidence of malice. (SHUREY v. W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
PERMANENT HAIR WAVE: DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURY
BOWDEN v. LISGARTEN AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and a Common Jury*)

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded her £146 15s. against the defendant Lisgarten in this action for damages for personal injury brought by Miss Edith Clara Bowden, of Elgin-terrace, W., against Mr. Albert Lisgarten, hairdresser, of Harrow-road, Queen's Park, W., and Mr. Harry Castle, of Liverpool-road, Islington, N.

The plaintiff alleged that owing to negligent and unskilful treatment and the use of defective and dangerous appliances by the second defendant her scalp was burned on January 20, 1929, at the first defendant's shop, where her hair was being permanently waved, and that Mr. Lisgarten was thereby guilty of breach of an implied warranty that proper appliances would be used with skill and care.

The first defendant denied every allegation in the statement of claim and said that the second defendant was not his servant or agent. No defence was filed by Mr. Castle, but he had written a letter denying that he had burned the plaintiff.

Mr. Martin O'Connor and Miss Colwill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Maurice Barnett for the first defendant. The defendant Castle appeared in person.

Mr. BARNETT now said that his client, Mr. Lisgarten, was anxious to prove by a demonstration in court on his daughter's hair that the hair could be waved without damage to the scalp even when cotton wool was not placed between the metal pins and the scalp.

His LORDSHIP said that he saw no object in the proposed demonstration. A clear point emerging from the case was that the waving operation involved the use of heat, and that, occasionally, by accident or negligence, the customer's head was burned. That could be avoided with proper care, and the allegation in the case was that proper care had not been used.

Miss Ruby Preston, who was employed in Mr. Lisgarten's shop on the day of the alleged incident, said that she did not hear the plaintiff shout that her head was being burned or make any kind of complaint.

Mrs. Mary Lisgarten, wife of the first defendant, said that she did not remember saying to Mrs. Bowden, mother of the plaintiff, when told by her of the injury: "That is the result of employing people with West End experience for week-ends. That is what they do."

Mr. O'CONNOR (cross-examining).—Was Mr. Castle a man with West End experience?—I don't know.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant Lisgarten, and awarded her £146 15s., which included £21 15s. special damages. They said that they did not consider that the defendant Castle was to blame for the injury.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. Nixon Watts and Co.; Messrs. Adrian de Fleury and Co.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), January 31, price 1s., are:—Ankin v. London and North Eastern Railway Company (Discovery); Attorney-General v. Walkergate Press, Limited, and Others (Lotteries); Pastre v. Pastre (Divorce).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
LIBEL ACTION BY A WOMAN FILM PRODUCER
SHUREY v. W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of this libel action which was brought by Miss Dinah Shurey, film producer and director, of 11, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W., against W. Speaight and Sons, Limited, of 98, Fetter-lane, E.C., and English Newspapers, Limited, of 112, Strand, W.C., the printers and publishers respectively of the *Film Weekly*.

The plaintiff complained of an article in that periodical of June 10, 1929, which was headed:

CAN WOMEN DIRECT FILMS?
A DECIDED NEGATIVE
FROM A WOMAN WHO KNOWS

The article went on to say:—

It is pathetically obvious that women can't produce films. In England only one lady has had the temerity to try. Dinah Shurey (who will go to heaven by reason of her great courage) has created several appalling pictures. Critics have bowed with sad courtesy to the gentle creator of such films as *The Last Post*. They cannot fail to admire her good intentions, and yet . . . In America the situation is very nearly as distressing. There are perhaps three women directors in existence, but no one of them has made an outstanding picture. What then is the reason? . . .

Miss Shurey said that those words meant that she was incompetent in her business, that she was and had been a failure as a producer and director of films, and that the films she had produced and directed were worthless. She said that by the publication of the words she had been greatly injured in her credit and reputation and in her business.

The defendants pleaded that the words were published in good faith and without malice, and were fair and *bona fide* comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Sir G. W. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field for the defendants.

Mr. BIRKETT, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a very well-known producer and director of films. The film industry in this country was comparatively new, and Miss Shurey, at the time the words complained of were published, was the only woman producer and director here. She was employed in that capacity by a small private company called Britannia Films, Limited, and was in fact the company, having organized and founded it, being the managing director of it, and doing all the responsible work conected with it. She had great organizing ability and business acumen.

"AN OPENING FOR BRITISH FILMS"

In 1924 she conceived the idea that there was an opening in this country for British films which expressed British sentiments and ideas, and she had been successful in producing several of that character. All sorts of complex business matters had to be dealt with in producing a film, and the plaintiff had shown her competence in coping with them all. In the production of two of her pictures arrangements were made with the Admiralty for the use of warships.

When the defendants were written to after the publication of the alleged libel (which counsel read) they mentioned three other pictures produced by the plaintiff, besides *The Last Post*, which the writer of the article had had in mind. They were *Every Mother's Son*, *Second to None*, and *Carry On*. *Every Mother's Son* was a War play with a domestic story and it embodied the high theme of the Unknown Warrior. It was shown at 1,100 theatres in this country alone and was a great success. *Second to None* was shown at 1,800 theatres in this country as well as in the Colonies, and *Carry On* had been shown at 1,400 theatres in this country. The latter film was about certain Cornish fisherfolk and the British Navy.

In the earlier films the plaintiff had the collaboration of "Bartimeus" and "Taffrail," but *The Last Post* was invented entirely by Miss Shurey, its theme being the War, the post-War days, the general strike, and the history of three brothers. Except for a pre-release show in February, 1929, which lasted a week, it had never had a public performance, because, although a general release had been arranged to take place in October, it had been found difficult to turn it into a "talkie," that kind of film having become the "rage."

It was said in the article that a woman was unfitted by nature to produce a film because she could not stand the strain or endure the fatigue of working for many hours on end, but the plaintiff would tell them that she had been out at sea all night and all the following day in all sorts of weather, that she had had to clamber over all sorts of warships, that she had been lowered into the boiler-room in stifling heat, and had put in 18 hours work at a time. The *Film Weekly* had said that she could not do it and he submitted that the article was merely a "stunt" on the part of that periodical. The article was not criticism, but invective, and such statements could not be used as a cloak for the abuse and the desire to injure that was evident.

When the plaintiff read the article she at once asked to see the editor, but he refused to see her. When she said that, unless the statements in the article were corrected in the next issue, they would do her irreparable damage, he agreed to see her on the following day. On that day she went with a document which contained favourable quotations from newspapers. The editor said that he would insert an article by her later on, but he declined to insert the names of the newspapers, and she said that without the names the quotations would be worse than useless, as readers would think that she had invented them. To say that the plaintiff's work was appalling, said counsel in conclusion, exceeded every canon of criticism.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that she had been business manager for Mr. H. V. Esmond, the dramatist and playwright, for about 18 months and negotiated the sale of his plays to scenario writers for film work. She had also been assistant director of the Master Film Company at Twickenham. She ran Britannia Films, Limited. Her company produced *Red Sea to Blue Nile*, which portrayed the adventures in Abyssinia of Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the woman traveller. It was a very successful production and was well received by all the critics.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that he was not there to prove as a fact that the films mentioned were appalling.

Mr. BIRKETT said that the words complained of meant that women could not do that job and that Miss Dinah Shurey proved it.

Miss Shurey said that after reading the article in the *Film Weekly* she wrote an article in her defence, and took it to the editor.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Was the editor prepared to publish that article?—He was prepared to publish a longer article if the names of critics and their newspapers were eliminated.

The plaintiff said that that was not satisfactory to her, and the result was the issue of the writ. The article was damaging her very much with renters and exhibitors.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS (cross-examining).—You insisted on an apology as well as the publication of the article?—I asked for one.

The plaintiff said that the film industry was not yet a very important one in this country, but it was a growing one.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Are the public becoming more critical?—I don't know.

Do they want better films?—They want better entertainment.

Do you know that actors and actresses engaged in film acting find it infinitely more arduous than acting on the stage?—No, I do not; otherwise they would not be able to combine that work during the day with acting on the stage at night.

Mr. BIRKETT said that he proposed to call a number of witnesses to say that, in their view, Miss Shurey was a competent producer of cinematograph films.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that he was not seeking to prove that the plaintiff was an incompetent producer, or that the films referred to were not successful. His defence was that a critic was entitled to express an honest opinion.

His LORDSHIP thereupon ruled that the evidence referred to by Mr. Birkett was inadmissible.

That concluded the case for the plaintiff.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS submitted that there was no evidence of malice on the part of the defendants, or that they had done anything more than conduct the business of a newspaper by publishing matters which they thought were of public interest.

NO EVIDENCE OF MALICE

His LORDSHIP said that he should rule that there was no evidence of malice.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that he would call no evidence. He submitted that there was no case for him to answer. His clients were entitled to express their view, and that was all that they had done. They had merely commented on the impossibility of women successfully undertaking the hardships of the business of film production, and had given their reasons. Their case was that the matter was one of public interest; aye or nay, could women produce good films? They were also criticizing or commenting on films produced by the only woman producer they knew. As part of their discussion, they said that Miss Shurey's films were bad, and they used that as an argument in support of their other criticism. The plaintiff was engaged in work on which she must expect criticism of any of her films, good, bad, or indifferent.

His LORDSHIP.—But this is a statement about her professional ability generally, and the argument is used that she has produced three bad films.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Here is a criticism on the ability of women to produce films, and, in the course of it, there is a criticism of a woman who does produce one. Both things are absolutely independent. It would have been the same if the newspaper had said that A produces good films and B bad ones. The mere fact that one criticism is apropos of another does not affect either producer in his business capacity if it were a fair criticism.

Counsel went on to say that the article meant that the plaintiff could not produce good films, and all that had been said about her was that she had produced some appalling films, that being an honest opinion.

His LORDSHIP.—You say that the plaintiff's films are appalling and that she is incompetent.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—To say that a person's play is bad, and that, judged by his work, he cannot write plays, is much the same thing.

Counsel said that the authorities showed that such a comment was justifiable. If, however, the defendants had attacked the plaintiff's private life, or her character unconnected with her work, the case would be different.

The hearing was adjourned.

His LORDSHIP said that he would leave the case to the jury.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Barfield and Barfield; Messrs. Henry F. Johnson and Son.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DISCRETION REFUSED: DECREE RESCINDED
WRIGHT, W. E. v. WRIGHT, M. L. (KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE, RICHARDS INTERVENING).

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

His LORDSHIP refused to exercise his discretion on behalf of a husband petitioner who had gone through a bigamous form of marriage with another woman and had lived with her some months before his suit for divorce was presented.

On May 16, 1928, Mr. William Ewart Wright, a bricklayer, of Exeter, suing as a Poor Person, filed a petition for the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Mabel Louise Wright, *née* Searle, on the ground of her adultery with a man unknown. The case, which was undefended, was heard at Exeter Assizes, and on November 3, 1928, the petitioner was granted a decree *nisi*.

On May 13, 1929, the King's Proctor's plea was filed, alleging that the petitioner had gone through a form of marriage with Mrs. Lillian Sarah Richards, a widow, at a chapel at Braunton on November 19, 1927, and had cohabited with her, and that he failed to disclose the fact at the hearing of the petition.

Both the petitioner and Mrs. Richards (the intervener) now asked that the discretion of the Court should be exercised, and the decree *nisi* allowed to stand.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., and Mr. J. B. Blagden appeared for the King's Proctor; Mr. B. M. Cloutman and Mr. A. Grattan-Bellew for the respondent; and Mr. W. E. Batt for the intervener, Mrs. Richards.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in giving judgment, said that he could not possibly exercise his discretion in favour of the petitioner. He had not lived with his wife since some time in 1924. On December 13, 1926, he applied to be admitted as a Poor Person to sue for divorce and a certificate was issued in July, 1927. The bigamous marriage and the divorce petition followed.

In April, 1928, the petitioner's wife called on Mrs. Richards and made her realize the true position, and Mrs. Richards then ceased to cohabit with the petitioner. He was admittedly guilty of adultery, but made no disclosure to his solicitors nor in Court at the hearing.

He (his Lordship) entirely sympathized with Mrs. Richards, who was quite innocent in the matter. She wanted to marry him, but he (his Lordship) could not shut his eyes to the conduct of the man. It would be quite contrary to the real interests of morality if he were to condone and excuse a man who had cheated a woman into a bigamous marriage and into committing adultery.

The decree *nisi* was rescinded, the petition dismissed, and the petitioner condemned in the King's Proctor's costs.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Mr. Arnold Carter, for Messrs. Lake, Friend, and Tarbet, Exeter, and Messrs. Dunn and Baker, Exeter.

ARREST ON RETURN FROM CANADA

At the Ossett (Yorks) Police Court on Wednesday ERNEST GARSIDE, 29, leather merchant, was charged with fraudulent conversion of £3,000 entrusted to him by Arnold Metcalfe, of Manor-road, Ossett. Superintendent Cooke said other charges were pending against Garside of obtaining large sums by false pretences and forgery. As soon as the offences were discovered the man absconded, and it was found that he had passports for the United States. He embarked at Cherbourg for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the immigration officers detained him, and sent him back to England. Inspector Atkinson stated that he received Garside into custody from the Liverpool police on Tuesday. In reply to the charge he said he would make a full statement if given the opportunity, and later he wrote a statement. Garside was remanded for a week in custody.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
COPYRIGHT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE
THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(*Present*—The LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD HANWORTH, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD RUSSELL *of* KILLOWEN)

Their LORDSHIPS continued the hearing of this appeal from the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who had held that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and that the present appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, of George-street, Hanover-square, W., were, therefore, entitled to an injunction restraining the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, Ireland, from infringing the appellants' copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The works in question were performed in a public bandstand at Bray, Wicklow, on August 11, 1926.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the appellants; Mr. T. S. F. Battersby, K.C., Mr. A. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell for the respondents.

Mr. DICKIE, when the proceedings were resumed, complained that, after the Board had given liberty to apply to the Privy Council, a letter had been published in *The Times*, of London, in September, written by the secretary of the Performing Right Society, making an attack on the Government of the Irish Free State passing the new Act of 1929, and making various insinuations that it was done for the purpose of depriving the society of their costs in the event of their winning.

He (counsel) said that he did not know the position they in Ireland stood to the Privy Council, but all he knew was that if the late Lord Chief Baron had been alive and the thing had happened in Ireland the writer of that letter and the editor would probably have found themselves in Mountjoy Gaol. As the Privy Council did not sit permanently, like the House of Lords, it was not possible to come over here at that time on the question of contempt of Court. That was not the first time that that had happened, said Mr. Dickie. In the case of Wigg v. Cochrane, after the decision had been given, it was stated in the House of Lords by a member of this Board that the Irish counsel had kept back from the Board certain documents.

Those were matters of serious importance to the position in Ireland if, while a case was pending to the Privy Council, a plaintiff was permitted to write a letter of that nature. "We do not suggest," said counsel, "that any letters could influence the Privy Council in any way. It is not the effect on this Board that we are considering, but, as the Lord Chief Baron said in another case, it is the effect on the clients in Ireland, who would say that it is no use coming to the Board when these things are said before they come here."

It seemed contrary to what was regarded in Ireland as justice, added Mr. Dickie, that there should have been a discussion in the House of Lords during the progress of the case.

THE LETTER FROM THE BAND

Mr. Dickie then mentioned the letter of June 20, 1926, from the band to the Bray Urban District Council, which stated:—

Re your letter of the 18th inst., I am instructed by my committee to inform you that they, on behalf of our band, have pleasure in informing you that we, the band, are members of the Performing Right Society, Limited; consequently we can perform in public any or all music in or out of print without fear of infringing of copyright. . . . Trusting you will understand that your amusement committee will not be liable for any "item" we play as our licence covers our performance anywhere.

How could a society, a member of which wrote to say that he had a licence, bring an action? asked Mr. Dickie.

Counsel referred to the question of the Irish Free State being a self-governing Dominion, and said that there was nothing more in the case than the fact that the band was licensed by the appellants. "Venus herself," said Mr. Dickie, "would never have thought that her case would raise a constitutional issue."

Taking the letter as it stood, would anybody say that the person who had undoubtedly been licensed was not the strongest estoppel against the society ever raising the question? If the local town clerk had to look up every song to be played by the band in a list more appalling than the land registry the life of a lawyer would not be worth living.

The licensee in this case, the band, submitted counsel, were independent contractors.

LORD RUSSELL.—Is there any evidence to say who had the last voice as regarded what was to be performed?—No.

LORD HANWORTH.—Is that the right answer, because in the answers to the interrogatories, at any rate, there is no evidence that the Bray Urban District Council selected the music at all?—No, there is not.

LORD THANKERTON.—Before the plaintiffs can succeed they must prove both of two things:—(1) That the action of the defendants was a breach of the Copyright Act, 1911; and (2) that the action of the defendants was not authorized by any licence granted to the band.

After the luncheon interval the LORD CHANCELLOR said that they would not trouble Mr. Dickie further on the facts, but would hear Mr. Bevan.

Mr. BEVAN pointed out that the Supreme Court had said that the defendants "practically abandoned" the point that they were covered by the licence to the band.

LORD THANKERTON.—Such a fact, if it were a fact, should have been more carefully recorded.

Counsel submitted that the appellants had been taken by surprise. Their case was silent about all those material matters; nor was there any evidence of them before this Court.

If the case was going to be decided on that question of fact, about which the Court was only partially informed because they had not seen and had excluded the letter which the council had first sent to the band, a grave injustice would be done.

LORD BLANESBURGH pointed out that the letter from the council to the band was in the town clerk's schedule of documents, and that those documents were available to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BEVAN said that he thought that the letter was read in the trial Court, because counsel's brief was marked "read" against it.

Mr. DICKIE at once insisted that there "read" was to be read as meaning that the letter was to be read and not that it had been read.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Burchells.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
JUDGE ON DIVORCE LAW
GUNN, B. L. v. GUNN, P. L.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

This was a wife's suit for a decree of judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery with a woman unknown. During the hearing the name of the woman was made known and his LORDSHIP, in adjourning the hearing for the petition to be amended and re-served, expressed the hope that it would also be amended so as to pray for dissolution.

By her petition Mrs. Bertha Lucy Gunn, *née* Kemp, of Felpham, Bognor, prayed for a decree of judicial separation from Lieutenant-Commander Phillip Leonard Gunn, R.N., on the ground of his adultery in July last at Strathearn-mansions Hotel, Southsea, with a woman unknown. By his answer the respondent denied adultery, but the charge was not further disputed.

Mr. C. L. Beddington appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Tyndale for the respondent.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in adjourning the case, said that an interval would be afforded for the petitioner to reconsider her plea. He described as unfortunate the state of the law by which, though a wife would be in a better position in the long run financially after divorce by reason of the security which the Court could order, for the moment she would gain by an order for alimony after judicial separation. It was a direct inducement to ask for a judicial separation instead of a divorce. But when he tried to apply common sense to divorce law he was always knocking his head against a brick wall. Scarcely any of the recommendations by the Divorce Commission which reported in 1912 had been adopted except the Act of 1923—which had made adultery a common ground of divorce for both sexes—and that Act had greatly facilitated collusive divorces.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Mawby and Barrie; Messrs. Gordon Gardiner and Co.

Counsel for the defence in the trial resulting in the Acquittal of George Whistlecraft at the Suffolk Assizes on Tuesday, on an indictment for murder, was Mr. Gerald Howard (with Mr. R. C. Lankester), and not Mr. Geoffrey Howard, as inadvertently stated in the report of the case in *The Times* of Wednesday.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE
ALLEGED CORRUPT GIFTS
CIVIL SERVANT'S DEFENCE

Evidence for the defence was given at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when the trial was continued of Harold James Walter Scott, 48, accountant, and Frank Daryl Marsden, 38, accountant, who are charged with conspiring with Johann Peter Hauser, a Dutch subject, and other persons unknown to defraud his Majesty the King, the Board of Trade, and the Administrator of Ex-Enemy Property, and, being in the employment of his Majesty, with accepting from Hauser certain gifts as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing from doing certain acts in relation to his principals' affairs or business.

Further counts charge the defendants individually with corruptly accepting gifts from Hauser with the same inducement.

Scott and Marsden were in charge of the work of realizing ex-enemy stocks and shares which came into the possession of the Public Trustee at the outbreak of the War. Considerable numbers of securities were, it is alleged, sold below their proper value, with the connivance of the two men and in the interests of Hauser. The corrupt profit was made by Hauser, who, to obtain it, made gifts to Scott and Marsden.

Both the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam appear for the prosecution. Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Harold Benjamin defend Scott, while Marsden is represented by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton.

Mr. Stanley Tarrant, a clerk at the Law Courts branch of the Bank of England, giving evidence for the prosecution, said that in December, 1927, on the instructions of the Controller of Ex-Enemy Property, he delivered 175 Crédit Foncier Egyptien shares to Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. [stockbrokers employed by the Controller to dispose of securities]. In May, 1928, he delivered to Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. 32,752 National Railways of Mexico Second Preference shares. In June, 1928, he delivered £47,500, nominal value, Bulgarian bonds. There was no record whether or not the bonds were stamped, but in other respects all the securities were "good delivery."

Answering the Judge, Mr. Tarrant said that if there had been any obvious defect in the shares it would have been recorded, except, perhaps, in the case of the Mexican Railway shares.

SHARING OF COMMISSION

Mr. Frederick James Brodribb said that in the summer of 1924 he was in the office of Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. as a half-commission man. He introduced to the firm the work which they did for the Public Trustee [then Custodian of Ex-Enemy Property]. When Hauser joined the firm the commission resulting from the business was divided between the firm, Hauser, and himself. By 1927 it was arranged that Hauser should get nearly all the half-commission arising from the business. Hauser took 47½ per cent. of the total commission, and he (the witness) 2½ per cent. He protested to Colonel Kerr strongly about the matter.

Afterwards, the witness said, the foreign business from the Public Trustee increased considerably. Once, when Hauser was going for a holiday in Belgium, he arranged for Mr. Scott to see him off at the railway station.

On another occasion, in the spring of 1926, said the witness, he heard Hauser talking to himself while he was drawing a cheque. "He was grumbling and swearing about having to draw the cheque," said Mr. Brodribb, "and remarked that he was paying for other people's holidays. Later I saw him with a packet of banknotes. He was then somewhat under the influence of drink. He was waving the notes about in rather a wild manner and making similar remarks."

Mr. Hubert Charles Roberts, clerk at the Stock Exchange branch of Lloyds Bank, Austin Friars, E.C., said that Hauser had an account at the branch. The witness gave the numbers of a number of £5 notes which had been paid out to Hauser in exchange for cheques drawn by him on his account. He also produced a cheque for £500, payable to "cash," which, he said, appeared to have been paid into the East Molesey branch of the Westminster Bank.

Mr. Frank William Burnage, clerk at the Midland Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C., said that Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co., who were customers at the branch, drew, in favour of Hauser, a cheque for £150 on November 4, 1927, a cheque for £250 on February 2, 1928, and a cheque for £250 on May 14, 1928. The proceeds of the cheques were paid in £5 notes.

After evidence had been given by bank officials of moneys, banknotes, and cheques paid into the private accounts of the defendants and their wives during 1927 and 1928, the case for the prosecution was concluded with formal evidence of the replies of the defendants when served with summonses in the proceedings. Scott said: "I have been hoping that this would come along, as it is the only chance I have of answering the imputations made against me." Marsden said: "I understand, of course. I deny it."

SCOTT'S DENIALS

Scott, giving evidence in his own defence, said that before the War he was employed in the London agency of the Deutsche Bank. He joined the Clearing Office in the Ex-Enemy Debts Department in January, 1920. The transfer to the Clearing Office from the Public Trustee of the custody of German property involved the handing over of some £20,000,000 in cash and a large amount of property the value of which could not be estimated.

After 1925 not more than one-tenth of his time was devoted to work connected with the disposal of securities. When he first met Hauser, they discussed the disposal of foreign securities on the Continent. Hauser particularly emphasized that, in the interests of his own firm and of the Controller of Ex-Enemy Property, such securities were sold "without recourse." [In a sale "without recourse" the purchaser could not claim against the seller in respect of any deficiency in the title of the stock purchased. As a result, stock so sold would fetch less than if sold unconditionally. The Crown allege that stocks which were perfectly "good delivery" were wrongly marked "without recourse" and sold below their value.]

He (the witness) always understood that Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co. never sold any securities for the Controller except "without recourse."

Asked about the sale "without recourse" of 175 £20 Crédit Foncier Egyptien shares for £3,237 [which the Crown say should have fetched £6,315 as "good delivery"], Scott said that there was no market for the shares in England. The price which Hauser got (£3,237) was fair and proper.

He did not agree that the whole of a parcel of 32,752 Second Preference National Railways of Mexico shares, which were sold in 1928, were "good delivery." He did not think that the London market could absorb so large a parcel. He, therefore, thought that the securities should be sold abroad through Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co. He regarded the price procured (£2,456) as distinctly low, but he had no reason for thinking that the transaction was other than genuine.

With regard to the reported sale at the same time of 640 Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares for £300, Marsden drew his attention to the matter, saying that it was a ridiculous price. The witness returned the contract to Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co., who replied that a mistake had occurred.

Dealing with the sale of £47,000 (nominal value) Bulgarian Government Five per Cent. Bonds, which were sold "without recourse" for £6,561 and which, according to the prosecution, should have fetched over £11,000 as "good delivery," Scott said that he took the order for the sale of the bonds to Mr. Knight, who was then Controller of Ex-Enemy Property. Mr. Knight, after discussion, said the bonds could be sold abroad "without recourse." The price realized by the bonds was a proper price for a sale "without recourse."

He (the witness) was on friendly terms with Hauser, who had visited him at his house. Hauser took a great interest in his children and gave them a wireless set, but that was without his (the witness's) knowledge. The gift came to the knowledge of the authorities and he was admonished.

Scott agreed that, from time to time in 1927 and 1928, he received £650 from Hauser and Mrs. Scott received £500.

Mr. EALES.—How came he to pay that money to you?—Early in 1927 Hauser felt very sorry that I had got into trouble about the wireless set, and he told me that he had many opportunities for successful speculation both here and on the Continent. He proposed, when anything particularly favourable offered, to speculate for our joint account. I said that I should be glad if he would do so, as I felt extremely sore at the admonition I had received about the wireless set and, more particularly, about the way in which he (Hauser) had been interrogated regarding that matter.

BROKEN REGULATIONS

The money which he received from Hauser represented his profits on those transactions, said the witness. His statement to the Controller that he had lent Hauser money while Hauser had repaid with the £5 notes which had been traced to his possession was wholly untrue.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Wholly untrue?—Yes, my Lord.

Scott said that he made the untrue statement because he had been breaking the Board of Trade Regulations by having dealings with Hauser, and because he knew that Hauser had broken a Stock Exchange rule which forbade a member of the Stock Exchange to deal with a customer's employees without the customer's knowledge. The possibility of legal action also frightened him. He was never able to influence orders going to Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co.

Mr. EALES.—Did you ever try to secure that securities should be sold below their proper value?—On the contrary, I was always anxious that they should fetch all the money they could.

Did you ever show any favour to Hauser in connexion with the business of the Department?—Never.

Cross-examined, Scott said that he concocted the untrue statement after consultation with Marsden.

Mr. CLARKE.—Was it readily acquiesced in by Marsden?—No, nor by me. We only decided on it after considerable discussion whether we had not better tell the truth. We agreed that it was the best that we could do to protect Hauser.

Why did you want to protect Hauser?—I think it can be put in these words, that we could not "go back on a pal."

It is most unfortunate, but you cannot produce any document in support of this story which you now tell?—Most unfortunate.

You have never told this story in any Court before to-day?—I have never been required to do so.

And you have never made a clean breast to the authorities?—I do not think that I have had any opportunity.

Why, if there was no harm in it, did Hauser always pay you in £5 notes?—He was very fond of carrying about a considerable number of £5 notes. He had a great affection for £5 notes. (Laughter.)

What were you doing in return for his putting £1,150 in your way in nine months?—Nothing.

Were you not putting in his way good securities to be sold on the Continent to anonymous buyers?—No.

The witness agreed that he had communicated with Hauser since Hauser had been in Holland. He did not, however, ask him to return to England and give evidence in support of his (Scott's) case.

The hearing was adjourned.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRIBUNAL
PARTNERSHIP CASE SETTLED

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Dr. Helge Klaestad (President), Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. (British member), and Dr. Robert Wendriner (German member), sitting in London, delivered judgment by consent of the parties in favour of William Sutcliffe Duckett, of Bradford, suing on behalf of himself and the executors of Norman Wilson, deceased, against Alfred Pienemann, a German national, for £10,000, in respect of sums collected on behalf of the partnership between the parties, which was dissolved on the outbreak of the War.

Before the War the claimant and the late Norman Wilson carried on, in partnership with Alfred Pienemann and the late Wilhelm Detering, a yarn and raw materials business, which was styled Duckett and Co., in Bradford, and Detering and Pienemann in Berlin. Wilson and Detering died during the War, and the present claim was brought under Article 297 (*e*) of the Treaty of Versailles by leave of the Tribunal upon their dismissal of a similar claim under Article 296.

Yarn and raw materials were bought in England and exported and sold in Germany. Payments for the materials purchased in England were provided for by remittances from Germany of the amounts realized by sales there after deduction of expenses. When war broke out considerable amounts were owing from the partnership to sellers in England as well as from buyers in Germany to the partnership. After the outbreak of war the claimant made payments to the partnership's creditors in England partly out of his own personal funds, while on the other side, the defendant collected debts owing to the partnership in Germany.

The claimant claimed under Article 297 (*e*) £23,269 3s. 4d., or, alternatively, £23,336 16s. 10d., or, further, alternatively, £12,974 13s. 8d., being the sterling equivalent of moneys collected by the defendant in Germany and in German currency during the War which, but for exceptional war measures, would have been remitted to England and converted into the sterling equivalent when the German exchange was normal or nearly normal.

The case was settled for the sum stated, without interest or costs.

WOMEN AND DRINK
CHIEF CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION

The Chief Constable of Oldham (Mr. A. K. Mayall), giving evidence before the Licensing Commission at Westminster yesterday, said that the primary factors in the decrease of drunkenness were the comparatively high cost of liquor in relation to earning capacity and the reduced strength of intoxicants. It was also caused by the changed attitude towards a drunken person, who was now looked upon as a general nuisance. The greatest cause of drunkenness was "treating."

Mr. Mayall suggested that licensing justices should be empowered to refuse a new club on the ground that the premises were unsuitable, that those in charge were not fit and proper persons, or that the rules of the club did not ensure good government. If these things were made grounds for striking clubs off the register, and the police were allowed to enter club premises, reasonable facilities for controlling the activities of clubs would appear to have been obtained.

Mr. J. H. Watson, chief constable of Bristol, attributed the decrease in drunkenness there chiefly to the closing of publichouses on Saturday afternoons. The higher price and lower strength of intoxicants had also contributed. The diminution in crime had no relation to the reduction of drunkenness, he thought. It should rather be attributed to better housing and environment. The powers of the police were adequate except in the case of registered clubs.

Drunkenness was certainly on the increase among women. Young unmarried women went into publichouses in pairs, but they usually ceased to go when they married. Girls nowadays had acquired a taste for port and sherry. In many cases they could tell the difference between good and bad sherry, but they could not tell the difference between good and bad champagne. Middle-aged women drank whisky and gin, and there were the buxom women who drank stout and took a bottle home with them. The class who indulged in quantities of drink were young women, chiefly factory hands and shop assistants.

Mr. D. V. Webb, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, said that his county was one of the most sober in the country, and attributed it in a large measure to the fact that young men spent their week-ends in healthy outdoor sport rather than in publichouses.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK ARRESTED

WILLIAM SMITH HERBERT, 55, of Lupus-street, Pimlico, was remanded, on £50 bail, at Bow-street Police Court yesterday charged with stealing three cheques for a total amount of £90, belonging to Mr. George Jolly, solicitor, of St. Martin's-lane, by whom he had been employed as a clerk. Detective-sergeant Salisbury said that when arrested in Leicester-square Herbert remarked, "I don't know what to say. I am surprised at Mr. Jolly taking this action. It is only a question of account." The witness added that the cheques were alleged to have been stolen last November, and Herbert was now destitute.

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, has approved the appointment of Sir Iain Colquhoun to be one of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the place of the late Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE
COMMAND OF THE SUSSEX

Captain H. R. Sawbridge, O.B.E., has been selected to command the SUSSEX, of the First Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Captain R. H. T. Raikes, D.S.O., who was appointed to the ship in 1928, before her completion. Captain Sawbridge, who entered the Service in 1899, was promoted to his present rank in June, 1924, and has since commanded the cruisers CHAMPION and COMUS. He specialized in torpedo and wireless duties as a lieutenant, and from August, 1914, to April, 1918, was in the battleship EMPEROR OF INDIA, the flagship of Rear-Admirals A. L. Duff and W. C. M. Nicholson in the Grand Fleet. He was then appointed to the Anti-Submarine Division. During 1919 he served on the staff of Lord Jellicoe during his Dominion cruise in H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND. He had command of the Anti-Submarine School at Portland in 1921-24.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS

At the annual dinner this evening of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, the principal guest will be Sir William Berry, K.C.B., who relinquished on January 23, at the age of 65, the post of Director of Naval Construction. Other guests will include the foreign constructor officers who are attending the Naval Conference.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A new Fleet Order refers to the recent Order in Council (published in *The Times* on December 30) on the subject of widows' pensions and children's allowances. For the purpose of assessing these, the rank of the officer has hitherto been taken as the highest substantive rank held by him on the active list or while re-employed in a Service capacity during war or emergency. Henceforward, however, the re-employment after retirement of an officer in a Service capacity in any future war or emergency will not, so far as widows' pensions and children's allowances at the ordinary rate are concerned, confer any benefit on his widow and children, and consequently the rate of pension or allowance to be awarded will be determined by the rank, service, and seniority of the officer on the active list at the date of his retirement. Similarly, such re-employment will not, as it at present does, render eligible for pension or children's allowances a widow who was married after her husband's retirement.

WEST AFRICAN SLOOPS

H.M.S. DELPHINIUM, Commander C. E. S. Farrant, is due to leave Mossamedes to-day for Simonstown, after a spell of duty on the West Coast. Her place has been taken by the DAFFODIL, Commander A. G. B. Wilson, D.S.O., which was recommissioned at Chatham in December. The DAFFODIL, now at Fernando Po, is to leave there on Sunday to carry out the following programme:—Victoria, February 2-10; Calabar, February 10-18; Lagos, February 20-24; Takoradi, February 26-March 4; and Sierra Leone, March 8-15.

NEW NAVAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

The "Bibliography of British Naval History," on which Mr. G. E. Manwaring, of the London Library, has been at work for over 16 years, is to be published by Messrs. Routledge on February 6. It will be the largest work of its kind in British literature, and will cover essays in books, periodicals, the journals of learned societies, and a large selection of manuscripts. Part I. is arranged according to authors, and Part II. according to subjects. Included in Part II. is a subject index of the contents of the 64 volumes of the Navy Records Society.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ASTAKOS, Jan. 29.—Fourth Destroyer Flotilla and Sandhurst left for Malta.
BEREHAVEN, Jan. 29.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
BUNDER ABBAS, Jan. 28.—Crocus left.
CATANIA, Jan. 29.—Douglas, Cyclops, and Submarines K 26, L 16, L 21, and L 26 left for Malta.
DEVONPORT, Jan. 29.—Viceroy left for Gibraltar.
GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.—Delhi left for St. Vincent.
HENJAM, Jan. 28.—Ormonde left for survey and Crocus left for Bunder Abbas.
KAMARAN, Jan. 28.—Endeavour arrived.
KOWEIT, Jan. 28.—Lupin left for Bushire.
MADEIRA, Jan. 29.—Battle Cruiser Squadron left for Gibraltar.
MALTA, Jan. 28.—Dahlia arrived.
MOSSAMEDES, Jan. 28.—Delphinium arrived.
NAPLES, Jan. 28.—Revenge left for Malta.
PHALERUM BAY, Jan. 29.—London, Sussex, Shropshire, Eagle, Wryneck, and Vimiera left for Malta.
PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—Submarine L 56 arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 29.—Alresford and Caterham arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—Seawolf arrived.
SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.—Cockchafer left for Yangtse.
TRINCOMALI, Jan. 27.—Effingham arrived, and left for Colombo Jan. 28. Jan. 28.—Emerald and Enterprise arrived.
TRIPOLI, Jan. 29.—Keppel, Ambuscade, and Wild Swan left for Malta.
VIGO, Jan. 29.—Assistance left for Portsmouth.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMDR.—H. E. ADAMS, to Sussex (Feb. 27).
LIEUTS.—J. S. GARRETT, to Emerald (Jan. 31); and L. C. WINDSOR, to Pangbourne (Feb. 18).
ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—J. B. DUNCAN, to Trojan (Feb. 2).
INSTR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—L. W. MARTINNANT, M.C., B.Sc., to R.N.E. College, Keyham, tempy. (Feb. 22).
INSTR. LIEUT.—G. M. CLARK, M.A., to Cumberland (Feb. 10).
CD. GUNNER.—J. W. J. DRAISEY, M.B.E., to Valiant (Feb. 17).
BOSN.—W. H. CALVELEY, to Titania (Jan. 31).
CD. ENGNR.—G. E. HARVEY, to Tactician (undated).
WT. ENGNR.—J. N. MUTTER, to Alresford (Feb. 8).

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS.—E. O. ROUND, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Dec. 21, 1929); and A. E. WILLMOTT, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Jan. 10).
ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. S. MILLER, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Sept. 8, 1929); and C. B. HOLMES, to rank of Sub-Lieut (seny. Jan. 18).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—G. H. LANE and J. W. D. ROGERS, to rank of Paymr. Commr. (seny. Jan. 30 and 31 respectively).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—R. S. BURGESS, to Malaya.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Mr. R. CORMACK, entered as Proby. Surgn. Lieut. (Jan. 25) and attached to East Scottish Divn., List 1.
Mr. W. B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., entered as Proby. Surgn. Lieut. (Jan. 25) and attached to Clyde Divn., List 1.
Mr. G. S. THOMS, entered as Proby. Surgn. Sub-Lieut. (Jan. 27) and attached to East Scottish Divn., List 2; and Mr. W. H. FOY, entered as Proby. Surgn. Sub-Lieut. (Jan. 27) and attached to Mersey Divn., List 2.

OPIUM AT CHINESE CAFE

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), DANG CHEE, 57, pantryman, and LOO SOW, 42, restaurant keeper, both on bail, were found *Guilty* on a charge of possessing a substance containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine. The RECORDER sentenced Loo Sow to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, and Dang Chee to three months' imprisonment in the second division. The defendants, who were both Chinese, pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton, Mr. Frederick Levy, and Mr. W. Fordham prosecuted; Mr. John Flowers, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Abrahams appeared for the defence.

It was stated on the part of the prosecution that police officers, armed with a search warrant, raided a Chinese café in West India Dock-road and found 1lb. 12oz. in a refuse basket. Sow was manager and part proprietor of the café. Chee was a pantryman employed there. The defendants denied the charge. Chee said the opium was left behind by three Chinese customers, and he threw it away into the basket. The RECORDER said that in view of the defendants' good character he was not going to recommend them for deportation.

SUGAR-BEET FACTORY EFFLUENT

The Ely Sugar-Beet Factory, Limited, appeared on Wednesday at the Ely Police Court on an adjourned summons issued at the instance of the Ouse and Cambs Fishery Board alleging that they had permitted injurious liquid matter to flow into the River Ouse, thus causing the water to be injurious to fish. The company was fined £50 and ordered to pay £120 for two days' expenses. Notice of appeal was given. Expert evidence was given on both sides. The manager of the factory said that the method of dealing with the effluent adopted there was identical with that adopted by 99 per cent. of the world's beet factories. A satisfactory solution of the problem of dealing with sugar-beet factory effluent had not yet been found. They were trying various methods to improve the effluent.

THEFT OF FUR COATS

Thieves who stole fur coats worth about £500 from a window in Whiteley's Stores, Queen's-road, Bayswater, yesterday, are believed to have lifted them from models on which they hung by means of a stick inserted through a relatively small hole in the glass. They broke the window in four places without attracting attention, and after securing four coats drove away in a motor-car. When the staff arrived yesterday morning they found the four models lying on the floor.

LAW NOTICES, JANUARY 31

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.45:—Appeal.—The Performing Right Society, Ltd. v. the Urban District Council of Bray (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, SLESSER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Re the Workmen's Compensation Acts (from County Courts).—Broughton v. London and North Eastern Ry. Co. (pt. hd.) (5); Dixon v. Owners of ss. Ayresome (7); Malcolm v. South Garesfield Colliery Co., Ltd. (3); Heworth Coal Co., Ltd. v. Barnes (8); Taylor v. Lock (6).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd. v. Hartley (pt. hd.) (11); Green v. Matthews (18).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Re Shaw (Grierson v. Shaw) (with witnesses) (8).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Thorpeness, Ltd. v. Davison (pt. hd.) (2); Re Jackson (Jackson v. Jackson) (11).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Motion.—Cotton v. Heyl (pt. hd.). Adjourned Summons.—Re Grace (Dymond v. National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations (Inc.) (26).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Lister v. Thorp, Medley and Co. (pt. hd.) (8).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Burradon and Coxlodge Coal Co., Ltd. (Martins Bank, Ltd. v. the Company) (pt. hd.) (29); re North (Holmes v. Smith) (3); re Bennett (Public Trustee v. Bennett) (pt. hd.) (11); Chillagoe Railway Mines, Ltd., Trust Deed.

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Shurey v. W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd., and anr. (pt. hd.) (424); Gambles v. Lloyd (322).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Bammerton v. Staples and ors. (pt. hd) (399). Not before 2:—Greig v. Lennards (389).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Fallows v. L.G.O. Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (385).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Standen-Brown Ling (pt. hd.) (391); Creasey v. Moggett (393).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Herbert Willcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (232).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Charter Shipping Co. v. Bowring Jones and Co. Not Attended by Counsel.—G. A. Papparigopoulo and ors. v. R. G. Mountain and Co.; H. G. Evans and Co., Ltd. v. Banco Nacional, &c.; L. L. Williams v. Atlantic Assurance Co., Ltd.; G. Arnold and Co., Ltd. v. L. Blasius. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—For Judgment.—Easter v. Marvin (188). For Hearing.—International Paint and Compositions Co., Ltd. v. Tyne Tees S.S. Co., Ltd. (662).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's lists, subject to any cases left over from to-day's Cause List:—

Special Juries.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. (fixed Feb. 4) (65); Same v. London Express Newspapers, Ltd. (fixed Feb. 4) (100); Green v. Spencer (fixed Feb. 6) (344); Ankin v. L. and N.E. Rly. (187); Wilans v. De Andia Yrarrazaval and Wife (Feb. 4) (213); Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd. v. Breeze, Wyles and Raggett (226); Giddings v. Bouskell (347); James v. Hill (30); Gavin v. Telephone Motor Works, Ltd. (Fowler, Legg and Young, third parties) (256).—Common Juries.—Russian Oil Products, Ltd. v. Tucker and Son (240); Noble v. Langham (190); Peebles v. South London Greyhound Racecourse, Ltd. (Feb. 4) (281); Goldstein v. Garage Service Co., Ltd., and anr. (296); Brodie v. Davies (215); Bowen v. Weiner and Sons (267); Davis v. Myers (398); Dudley v. L.C.C. (402); Rowland v. Brit. Controlled Films, Ltd. (408); Malvern v. Same (409); Heath v. Photo Printing Paper Co., Ltd., and anr. (413); Jekylls, Ltd. v. Levy (416); Exporite and anr. v. Brown and anr. (430).—Non-Juries.—Selfridge and Co., Ltd. v. Rowlands and Wife (fixed Feb. 5) (404); Barnard v. Gilbert (257); Howard v. Same (258); Hall and anr. v. Joint Stock Development Trust, Ltd. (379); Barratt v. Richardson and anr. (422); Strickland v. Alldays Commercial Motors, Ltd. (423); Edgar v. Gerrard's Cross Hotel and Golf Club, Ltd. (Feb. 4) (26); Smith v. Adami (130); Smith v. Robinson and ors. (239); Dixon v. Fisher (330); Pool's Advertising Service, Ltd. v. Truphonic, Ltd. (282); Hoysted v. Boulter (428); Bromfield v. Knight (433); Gadsden v. Dorner and anr. (434); Coleman v. Hayman (441); Legh v. Legh (443); Pinnick v. Sefton (446).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Pearce, C. M. v. Pearce, J. E. (pt. hd.) (45).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Ashby.—1929. Folio 234 (Owners of ss. Baliena v. Owners of ss. Ashby). action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Tooms v. Tooms (55); Hyndson orse. Thwaites v. Hyndson (60); Landon v. Landon and Hill (61); Lythgoe, C. F. v. Lythgoe, R. (62); Annandale v. Annandale, Stretton and Daniel orse. Young (63); James v. James and Morgans (64); Corfield, E. v. Corfield, R. (Pringle intervening) (66).

Official Referee

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Pickering v. Moore.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn. In COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Morris, N. L.; Lewis, H. and Landau, C. (orse. Landau and Nagli); Orchard, C. A.; Henry, C. A. (orse. Cyril Henry and Co.); Hart, H. W.; Harrison, H. B.; Neshavsky, A. S. (orse. Niashofsky, S.; orse. Nerchowsky, S.; orse. Samuel Samuels); Linney, L. A. and Cullum, F. J. (orse. Linney Cullum and Co.); Hyams, A.; Livermore, P. A.; Gutteridge, E. C.; James, G. H.; Obermeister, B.; Millem, H. B.; Matthews, W. E.; Lazarus, S. and M. (orse. Lazarus Bros.); Newman, E. H. and Baynes, M. (orse. Langham Radio).

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Appln. to prove Act of Bankruptcy (83 of 1930); adjd. petns. (1,160, 1,049, 856, 986, 888, 859, 1,014, 1,074, 522, 540, 584, and 770 of 1929).

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Companies Court (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Corporation and General Securities, Ltd.; Greater Britain Insurance Corporation, Ltd. At 11.30:—Austin Friars Trust, Ltd. At 12:—Stovell Dawson and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Shoe Goods, Ltd. Room 69.—At 3.15:—Armitage Brothers, Huddersfield, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Cooper Bond, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—D. H. Evans and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Photo-Matic Foreign Corporation, Ltd. At 12:—Talfords Hotels, Ltd. At 2.30:—Suzuki and Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—British Brunswick, Ltd. (Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co., Ltd. v. British Brunswick, Ltd.). At 2.30 to 4:—Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd. (National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and anr. v. Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., and ors.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meeting at 33, Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Otz and Co., Ltd., committee of inspection.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Charles, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 16 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for one case not attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Cave.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—H. J. W. Scott, F. D. Marsden (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—A. C. Pole (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—R. Beddall, J. Lovat, H. Silver, A. Connor, T. Tyler (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) J. E. Spiers, G. Brown (pt. hd.); (2) J. Macdonald, R. Jackson, G. H. Miles.

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (The RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 11:—S. Daniels, Ltd. v. Baumal and anr., &c. (17); Frederick v. Tibble (19); Cooley v. Pugh (20); British Carbocite Smokeless Fuel, Ltd. v. Rosenthal (21); Leveson-Gower v. Gremson (25); Bradshaws Press, Ltd. v. Blenheim Motor and Tyre Co., Ltd. (26); Maden v. Katz (27).

Sporting News

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM

J. S. RYDER DROPPED

SYDNEY, Jan. 30.—The Australian team to tour England was selected this morning, the 15 chosen players being:—

W. M. Woodfull (Victoria), captain.
V. Y. Richardson (South Australia), vice-captain.
A. F. Kippax (New South Wales).
W. H. Ponsford (Victoria).
E. L. a'Beckett (Victoria).
D. G. Bradman (New South Wales).
A. Jackson (New South Wales).
S. McCabe (New South Wales).
A. Fairfax (New South Wales).
W. A. Oldfield (New South Wales).
C. V. Grimmett (South Australia).
C. W. Walker (South Australia).
T. Wall (South Australia).
P. M. Hornibrook (Queensland).
A. Hurwood (Queensland).

The Australian Board of Control confirmed the opinion of the selectors in its entirety, as the work of choosing the captain and vice-captain did not come within the duties of Dr. Dolling, Ryder, or Jones. The team selection committee during the tour will consist of the captain, the vice-captain, and A. F. Kippax.—*Reuter.*

Considered in all its aspects, the team which has been chosen to come to England next summer may justly be called workmanlike. Beyond question it is wonderfully strong in batting; without being so brilliant as, say, that led by Armstrong in 1921, efficient in fielding, but perhaps a little doubtful in regard to bowling. With the exception of Grimmett, all the bowlers are new to England, and consequently it remains to be seen whether the side as a whole will rank among the great combinations sent here in the past by Australia.

Every one will remember that while on their way four years ago Collins's men were foolishly described as supercricketers. That, so far as bowling was concerned, they turned out to be just ordinary, is now common knowledge. Bearing this in mind, therefore, one must not jump to the conclusion that the present team is going to sweep the board. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the composition of this side, good as it is, to suggest invincibility or to cause any extra heart-beats among our own cricketers. Apart from two or, possibly, three men—Hurwood, the Queensland quick bowler, McCabe, the young New South Wales all-rounder, and Walker, the second wicket-keeper from South Australia—the form is well knowonto those who went to Australia two winters ago. Like Australia, England is, for the moment, perhaps rather badly off for bowlers of real class, and for this reason the Australians can be expected to make plenty of runs. Equally, we have many batsmen who can score heavily, so that even with an extra day allotted to the first four Test Matches, it is difficul to see, unless rain comes to damage the pitches, how a definite result can be arrived at until the final struggle, when time is of no importance.

THE CAPTAINCY

The first fact which will strike every close student of the game is that the Australians are coming here without a first-rate left-handed batsman. When we think of the discomfiture caused to our bowlers by C. Hill and W. Bardsley, to mention only two of the great left-handers produced by Australia, we have grounds for congratulating ourselves that there is no batsman of this description in the whole of Australia worthy of a place in the side. Time alone can show whether the Australians—ardent advocates of a good left-hander in a team—will feel the effects of this disadvantage. The second point is the passing over of Ryder as captain. Ryder, like Chapman during the last tour of the M.C.C. team, improved in his leadership with each succeeding match. Moreover, he played on more than one occasion a real captain's innings, going in when the position was ticklish and largely restoring equanimity by his fearless batting. He has not enjoyed a particularly successful time this season in Australia, but with his fine innings at Sydney only this week he showed that his abilities had not altogether deserted him. Ryder may not be so full of imagination as V. Richardson—probably the best captain in Australia at the present moment—but he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those under him and this went a long way towards the victory of Australia in the last Test Match.

In choosing Woodfull to captain the side the Board of Control probably went on the lines that they required as captain a man who, if illness or accident did not intervene, would be certain of playing in every Test Match. Woodfull will bring to his important duties a well-balanced mind, for the experience gained in leading the Victorian eleven, when Ryder stood aside to give him that opportunity, should prove of immense value. Woodfull may not be quite so quick to see the possibilities of a situation as Richardson, but he will make few mistakes. Like his batting, which, in the matter of scoring strokes, has advanced since he was here last, his captainey should be definitely sound.

THE BOWLING

And now as to the bowlers. Grimmett's ability is well known, and even if he did not meet with quite the success expected against the English team the winter before last, he remains the best slow bowler of class. When not getting wickets he can still keep down runs by his splendid length. It is the new man with whom interest is chiefly concerned. In Wall and Hurwood there are two bowlers above medium pace, but possessing nothing like the demoralizing speed of Gregory. Wall enjoys the advantage of good height; he bowls with a nice action, his delivery faintly resembling that of McDonald; he makes the ball swerve, and, on a worn pitch, is quite likely to be very effective. Of Hurwood nothing is known in this country beyond what has been learned from the reports of his doings. He did not play against A. P. F. Chapman's team, but, from all accounts, he also bowls easily with the inevitable swerve. Hornibrook is the left-hander. In pace he is possibly a little faster than Parker, of Gloucestershire. He makes the ball swing considerably, and on English wickets should be able to impart more spin than he gets in Australia.

To help these, there are a'Beckett, Fairfax, and McCabe. All are right-handed, a'Beckett just above medium, Fairfax medium and McCabe the same. Great things were expected of a'Beckett, but against the M.C.C. he impressed no one. Still, he may easily prove a much better bowler here than in his own country, particularly if he bowls on the wicket. Carefully considering all these bowlers it is difficult to find any reason for apprehension as to the ability of our players to make plenty of runs against them. It may be suggested that the inclusion of Blackie or Oxenham would have made a very big difference. As a slow-medium bowler, Blackie, in spite of his age, is easily the best in Australia. He can bowl a length for hours, and it might have paid the Australians to have brought him and reserved him for the Test Matches and a few other important games.

A WEALTH OF BATTING

There is a fine array of batsmen in Woodfull, Richardson, Ponsford, Kippax, Bradman, and Jackson. Four of these have not been seen in England, but two of them, Kippax and Jackson, will, it is certain, afford hours of delight to spectators. They are the stylists of the team, Kippax the more matured and experienced player. Of Jackson's batting, it would be hard to speak in terms of too high praise. Grace of style, effortless ease in stroke-making, and good footwork are the solid foundations upon which he has built. He and Kippax are very alike in their stance, and in many of Jackson's strokes one can, almost see traces of Trumper, Macartney and H. W. Taylor.

Bradman is of a different type. He may be the biggest success of the tour; on the other hand he may fail. Like Richardson, he attacks the bowling, and is a very fine stroke player. How he will fare when the ball is turning remains to be proved, but on a hard wicket he should be very dangerous indeed. Consistency has enabled McCabe to force his way into the team, and obviously he must have improved, for against Chapman's team he played only twice with very little success. Fairfax is eminently sound in his batting, and he makes the best use of his great height and reach in getting to the pitch of the ball.

Richardson is a really brilliant fielder, who can occupy with credit and distinction any position. By his example, he raised the standard of the Australian fielding from mediocrity in the opening Test Match to excellence in the second. On a very hot and tiring afternoon at Sydney he saved boundary after boundary during the last half hour by his energy in the long-field. No other man in the side approaches him, but Bradman and Jackson are good in the out-field and, as has always been the case with Australians, practically every one is a good thrower.

There is one point in connexion with the choosing of the team. The Selectors, picking 11 men new to England, have paid a very close regard to youth—an essential in every touring side.

THE LARGER WICKET

AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF CONTROL'S DECISION

SYDNEY, Jan. 30.—The Australian Cricket Board of Control have considered the request of the M.C.C. that the larger wicket should be used during the Australian tour in matches against the counties and—should the players be favourably impressed—during the Test Matches. The Board of Control, however, have expressed themselves as not in favour of the use of the larger wicket during the earlier stages of the tour or in the Test Matches, but are prepared to permit their use in county matches play after the last Test Match.

The Board of Control have also decided to recommend the State Associations to give the larger wickets and new leg-before-wicket rule a trial with a view to their adoption in Australia.

SIGHT SCREENS

Referring to the Control Board's request that sighting screens should be used on all grounds where Test Matches will be played, the M.C.C. replied that although it was in agreement with the request it was not possible to erect screens on every ground owing to the arrangements made for seating.

The Board considered the invitation extended to Australia by the Indian Control Board to visit India in 1934-35. The Board was generally inclined to accept the invitation, but decided that as there was plenty of time to consider the matter thoroughly it would await the return of the Test team from England before making any definite decision. —*Reuter.*

M.C.C. IN NEW ZEALAND

MASTERTON, N.Z., Jan. 30.—Although Bowley and Woolley both did their utmost to snatch a victory for the M.C.C. over Wairarapa, they failed by the narrow margin of 12 runs, Wairarapa obtaining a draw. Wairarapa had to make 133 to save the innings defeat. Montgomery, Hornabrook, and Falloon scored steadily, and did much to save the match for their side, but it was Uttley who really defied the M.C.C.

Score:—

WAIRARAPA

	First Innings		Second Innings
Uttley, c. Earle, b. Allom	3	not out	19
Patrick, b. Allom	7	c. Woolley, b. Bowley	1
Mill, c. Allom, b. Worthington	0	c. Worthington, b. Woolley	2
Blamires, b. Worthington	49	c. Cornford, b. Bowley	7
Whitburn, b. Worthington	5	c. Bowley, b. Woolley	6
Massey, b. Worthington	33	c. and b. Woolley	6
Hoar, b. Worthington	14	st. Cornford, b. Woolley	10
Falloon, b. Worthington	6	b. Bowley	25
Hornabrook, b. Worthington	0	c. Cornford, b. Duleepsinhji	17
Morton, b. Allom	8	st. Cornford, b. Bowley	0
Montgomery, not out	0	c. Cornford, b. Woolley	42
Byes, &c.	16	Byes, &c.	9
Total	141	Total	144

M.C.C.—First Innings

Bowley, l.-b.-w., b. Massey	124
E. W. Dawson, b. Massey	14
M. J. Turnbull, l.-b.-w., b. Hoar	26
G. F. Earle, b. Blamires	4
Woolley, not out	44
M. J. C. Allom, b. Hoar	40
Cornford, b. Massey	4
G. B. Legge, not out	5
Byes, &c.	9
Total (6 wkts.)	274

Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WAIRARAPA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Worthington	19.3	7	31	7
Allom	10	2	19	3
Bowley	4	0	22	0
Woolley	11	2	40	0
Legge	2	0	13	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Worthington	4	0	7	0
Allom	10	1	11	0
Woolley	13.5	3	66	5
Bowley	15	4	41	4
Duleepsinhji	3	1	10	1

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Massey	31	7	76	2
Hoar	19	1	76	2
Hornabrook	4	1	11	0
Montgomery	3	1	10	0

—*Reuter.*

THE SOMERSET CLUB

Mr. A. F. DAVEY, secretary of the Somerset County Cricket Club, at the annual meeting of the club at Taunton yesterday, said that the club committee, after full consideration, had decided to make an urgent appeal to members to double their subscriptions for this year. The report and accounts show a debit balance of £1,770.

WINTER SPORTS AT MURREN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MURREN, Jan. 30.—The D'Egville Challenge Cup for Relay Racing was won here to-day by W. R. Bracken, R. Readhead, Mrs. Boughton Leigh, and T. W. Best in 5min. 37sec. Seven teams entered.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

HOCKEY

Goals

Oriel	—	— 6	New College	— — Goals
Brasenose	—	— 4	Worcester	— — 0
St. John's	—	— 4	Corpus	— — 1

RUGBY

		Pts.			Pts.
Oriel	—	— 6	Wadham	—	— 3
Jesus	—	— 4	St. Catherine's	—	— 0
University College	—	3	Magdalen	—	— 0

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY

KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION

		Pts.			Pts.
Trinity Hall	—	— 29	Downing	—	— 0

OTHER MATCHES

		Goals			Goals
St. Catharine's	—	— 14	Caius	—	— 0
St. Catharine's III.	—	30	St. John's III	—	— 8
Pembroke III.	—	22	St. John's III., "B"	—	— 0
Medical Society	—	35	Trinity Trojans	—	— 0

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE DIVISION II.

		Goals			Goals
		5	Pembroke II.	—	— 2

DIVISION III.

		Goals			Goals
Magdalene	—	4	Peterhouse	—	— 1

HOCKEY

KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION—DIVISION III.

		Goals			Goals
Selwyn	—	4	Trinity II.	—	— 1
Queens' II.	—	6	St. John's II.	—	— 1

DIVISION IV.

		Goals			Goals
St. John's III.	—	7	Jesus II.	—	— 1

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE OXFORD CREW

The work of the Oxford crew was again favoured with delightful weather yesterday, but the river is still rising, and there was a very strong stream running.

Dr. P. C. Mallam undertook the coaching, and before anything was done in the Eight he gave all the crew, with the exception of the President and Low, instruction in the tub pair. J. A. Ingles (Magdalen) and C. M. Johnston (Brasenose) also went out for some sculling practice. When the crew took their seats in the Eight the changes made the previous afternoon were adhered to, save that the President, A. Graham, took the bow thwart in place of M. J. Waterhouse (Balliol). They went up-stream to Randall's Bridge at a stroke of 22, and, having turned, started to do a short course. A halt, however, was made at the Boat House, as they were using a fresh set of oars, and some adjustments were necessary. Getting away again, they went through to Iffley, and, after a brief rest, swung round and had a straight pull of about a mile. Coming back, they passed the Boat House at a stroke that barely exceeded 20 to the minute, and paddled to the Isis in one piece. On the return they had an easy near the Weirs Bridge, and lay-to again on coming out of the Gut. After this, they pulled to the Raft, having a sharp burst at 26 to the minute from the Red Post.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

		st	lb
A. Graham (Eton and Brasenose) (bow)	..	11	3
2. A. J. Poole (Eton and Brasenose)	..	13	0
3. W. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	..	12	6½
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	..	12	3½
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminister and Christ Church)	..	12	10½
6. I. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	..	13	0
7. D. F. Time (Eton and University College)	..	12	4
C. F. Martineau (Harlow and University College) (stroke)	..	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	..	9	0

ANOTHER CHANGE AT CAMBRIDGE

A large crowd of spectators were present yesterday to watch the work of the Cambridge crew. There was only one change in the order of rowing; D. V. Bevan, who has been in the boat for the past fortnight, stood down and N. M. Aldous, the Secretary, was moved up from No. 2 to No. 4. The vacant seat at No. 2 was occupied by H. R. N. Rickett, who has had a fairly lengthy trial in the position, but was out of the boat on Wednesday.

Tub-pair instruction was given to the crew by Mr. Holcroft from 2 till 3 o'clock, when the eight was launched. They made their way down to Pike and Eel in two stages, with a burst of 10 strokes at the end of the Wall in 19sec. Continuing down Long Reach at 22, they finished up with another short burst in Plough Reach. The outward journey was effected at Little Bridge, and on the way back they rowed up Long Reach in 2min. 35sec., Brocklebank maintaining a rate of 27 strokes to the minute during this period.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

		st	lb
D. Hale-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	..	11	6
2. H. R. K. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	..	11	6
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Jesus)	..	11	12
4. N. M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn)	..	11	12
5. M. W. Farrinor (Harrow and First Trinity)	..	12	1½
6. P. N. Carmichael (Oundle and Jesus)	..	14	0
7. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	..	12	5
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	..	11	12
R. F. Swarbrick (Middlesex, U.S.A., and Trinity) (cox)	..	7	5

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Royal Automobile Club beat the Conservative Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the R.A.C. courts yesterday by two matches to one.

R. G. de Quetteville played for the first time in this season's competition, and, although he was beaten by F. D. Amr Bey, strengthened the Conservative Club side tremendously. Amr Bey hit the board too often in the first two games to show form quite worthy of one who would win the Amateur Championship. The variation and pace of his game are quite remarkable in an amateur, and he plays the side wall drop cross unexpectedly, and therefore better than any amateur now playing the game. H. W. Backhouse was back in his very best form, as the fact that he beat Colonel W. F. Bassett by three games to none shows. It was unfortunate for the Conservative Club that G. H. M. Cartwright could not play for them as third string: on form in the Amateur Championship he should beat O. Lerwill, painstaking and determined player though Lerwill be.

F. D. Amr Bey (R.A.C.) beat R. G. de Quetteville (Conservative Club) by three games to one (7—9, 9—6, 9—6, 9—5). The score was very level up to 7—7, Amr Bey making the more winners and also the greater number of mistakes. De Quetteville went to game from 6—7, making aces by a dead nick on the back wall to win a rally rather luckily and a perfect back-hand drop which nicked on the left side wall. De Quetteville, with another run of four aces, led 5—1 in the second game and 6—2. Three hands later, however, Amr Bey won the game with a brilliant sequence of six aces, the pace he set being very fast indeed. De Quetteville made a good recovery from 3—8 to 6—8 with a run of three aces in the third game, but missed his chance when he hit a volley an inch too low after leaving himself a winning stroke. Amr Bey won the game in his next hand. After a lot of good rallies the score was 3—3 in the fourth game, but after that Amr Bey drew away gradually, de Quetteville tiring towards the end.

Colonel W. F. Basset (R.A.C.) lost to H. W. Backhouse (Conservative Club) by three games to none (4—9, 3—9, 7—9). Basset led 3—2 in the first game, but Backhouse went to 5—3 with a run of three aces. There was a lot of blank hands after Backhouse had led 7—4 and he finally won the game with a forehand reverse angles stroke and a service. Backhouse made a run of three aces from 2—3 to 5—2 in the second game and more than kept his lead. He made a sequence of five aces from 7—3 in the second game to 3—0 in the third game, and then Basset, playing very well, made a sequence of six aces and led 6—3. Basset was in at 7—3 and 7—4, but Backhouse caught him at 7—7, and, after a big struggle, won the game and match. Basset was in eight times at 7, but did not score another point.

O. Lerwill (R.A.C.) beat A. J. Peech (Conservative Club) by three games to one (9—1, 9—0, 7—9, 9—3). Peech kept hitting the wood and Lerwill was very steady in the first game. Lerwill won the second game in two hands, making runs of four and five aces. The third game was level up to 7—7, but Peech just managed to win it. Peech led 3—0 in the fourth game. Lerwill won single aces to make the score 2—3 and then played very well indeed in a sequence of six aces, which decided the match.

In the second division the Guards' Club beat the Badminton Club in the Badminton Club Courts by two matches to one. The results were:—

Captain G. R. Westmacott (Guards' Club) beat D. S. K. Gregson (Badminton Club) by three games to none (9—0, 9—4, 9—7); J. W. Dalton (Guards' Club) beat A. Sherriff (Badminton Club) by three games to one (5—9, 9—3, 9—6, 9—0); A. V. C. Douglas (Guards' Club) lost to Lieutenant-Commander F. Kirkpatrick (Badminton Club) by three games to two (9—7, 9—7, 4—9, 0—9, 4—9).

RACKETS

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS

The annual Army Rackets Championships (Doubles and Singles) will be begun at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on Monday, February 24. The Doubles Championship (holders, the Rifle Brigade) will be played first. The Singles Championship (holder, Captain G. N. Scott-Chad) will follow on, at the conclusion of the Doubles Championship.

Entries for both competitions close on February 9; they should be sent to the Secretary, Prince's Club, 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7. In both competitions the holders will play through. The tournament is not open to the Reserve of Officers.

ICE HOCKEY AT HAMMERSMITH

The Ice Hockey match between Oxford University and London, which is being played at the Hammersmith Icedrome to-day at 8.15 p.m., promises to be a close contest. The match is arranged by the British Ice Hockey Association, and the teams will be:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Turnbull (St. John's), Grace (St. John's), Marriland (Hertford), Bonnycastle (Wadham), Wallace (New), Heyd (Brasenose), Stanley (Keble), Babbitt (University), and Latimer (St. John's).

LONDON.—Gardner, Mutchelmore, Mackenzie, Masterwood, Strubbe, Dunne, Levey, Gagnon, and Bruce.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—The British bowls team played the last match of their South African tour to-day, beating South Peninsula by 145 shots to 82.—*Reuter.*

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF DRIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown Park First Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather and in the presence of a good attendance of visitors. The going was rather heavy.

There were only five runners for the most important event of the afternoon, the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, run over three miles and five furlongs, and Kingsford, ridden by Stott, was made an odds-on favourite, with Drin the only other starter at all seriously backed. Paris Flight made the early running from Drin and Savernake, with Kingsford, who was pulling hard, and Newsboy just behind. Drin went in front on the far side of the course and Paris Flight fell at the last fence in the Straight the second time round. Kingsford drew out with a clear lead shortly afterwards but did not take the water jump at all well and Drin, who was jumping beautifully, caught him up again. The pair came into the Straight together a long way ahead of the other two runners, and Drin took the lead between the last two fences to win quite comfortably by four lengths. Savernake fell at the last fence, leaving Newsboy to finish third. Captain Gossage rode an excellent race on the winner, who won the Gold Cup at the Grand Military Meeting at Sandown last March. Kingsford is entered for the Grand National, but on yesterday's performance he can have little or no chance in that race.

The afternoon's programme was begun with the Village Selling Hurdle, which provided yet another success for Wootton, his sixth this week, Prospice winning easily. On their Newbury running Prospice did not seem to hold so good a chance as Montpelier, but he had beaten Montpelier over this course before and confirmed that form comfortably. Changchia made the running until two hurdles from the finish, when Montpelier took the lead. He was quickly challenged, however, by Prospice, who went on to win by four lengths, with Grandene third, two lengths behind Montpelier. The Ripley Selling Steeplechase, which followed, requires little description, as the favourite, Kisser, made all the running and won easily by four lengths from Newtown Wonder, with Porphyrion third. Kisser made a bad mistake at the water jump, but was sufficiently far ahead to be able to retain the lead. Kisser is another example of the "horses for courses" theory, as he has not won over any other course but Sandown since last March.

The Cardinal's Hurdle, run over two miles and five furlongs and a half, was run at a ridiculously slow pace for the first mile and a half, Somnus being just in front of Sierra Leone and Tourbillion. Royal Tango and Master Orange moved up in the Straight, and, taking the lead approaching the last hurdles, Royal Tango drew away to gain a popular victory by six lengths from Master Orange, with Somnus a length and a half away third. Royal Tango, who belongs to Mr. F. T. Halse, is by that good stayer Tangiers, and is himself a useful staying hurdler. Burgee and Abdul were made joint favourites for the February Maiden Hurdle, but neither could win. Burgee made the running to half-way, when Beroadach was sent to the front. Golden Rain took the lead approaching the Straight, but was beaten soon afterwards, and Beroadach went on from Burgee, Rubicon II., and Abdul. Rubicon II. was just in front of Burgee approaching the last hurdles, and, maintaining his advantage, won a good race by a length from Burgee, who was a similar distance in front of Abdul. The winner is trained by Duller, who won a race on the previous afternoon with Valois. Oliver Cromwell and Littlewanted fell at the hurdles opposite the Stands and Thrale, the rider of the former, appeared to be badly hurt. He was carried away on a stretcher, but recovered later and was found to be suffering from nothing worse than a severe shaking. Hardy, the rider of Littlewanted, had an even more fortunate escape, as he was unable to disengage his left foot from the stirrup and was dragged for some distance with his head on the ground. Luckily his foot slipped through his boot, and he also was not seriously hurt.

The meeting was concluded with the Welcome Steeplechase, for which Slater, who has won in Ireland but not, so far as I can discover, in this country before, was made favourite. He was nearly down at the water-jump, but Cullinan made a splendid recovery, and, although Volee jumped the last fence first, Slater had the better finishing speed and won a good race by a length. Early Surprise was third, a long way behind the other two. Secretary fell on the far side of the course and was so badly injured that he had to be destroyed. This was very bad luck for his owner, Mr. F. W. Wilmot, as Secretary had the making of a useful steeplechaser.

MANCHESTER PROSPECTS

KNOTT MILL HURDLE (2½m.).—Even with 13st. Rolie is not unfairly handicapped so far as the giving of weight is concerned, but 13st. is a very big weight to carry. Duke of Florence ran badly at the last meeting here, but on his previous form he seems to have a good chance. Lagonda has won over hurdles several times in Ireland, and may be well handicapped, but it is always difficult to sum up Irish form. Desert Sheik is in with a light weight, and may run well. I shall give another chance to DUKE OF FLORENCE.

FEBRUARY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Curtain Raiser and Fog Horn are very fairly handicapped the one with the other, and each should run well. Cornafulla has won in Ireland, and is quite probably expected to win, but I cannot handicap him. Theras has failed in his last few races, but if I go back to his Uxtoxeter form he is very well in here. THERAS may win.

NORTHERN HURDLE (2m.).—Syrian won easily at the last meeting here but has rather more to do this time. Still, he has a good chance. Rolie appears here again and with only 12st. 7lb. seems to me to have a better chance than he has in his other engagement. Swashbuckler runs and is rather nicely handicapped. He is, I believe, fancied and is not without a chance, but if this is his selected race I shall expect ROLIE to win.

CITY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Jurat has been sent over from Ireland to run but failed over this course earlier in the season, and there should be something in the race capable of beating him. Checktaker has shown that he is still rather above plating class, while Lenglen must have a fair chance on his most recent form. I take CHECKTAKER to win from Lenglen.

IRK STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Blue Mark should run well, but I understand that the Irish horse TONY BOY is expected to win and make him my selection. His Irish form appears rather good.

PADDOCK HURDLE (2m.).—I believe that Corduroy is to be started, and he showed promise at Newbury. He may, however, want more experience before he can win such a race as even this, and I shall leave him out to choose LEMBURY, who won last time out and who will be ridden by Speck.

Arrangements have been made with the Betting Control Board for the installation of the totalisator at the two spring meetings of the Aldershot Command Race Committee and of a portable totalisator at the Army and the Royal Army Service Corps point-to-point meetings.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (MANCHESTER).—Sprinkle Light.

IRK STEEPLECHASE (MANCHESTER).—Ornis.

MANCHESTER STEEPLECHASE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Ornis.

WATERDALE HURDLE (WARWICK).—Golden Rye.

WICKEN HURDLE (WARWICK).—Artabrius.

ALL ENGLAND PLATE.—Boston Cottage.

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The KNOTT MILL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
aROLIE (Mr. T. R. Rimell)	7	13	0
aDUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine)	7	12	7
aDESERT CHIEF (Mrs. C. Beatty)	7	12	7
LAGONDA (Mr. C. Odlum)	7	12	0
aDONAGHADEE (Lieutenant-Commander Leaky)	7	11	5
aAVOT (Mr. A. Boarman)	7	11	2
ACE OF BLADES (Lieutenant-Colonel F. Fawcus)	7	11	0
aBURWARTON (Captain A. S. Wilson)	7	10	12
LADY TOM (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie)	7	10	9
ROSSMORE (Captain A. S. Wilson)	7	10	9
aCONTRABAND (Mr. J. Lafferty)	7	10	7
DESERT SHEIK (Mr. J. Hamer)	7	10	4
TRUSTY (Mr. M. Hutton)	7	10	4
ONWARD (Mr. R. Benton)	7	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROLIE, W. Speck; DUKE OF FLORENCE, G. Fellerin; THEVERET CHIEF, T. Leader; LAGONDA, —; DONAGHADEE, —; CONTRABAND, —; ACE OF BLADES, Mr. J. Fawcus; BURWARTON, W. Gurney; CONTRABAND, J. Marks; DESERT SHEIK, W. Stott; TRUSTY, Owner.

2.0.—The FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ANPULLA (Sir L. Green)	7	12	7
aCURTAIN RAISER (Mrs. E. W. Leake)	8	12	7
aSPENCARGO (Mr. R. Burns)	8	12	0
ROMAN ROAD (Mr. R. Meadows)	8	12	0
aTHERAS (Mr. Hilford Harrison)	8	11	13
LAURENTUM (Mr. F. M. Clark)	8	11	12
SCARLET SPIDER (Mr. G. Powell)	8	11	12
FOG HORN (Mrs. Tillard)	8	11	9
LEMON SQUASH (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	8	11	7
FULL CRY (Major C. Behrens)	6	11	5
AUBRETIA (Mr. F. Pease)	6	11	5
aTRIPLEX (Mrs. R. Dent)	6	11	5
COLONIAL SCOT (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie)	6	11	0
aDRUMBRIDGE (Mr. H. Deterding)	6	11	0
ROYAL ROWER (Mr. D. C. Dickson)	6	10	11
aCORNAFULLA (Mr. A. Lowry)	6	10	9
TAWNY (Mr. C. M. Ainsworth)	6	10	9
UNCAS II. (Mr. A. Turner)	6	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CURTAIN RAISER, P. Powell; SPENCARGO, J. Moloney; ROMAN ROAD, —; LAURENTUM, W. Speck; BLUE MARK, —; SCARLET SPIDER, —; FOG HORN, G. Duncan; TRIPLEX, W. Thatcher; CORNAFULLA, —; UNCAS II., M. Moroney; DRUMBRIDGE, —.

2.30.—The NORTHERN HURDLE RACE (HANDICAP) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aROLIE (Mr. T. R. Rimell)	7	13	0
aSYRIAN (Mr. J. L. Griffiths)	6	12	7
WHITE FLAG (Mrs. Mundy)	6	11	5
VALOIS (Mrs. Emanuel)	6	11	3
ROYAL REFUSE (Mr. W. Woodville)	5	11	0
aPETER I. (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	5	10	7
aWAINSTONE LEES (Major J. A. Coats)	5	10	5
aZIO ZAG (Mr. J. J. McGuigan)	5	10	5
CHERRY BRIDGE (Major C. L. Scowcroft)	5	10	0
DUNLIN (Lady Lindsay)	5	10	0
HAZEL ROSE (Mr. W. L. Irving)	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROLIE, W. Speck; SYRIAN, A. Waudby; PETER I., J. Walsh; SWASHBUCKLER, A. Tannock; ZIO ZAG, R. Lyall.

3.0.—The CITY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
COROLET (Mr. W. L. Irving)	5	11	7
SPONTOON (Mr. F. E. Jenson)	5	11	7
LEAMINGHAM EARL (Captain J. Campbell)	5	11	7
HILTON (Mr. W. F. Ramsom)	5	11	7
OTTAWA (Mr. W. Alvarez)	5	11	7
EAGLE'S CURRIE (Mrs. A. Bickley)	5	11	0
CYCLAX (Mr. T. Coulthwaite)	5	11	0
aCHECKTAKER (Mr. Holford Harrison)	5	11	0
aJURAT (Mr. A. Lowry)	5	11	0
aLENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Meadows)	5	11	0
SILENT SPIDER (Mr. M. Peacock)	5	11	0
SOLITUDE (Mrs. E. Strong)	5	11	0
aMAY B (Mr. A. Reed)	5	11	0
GRECIAN HOPE (Sir K. Fraser)	5	11	0
PRINCE OTTO (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	5	11	0
KIRK'S PRIDE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)	5	10	10
ZERO (Mr. R. Warner)	5	10	10
NORBURY (Mr. —)	5	10	10
SONNY FITZ (Mr. D. Hutchby)	5	10	7
LADY LOU (Mr. J. Lowry)	5	10	7
CRATLOR (Mrs. Dr. Williams)	5	10	7
MELGO (Mr. G. Chaney)	5	10	7
INTOXICATION (Mrs. G. Smith)	5	10	5
KEPALAKA (Mr. F. Gwilt)	5	10	5
B. H. P. (Mr. F. Hammett)	5	10	5
WILFRED (Mr. G. Flintham)	4	10	0
BYRON (Mr. G. Read)	4	10	0

Each to be sold for £50 except Corolet, Spontoon, Hilton, Pride, and Norbury.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COROLET, C. Gurney; LEAMINGHAM EARL, —; CYCLAX, —; HILTON, Owner; CHECKTAKER, Walsh; JURAT, —; LENGLEN, —; MAY B, F. Powell; SILENT SPIDER, Lab. J. Costello; MELGO, W. Stott; DEVASTATION, P. Fleming. K. Piggott rides either Leamingham Earl or Cyclax.

3.30.—The IRK STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aHEARTBURN (Lord Allendale)	8	12	7
aSIR JASPER (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham)	8	12	7
ROBY O'NEIL (Mr. S. G. Frost)	8	12	7
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding)	8	12	7
aALL OVER (Lord Marchantley)	8	12	7
TONY BOY (Mr. C. Odlum)	8	12	7
aCOUNT DRACULA (Mr. R. Richards)	8	12	7
CORAL REEF II (Major I.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SCOTLAND v. WALES

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

On the promise of last year's form, and upon the available evidence this season, it scarcely seemed likely that Scotland, the holders of the championship, and Wales, the runners-up with Ireland, would meet as beaten teams at Murrayfield on February 1, 1930. Perhaps, next to the fact that the natural styles and methods still survive to a degree unknown in any other winter game, it is the glorious uncertainty of the championship matches that keeps them so interesting.

Scotland opened the international season at Paris, where they played, as they so often do against France, comparatively poor Rugby. Still, they were beaten by no more than a dropped goal and a try to a try and, as the Frenchmen proceeded to beat Ireland at Belfast by a goal to nothing, neither Scotland nor the victors of Colombes should be underestimated in a season in which the standards of play certainly are as yet not notably high. It may be that the French forwards, whose tireless scrummaging and remarkable quickness on the ball so upset Scotland and Ireland, will improve still further as a pack; their backs, however, include neither a Bêhotéguy nor a Jaurréguy. Scotland, for their part, were beaten chiefly for the ball in the scrummage behind which the backs found it desperately hard to find anything like the open. Even so, J. B. Nelson played almost as well as Sugden did in more favourable circumstances at Belfast, and it may have been that the inexperience—not the incompetence—of a reserve stand-off player increased the difficulties of men like G. P. S. Macpherson and W. M. Simmers, who showed signs that they still were match-winning players. I. S. Smith and J. W. G. Hume were not in form and the latter's place at centre has been given to a new man, T. M. Hart, of Glasgow University. It never is safe to forecast the part probably to be played by Smith. Last season, for example, at Swansea, where Wales were at their best and the Scottish backs at their worst, Smith was a complete failure, yet in the Calcutta Cup match he was England's deadliest opponent.

THE RETURN OF H. WADDELL

The most notable thing, however, about the Scottish team of to-morrow will be the reappearance of H. Waddell after an absence of nearly three years. The Scottish selectors revealed their uncertainty of mind about the stand-off half-back position by giving no name to Nelson's partner for the Welsh match.

W. D. Emslie played at Colombes instead of J. D. Greenlees, who was forced to withdraw owing to an injury. Greenlees apparently still has to be regarded as unfit and Waddell as once more a force to be reckoned with. On his day Waddell was a great all-round player—a most elusive runner, a splendid kick, and, for a player of his type, an exceptionally sound defence. His passing, if less certain to be first class, could be most effective also. Waddell, in recent seasons, has been renewing his famous partnership with Nelson, and if he is really fit and in form at Murrayfield to-morrow the Welshmen will have to look out. The other changes in the Scottish side consist of R. C. Warren, who won his first cap so long ago as 1922, at full-back instead of R. W. Langrish, and R. Foster and W. C. Agnew, two new forwards, and J. Beattie, one of the finds of last season, in the places of J. W. Scott, J. Stewart, and J. W. Allan. The last-named played a great game at Colombes but was badly injured.

THE WELSH CHANGES

Wales met with a rude surprise at Cardiff that evidently upset nearly every calculation —and idea—of their selectors. It remains to be seen, however, if they or the average critic read aright the lessons of England's remarkable victory by 11 points to three. To most people it seemed that the defeat was primarily due to two things—a bad defeat forward, both in the scrummage and in the loose, and a complete failure on the part of an unlucky and inexperienced scrummage-half to rise to a very difficult occasion.

Roberts's physique probably prevented him from throwing powerful and long enough passes to F. L. Williams, who, like the three-quarter backs, found it next to impossible to develop effective movements against a faster set of backs than themselves, much more happily situated, both in defence and attack. Yet it seemed that J. C. Morley, T. E. Jones-Davies, H. M. Bowcott, and even A. Hickman compared not so very unfavourably with the English backs from the point of view of actual skill, and one was scarcely prepared for their elimination wholesale. All that one can say about the latest Welsh back division is that W. C. Powell, who returned to the scrummage half position, is—if really fit—a player of exceptional, if uncertain, gifts, while the three-quarter line, made up of Gwyn Davies, B. R. Turnbull, and the two other Cardiff men, G. Jones and R. Boon, should at least have a good working knowledge of the methods of F. L. Williams. Davies, who now plays regularly for Cheltenham, showed surprisingly brilliant form for Gloucestershire against Cornwall at Bristol recently, and if he can repeat that performance Wales may even afford the jettisoning of J. C. Morley, who has paved the way for a good many of Wales's tries in recent years.

The changes in the Welsh pack consist of H. C. Day, A. Lenson, D. Thomas, and H. Pescock in the places of W. Thomas, D. Parker, F. A. Bowdler, and T. Hollingdale; these could scarcely be less effective than the men they displace. Ivor Jones remains as the winger and this time will captain the side.

The teams will be :—

SCOTLAND.—"R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; *I. Smith (London Scottish), *G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), T. M. Hart (Glasgow University), and *W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; *H. Waddell and *J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; *H. S. Scott (Glasgow University), and J. B. Welsh (Hawick), R. Beattie (Hawick), R. Foster (Hawick), *T. J. Smith (Selkirk), W. C. Agnew (Stewart's F.P.), H. Rowand (Glasgow High School F.P.), and *F. H. Watson (Cambridge University), forwards.

WALES.—*J. Bassett (Penarth), back; *Gwyn Davies (Cardiff), *B. R. Turnbull (Cardiff), G. Jones (Cardiff), and *R. Boon (Cardiff), three-quarter backs; *W. Williams (Cardiff) and *W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; *T. Arthur (Neath), H. C. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), *E. Jenkins (Aberavon), *W. Thomas (Swansea), *H. Pescock (Newport), D. Thomas (Swansea), and *I. Jones (Llanelly), (captain), forwards.

* A former international player.

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

WESTMINSTER'S FIRST MATCH FOR 24 YEARS

The Hospitals' Cup competition was opened yesterday, when St. Mary's beat Westminster on the Richmond Athletic Ground by six goals and five tries (45 points) to a try (3 points).

The game was notable not so much for the overwhelming victory of St. Mary's, who, it may be recalled, beat Charing Cross last season by the even larger score of 71 points to nothing, but for the fact that it was Westminster's first match in the competition for 24 years. Westminster, of course, have a severely limited membership, and have yet to reach a final, but there were signs, even in yesterday's one-sided game, that they have players, and they were entitled to regard the game as valuable experience rather than as a fiasco. The two half-backs, O. G. Williams and W. R. Williams, for example, never allowed themselves to be beaten into impotence because their forwards, as a pack, were outplayed. Similarly, in the pack itself J. G. Stewart and J. A. G. Anderton were remarkably quick in breaking up and in getting to the man with the ball. These points, assisted by some excellent tackling and a cheerful readiness to go down to it, undoubtedly saved Westminster from the still more heartrending fate of Charing Cross.

St. Mary's value as a side was not easily to be estimated in such a game, but at least their backs tried to operate at top speed, and when the handling did not fail them, which it did fairly often, they looked a side that might give the best of the other hospitals a hard game. G. H. Jennings, their Sussex county wing player, was not available yesterday. Among the forwards there still are two experienced men, W. W. Sargent and E. C. Dymond, a useful hooker in G. W. Hinchcliff, and several others, like A. W. Lloyd-Owen and D. A. B. Hopkins, who should make his presence felt in the ties yet to be played. St. Mary's have won the cup once, in 1900, and last reached the final in 1902.

The score was three goals and three tries (24 points) to nothing at half-time, and Westminster did not cross their opponents' goal-line until a few minutes from the end of the

(Continued at foot of next column)

match, when Anderton joined effectively in a forward rush and got the touch-down of an unconverted try.

The teams were :—

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—G. A. Emerson, back; J. W. Stuart, E. B. D. Wright, C. P. Seeley, and E. R. Hargreaves, three-quarter backs; J. S. Coleman and R. M. Anning, half-backs; T. W. Sargent, E. F. M. Child, A. G. Manley, G. W. Hinchcliff, D. A. B. Hopkins, E. C. Dymond, A. W. Lloyd-Owen, and E. W. Dowell, forwards.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—J. G. Williams, back; D. W. Goths, R. F. Bond, R. D. Scriven, and G. Pimblott, three-quarter backs; O. G. E. Williams and W. R. Williams, half-backs; O. S. M. Williams, J. G. Stewart, G. P. Charles, J. A. G. Anderton, N. Heath, C. G. Roberts, A. S. E. Sinton, and T. V. Cooper forwards.

LEICESTER BEAT R.A.F.

The Royal Air Force put up a good fight in the first half of their match against Leicester at Leicester yesterday, but they fell away after the interval, and in the end Leicester gained a decisive victory by a goal and six tries (23 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points). In the first half Farndon crossed the line for Leicester within the first few minutes. Hodder quickly equalized, and after Flewitt had given Leicester the lead again the R.A.F. went in front, Llewellyn gaining a try which he himself converted. Near the interval, however, Leicester had matters largely their own way, other tries being scored by Flewitt (two) and Farndon. The R.A.F. missed some chances in the second half, but Leicester, who were generally the better side, added tries scored by Beamish and Farndon, one of these being converted by Beamish, before, just on "no side," Franks crossed the line for the R.A.F.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Oundle School ..	28	Queens' College, Cambridge ..	11
Colchester Royal G.S.	22	*Woodbridge School ..	8
*St. Gregory's School, Shrewsbury ..	19	Watford G.S. ..	8
Harpenden ..	12	Wellington School, Somerset ..	3
*Blundell's School II.	3		

* Home team.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

MURRAYFIELD.—Scotland v. Wales (2.45).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS

TWICKENHAM.—Middlesex v. Gloucestershire (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. East Midlands (2.45).

CLUB MATCHES

ALDERSHOT.—2nd Royal Berks v. Berkshire Wanderers.
BARNET.—Barnet v. Old Berkhamstedians.
BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Blackwell.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. R.A.F.
BIRMINGHAM.—Old Edwardians v. Moseley.
BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. The Army (2.45).
BRIDGEND.—Bridgend v. Aberavon (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton v. National Provincial Bank.
BRISTOL.—Bristol "A" v. Old Croydonians.
BURTON.—Burton v. Birmingham.
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Bristol (2.30).
CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. St. Augustine's College.
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Neath (3.0).
CATFORD BRIDGE.—Catford Bridge v. Upper Clapton.
CHATHAM.—United Services v. A.C.S. Old Boys.
CHISWICK.—Civil Service "B" v. Old Mid Whitgiftians.
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Mountain Ash.
DERBY.—R.A.F. "Derby" v. Lincoln.
DORKING.—Dorking v. London Irish "A."
DULWICH.—Old Alleynians v. Rugby.
DULWICH.—Dulwich College v. Beckenham.
EDINBURGH.—London School of Economics v. Ealing.
EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh Academicals v. Jedforest.
EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh University v. St. Andrews University.
EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Kelso (11.0).
ELMER'S END.—Standard Bank v. Lloyds Bank.
ELTHAM.—Old Elthamians v. Exiles.
ESHER.—Esher v. Barclays Bank.
FINSBURY.—H.A.C. v. St. Thomas's Hospital.
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. United Services (Portsmouth) (3.0).
GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. Old Dunstonians.
GUILDFORD.—Guildford v. Old Haberdashers.
HALE END.—London Hospital v. Old Cranleighans.
HERNE HILL.—London Welsh v. St. Mary's Hospital (2.45).
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Rosslyn Park (3.0).
LEEDS.—Headingley v. Birkenhead Park (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. London Scottish (3.0).
LEYTONSTONE.—Leytonstone v. Ilford Wanderers.
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Bath (3.15).
MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Erith.
MERTON ABBEY.—Raiders v. Polytechnic v. Polytechnic.
MILL HILL.—Old Haberdashers v. Old Queenians.
MOTTINGHAM.—Old Stortfordians v. Chelmsford.
NEW BARNET.—Tor H v. National Bank of India.
NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Tyneside.
NEW MALDEN.—Old Emanuel v. Westminster Bank.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Harlequins (3.0).
NORTHFIELDS.—Chartered Bank v. R.A.F. (Uxbridge).
NUNEATON.—Nuneaton v. Coventry (2.45).
OFFINGTON.—Offington v. Sevenoaks.
OSTERLEY PARK.—U.C.S. Old Boys v. London Irish.
OXFORD.—Oxford Nomads v. Thames Valley.
PRIVATEERS.—University College Hospital v. Sidcup.
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Newport (3.15).
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Edgware (3.30).
REIGATE.—Old Reigatians v. Old Merchant Taylors "A."
RICHMOND.—Richmond v. Oxford University (3.0).
RUISLIP.—R.A.F. (Ruislip) v. Old Fullerians.
SHOOTERS HILL.—Westcombe Park v. Tonbridge.
SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Sarsacens.
SUDBURY.—Wasps v. Stroud.
SUTTON.—Sutton v. Hongkong Bank.
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Penarth (3.0).
TEDDINGTON.—Old Merchant Taylors v. Old Millhillians.
TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Old Ruthlishians.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Old Leysians v. Old Halleyburians.
WINCHMORE HILL.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital v. Devonport Services (2.30).
WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Guy's Hospital Extra "A."

RUGBY LEAGUE

BAILEY.—Bailey v. Hunslet (3.0).
BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Castleford (3.0).
FONTEFRACT.—Featherstone Rovers v. Hull Kingston Rovers (3.0).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. York (3.0).
HULL.—Hull v. Huddersfield (3.0).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Widnes (3.0).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. Barrow (3.0).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Wigan (3.0).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Bramley (3.0).
SALFORD.—Salford v. Oldham (3.0).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Broughton Rangers (3.0).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Dewsbury (3.0).
WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Wakefield Trinity (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. St. Helens (3.0).

ASSOCIATION RULES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

BELFAST.—Ireland v. Wales (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. The Arsenal (2.45).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Leeds United (3.0).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Manchester City (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. Portsmouth (3.0).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Liverpool (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Newcastle United (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Middlesbrough (2.45).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. West Ham United (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Sheffield United (2.45).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Aston Villa (3.0).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Blackpool (3.0).
BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Stoke City (3.15).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Bradford City (3.0).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Oldham (3.0).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Hull City (3.0).
PRESTON.—Preston N.E. v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Charlton Athletic (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Nottingham Forest (3.0).
SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Barnsley (3.0).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Chelsea (3.0).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Bury (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth Athletic v. Coventry City (3.0).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Gillingham (3.0).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Exeter City (3.15).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Brentford (3.15).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Northampton Town (3.0).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Swindon Town (3.15).
SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Southend United (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Bristol Rovers (3.0).
WALSALL.—Walsall v. Luton Town.
WATFORD.—Watford v. Clapton Orient.

(NORTHERN SECTION)

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Halifax Town (3.0).
BARROW.—Barrow v. Wigan Borough (3.0).
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Tranmere Rovers (2.45).
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Chesterfield.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Lincoln City (3.0).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Nelson (3.0).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Carlisle United (3.0).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale v. Wrexham (2.45).
SOUTH SHIELDS.—South Shields v. Rotherham United (3.0).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Southport (3.0).
YORK.—York City v. Crewe Alexandra (3.0).

SCOTTISH CUP.—SECOND ROUND

AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Murrayfield Amateurs.
COATBRIDGE.—Albion Rovers v. Bo'ness.
ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. Nithsdale Wanderers.
AYR.—Ayr United v. Hibernian.
GLASGOW.—Celtic v. Arbroath.
DUNDEE.—Dundee United v. Partick Thistle.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. St. Johnstone.
FORFAR.—Forfar Athletic v. St. Mirren.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Queen of the South.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Kilmarnock.
LEITH.—Leith Athletic v. Clackmacudden.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Clyde.
MONTROSE.—Montrose v. Inverness Citadel.
GLASGOW.—Rangers v. Cowdenbeath.
EDINBURGH.—St. Bernards v. Heart of Midlothian.
DUMBARTON.—Vale of Leithen v. Kings Park.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

GREENOCK.—Greenock Morton v. Queen's Park.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

ILFORD.—England v. The Rest (3.0).

CLUB MATCH

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. The Army.

LONDON SENIOR CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAYS

TUFFNELL PARK.—Tuffnell Park v. Clapton (2.45).
WALTHAMSTOW.—Walthamstow Avenue v. Nunhead (2.45).

LONDON SENIOR CUP.—SECOND ROUND

BROMLEY.—Bromley v. Wimbledon (3.0).
ESHER (ISBER COURT).—Metropolitan Police v. Hayes (3.0).

BILLIARDS

McCONACHY IN FORM

The match between McConachy and Newman was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall, Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 2,318. The play in the afternoon was very fine. Paying only two completed visits to the table, and making breaks of 675 and 853 (unfinished), McConachy scored 1,515 for an average of 757, while Newman in the same number of visits made 367 for an average of 183. McConachy then led by 3,466.

McConachy had taken some little time to become accustomed to the conditions, but when he had done so he had no difficulty in showing what a much better player he is than when he was in England some years ago. He was in play with a run of 15 (unfinished), and for nearly three-quarters of an hour Newman did not have a chance of making a stroke. For most of the time while he was increasing the break to 675 McConachy scored at the top of the table, and in this phase of the game he has no superior. He controls the white ball cleverly, and his winners, particularly when they have to be cut, are made so cleanly that it is only occasionally that he has to spend much time at the balk end of the table. Soon after he had completed the first hundred he had to make a difficult run-through cannon to regain position, but the most difficult strokes are made so easily that he did not seem to experience any trouble until he missed a wide screw cushion cannon.

Newman made very good use of the leave. He, too, scored freely at the top of the table, making many delicate little strokes. There was little variation in the methods of the two players, and it was in playing from the balk end on one of the few occasions Newman had to make a stroke from hand that he missed a difficult long-range two-cushion cannon when the break had realized 362. Each failed at his next visit, but when Newman missed a thin loser into the top pocket McConachy gave another very fine display. Newman's break had taken 23 minutes to make, and for the rest of the time McConachy monopolized the play.

After scoring freely again by a series of winners and cannons at the top of the table, McConachy made a run of 40 cannons down the right side cushion. He returned to the top of the table and continued to play with great accuracy, making another run of 42 cannons to complete the 500 for the second time. McConachy does not score so quickly as Lindrum, but he is so thorough that he makes very few mistakes in the strength of his strokes. A forcing cannon made a little before the eighth hundred had been completed caused the balls to run into a bad position, but McConachy overcame this difficulty with a run-through loser, and he continued to score freely and to play out time with a break of 853 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were :—McConachy (in play), 8,158 ; Newman, 4,690.

McConachy had the satisfaction of creating a personal record in the evening, when he increased his unfinished break to 1,739. The play was particularly good. McConachy paid three visits to the table, and scored 1,111 for an average of 370, while Newman in one visit less made 367 for an average of 430. McConachy then led by 3,716.

McConachy's display was a remarkably fine exhibition of clever stroke play. He experienced a number of difficulties, and the brilliant way in which he overcame them created a good deal of enthusiasm. At 943 McConachy lost position, and had to make a cross-loser, a wide cannon, and a screw loser, all of them awkward strokes, to regain it. When the break had reached 956 a drop cannon resulted in the balls being nearly covered, but a run-through cannon made the position clear again and McConachy reached four figures with a fine stroke, a run-through cannon and a red winner. At 1,056 he had to make a difficult *massé* stroke owing to the balls covering again, and at 1,268 he asked the referee to adjust the lighting shade while he made a very thin cushion cannon when using the long rest. McConachy made a few strokes from the balk end of the table periodically, but his great strength was the accuracy with which he played the top-of-the-table game.

The break was comparable with any of the big runs which have been made during the season. McConachy did not score so quickly as Lindrum does, but the variety of strokes introduced was remarkable. Lindrum made his great break of 3,262 in two hours and three minutes, and McConachy had been playing altogether for an hour and 50 minutes before he missed a white loser when using the spider. He had played so well all through that his failure came as a surprise. With the exception of three comparatively short runs of cannons McConachy made little use of this form of scoring. His previous highest break was 1,630.

Newman also gave a very fine display. He made a run of 106 at his first visit and, after McConachy had added 22, Newman made runs of 98 and 75 close cannons in a break of 647, at the end of which he missed a run-through cannon. McConachy failed to make a red winner when he had scored 203, and Newman played out time with a run of 108 (unfinished).

The closing scores were :—McConachy, 9,267 ; Newman (in play), 5,551.

LINDRUM v. SMITH

Lindrum again outpointed Smith when the match at Manchester was continued yesterday, and in the first session he totalled 1,311 for an average of 164, while Smith scored 778 and averaged 111. Lindrum continued his unfinished run of 1,001, but when he had made 1,222 he missed a two-cushion cannon. Smith made 95, and then Lindrum had breaks of 368 and 320. Smith did better towards the close, making breaks of 252 and 334, Lindrum's best innings during this stage being 201 and 168.

The scores at the interval were :—Lindrum, 9,795 ; Smith (in play), 4,895.

The closing scores were :—Lindrum (in play), 10,555 ; Smith, 5,989.

DAVIS v. FALKINER

Davis drew to within 271 of Falkiner, to whom he concedes 3,000, in their match at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday afternoon, when he aggregated 1,001 against 789. The chief break was one of 537 (full) by Davis at the opening of the session, and later he had runs of 212, 248, 106, 109, and 124 (unfinished). Falkiner's best breaks were 300, 175, and 188.

The scores at the interval were :—Falkiner (receives 3,000), 8,272 ; Davis (in play), 8,001.

Falkiner outpointed the champion in the evening, when he had a total of 989 against 693. Falkiner made a break of 680 (unfinished). The closing scores were :—Falkiner (in play), 9,261 ; Davis, 8,694.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

S. Lee won the London Qualifying Competition of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when he beat Stephen Walter in the final heat by 1,269 points.

Lee had matters very much his own way all through the game. Walter began badly, and was not able to recover, but he played much below his best form. Lee is a young player of very great promise. He has learned the game well, and his all-round ability is shown by the fact that in the course of the match he made a break of 246, and for the whole game he had an average of 24.

Although the result of the game was a foregone conclusion when play was continued yesterday, as Lee was leading by 1,063, Walter did not cease to try, but he again missed a number of good chances. Lee scored his necessary 499 points for an average of 19, while Walter made 293 for an average of 12.

The result was :—S. Lee, 2,000 ; Stephen Walter, 731.

Playing in the second round of the Stock Exchange handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, M. J. Slorach (receives 20) beat V. Albourd (receives 10) by 250 to 238.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHARLTON v. MIDDLESBROUGH

It was announced yesterday by the Football Association that the third meeting of Charlton Athletic and Middlesbrough in the Fourth Round of the F.A. Cup will take place on the ground of the Manchester City F.C. next Monday, and not at Stamford Bridge.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

The following matches will be played in the second round of the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition :—

Pgs. 1.—Lancing Old Boys v. Old Bradfieldians, at Sandhurst.
Pgs. 8.—Old Wykehamists v. Old Aldershamians, at the Crystal Palace (Corinthians ground).
Pgs. 5.—Old Cholmeleians v. Old Malvernians, on a ground not yet chosen.
Pgs. 6.—Old Carthusians v. Old Salopians, at the Crystal Palace (Cycle Track Ground).

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

QUEEN'S HALL CONCERT

The eleventh B.B.C. Symphony Concert of the present series will be relayed from the Queen's Hall this evening and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. It will be conducted by Mr. Ernest Ansermet, whose interest in contemporary British music was shown last year in his sympathetic handling of the programme, and he again shows his interest by including in to-night's programme Dr. Vaughan Williams's Suite for Solo Viola, small Orchestra and small Chorus, "Flos Campi." A special part for solo viola will be taken by Mr. Bernard Shore, principal viola in the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. This was one of the English works given at the Geneva International Festival last year. Debussy's Symphonic Suite, "The Sea," with its three sketches, "From Dawn to Midday on the Sea," "The Sport of the Waves," and "A Dialogue between the Wind and the Sea," will also be given, as well as the Symphonic Movement, "Rugby," written by Honegger in 1928. The remaining work, "Le Chant du Rossignol," to be heard this evening, is by Stravinsky and is based on a fairy tale of Hans Andersen.

At 9 p.m. Mr. George Bernard Shaw's speech at the public meeting convened by the British Drama League in support of the National Theatre will be relayed from the Kingsway Hall and transmitted from Daventry (5GB).

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 31, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 mid-day and 1 p.m., 10.35 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Townswoman's Day. **4**:—The Children's Play-time Indoors, by Miss A. B. Dutton. **11-12 (5XX only)** :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Victor Olaf (violin) ; Sydney Crook (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital, by R. Walker-Robson, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **1-2** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools : Farming, 1—The Crops Needed on a Dairy Farm, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Peoples of the World and their Homes, 2—Palestine, by Sir Herbert Samuel. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.25** :—Hints on Athletics and Games, 7—Net Ball, by Miss D. M. Wilkie. **3.40** :—Interlude. **3.45** :—Play for Schools : Scenes from The Tempest (Shakespeare). **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children : Unison and Part Songs, by the Southery Council School Choir ; The Magic Soap, written and told by Ralph de Rohan ; The Story of a Sack of Cobnuts (Mabel Marlowe). **6** :—Some Aspects of Town Gardening, by Lady Seton. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Old Italian Violoncello Sonatas, played by Ivor James. **7.20** (London only) : Dr. Archibald Fleming : The Haig Memorial Homes. **7-7.20** :—Music Criticism, by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25** :—After-War Social Tendencies, 2—Mechanism and Personality, by Dr. C. Delisle Burns.

7.45 :—William Walker and Anne de Nys with Patrick Waddington. **8** :—Symphony Concert, 11, the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Ernest Ansermet ; Bernard Shore (solo viola) ; the Wireless Chorus, Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson, relayed from Queen's Hall. **9.10** :—Weather ; News. **9.25** :—Symphony Concert (continued). **10** :—Local News ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices ; Stock Exchange Summary (5XX only). **10.5** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.20** :—Surprise Item. **10.35** :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11-12 midnight-12.30 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (2LO only).

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Chatterly Ingram (contralto). **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2-3** :—Organ Recital, by Stanley Blizard, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow ; Morgan Jones (tenor). **3.15** :—Children's Hour : Hes and Shes and Skis, a talk on Switzerland, by Margaret M. Kennedy ; Whistling Solos, by Jack Payne ; The History of the Play ; The Strolling Players, by Helen M. Enoch ; Colleen Clifford (soprano). **6** :—Leonard Dennis (violoncello). **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet ; Barrington Hooper (tenor). **7.30** :—What About It ? Books, lyrics, and music by Colleen Clifford, with Ann Bradley, George Dawkins, Colleen Clifford, John Rorke, Harold Clemence ; Patricia Rossborough and Jack Venables at the pianofortes. **8.30** :—Sculpture (2), by Mr. Stanley Casson. **9** :—A speech by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, at a public meeting at the Kingsway Hall, convened by the British Drama League, in support of the National Theatre, relayed from the Kingsway Hall. **9.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **2.50** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—See Glasgow. **10.15-11** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See London. **12-1** :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. James Horne—Bristol Library and some of its Treasures. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—West's Regional News. **10.5-11** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2PN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **3** :—Gramophone Records. **3.15** :—Children. **3.25** :—Hints on Athletics and Games, 7—Net Ball, by Miss D. M. Wilkie. **3.40** :—Interlude. **3.45** :—Play for Schools : Scenes from The Tempest (Shakespeare). **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

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BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See London. **12** :—Organ Music. **12.30**—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—See London. **4.30** :—See London. **4.45-11** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—See London. **10.5-11** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See London. **12-1** :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. James Horne—Bristol Library and some of its Treasures. **6.15** :—See London. **10** :—West's Regional News. **10.5-11** :—See London.

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Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

THE SEEKING-WORK CLAUSE

COMMONS AND LORDS' AMENDMENTS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JAN. 30

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter after 4 o'clock.

Boston Corporation Bill was read a second time.

LAND IN PAYMENT OF DEATH DUTIES

THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The DUKE of MONTROSE drew attention to the principle of transferring land to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in satisfaction of estate duty, and, in particular, to section 56, paragraph 1, of the Finance Act, 1909-10, and inquired whether the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be drawn to a further definition or extension of the same. He said he was credibly informed that the Revenue authorities had decided that they would not accept land in payment of death duties except in specific cases and with reference to special pieces of land. Then what was the meaning of section 56? The Government had, through the mouths of the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland, declared that their policy was the nationalization of land. Why should they not, as a beginning of that policy, accept land in payment of estate duty? The landowner had got to meet his death duties. What did it matter to him, if he had to part with his land, whether he parted with it for cash, which cash he had to hand over to the Government, or by direct transfer to the Government?

VISCOUNT NOVAR said the taxes on agriculture were excessive as compared with taxes on other forms of property and investments. Supposing a man had an estate valued for death duties at £100,000 and possessed also £100,000 in War Loan. In Scotland such a man, owing to a proportion of the rates on agricultural land not being removed as they had been in England, and owing to the greatly increased cost of upkeep without any increase in rent, and owing to the capital expenditure necessary to keep the farms in order, drew no income from the land, and had to fall back on what came to him from his War Loan. Works of art of historic and national interest were exempt from death duty. Why should not those unique and priceless possessions of national interest, the ancestral homes of England, whose beautiful parks were so often the favourite haunt of the people, be also exempt? What would England be without them? They had taken centuries to create; already hundreds of them had disappeared never to be replaced.

LORD LAMINGTON said all that landowners asked for was bare justice. He had never heard that anyone was the happier on account of the break-up of estates all over the country.

LORD BIDDULPH said it was impossible for landlords to risk going to arbitration on claims of death duties owing to the great expense involved.

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, who replied for the Government, said that, at first, there were a number of applications for the transfer of land under section 56 of the Finance Act of 1910, but in almost every case it was found impracticable to accept the land offered consistently with the principles laid down by the Treasury. At present the section was practically a dead letter. The attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at present a sympathetic one; he desired the matter to be further investigated. Whether the proposal of the noble duke was the correct method of achieving that which he and they on those benches had in view, land nationalization (Opposition laughter), he was not prepared to say. It would be, in their opinion, rather a slow method of achieving that desirable end, but he could assure the noble duke that the Government in no way resented this question being raised. (Opposition laughter.) On the contrary, they were glad to be reminded of it once again in order that the investigation might be proceeded with.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

In moving the suspension of the sitting during pleasure, LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said it was expected that the Unemployment Insurance Bill would be received from the Commons that night. It was not intended to proceed with its further consideration, however, until Monday.

The sitting was suspended at five minutes to 5 o'clock.

The sitting was resumed at 11.33, when, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, LORD PONSONBY took his seat on the Woolsack. As the Unemployment Insurance Bill had not then been brought from the Commons, their lordships rose until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JAN. 30

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Replying to Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Central), said:—The system of State scholarships at universities for pupils from State-aided secondary schools was introduced in 1920, and, after a short suspension, was re-introduced in 1925. We have thus had nearly 10 years' experience of the working of the system and I have no hesitation in saying that it has fully justified itself. There are 200 State scholarships awarded annually. Only 11 per cent. of the scholars have failed to obtain either a first or second class honours degree. The subsequent careers of scholars who have already finished their course have, I have ascertained, been generally very satisfactory. Since 1920 the number of entrants for the scholarship examinations has increased from 1,090 to 3,919 in 1929. I have made inquiries from the examining bodies who award the State scholarships and I am assured that the number of candidates at their examinations who reach the standard for a scholarship is considerably greater than the number of scholarships available. I accordingly propose to increase the number of scholarships available for award each year by 50 per cent., making the number 300 instead of 200. This increase will come into effect this summer.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), informed Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) that he was unable to give any undertaking in the present condition of business as to a date for the second reading of the School Attendance Bill, but, as had already been stated, the Government intended to secure its passage into law before the end of the year. (Ironical Opposition cheers.)

MINISTRY AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.) asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to an advertisement appearing in many newspapers, and particularly on Saturday, December 28, 1929, in an evening paper, implying that the Health Ministry recommends certain meat extracts; whether this recommendation was given; and, if not, what action he proposed to take in the matter to dissociate the Ministry from such advertisements.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne).—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. My Department does not recommend this or any other meat extract. But the advertisement does not appear to contain any mis-statement of fact with regard to the Ministry of Health, and, while I deprecate such a form of advertisement, I do not think that I can usefully take any action in the matter.

In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. GREENWOOD added that any suggestion, explicit or implicit, that the Department had given such a recommendation was quite unfounded.

THE FAILURE OF A HATRY COMPANY

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Minister of Health whether he had received any communications with reference to the four local authorities affected by the failure of the Corporation and General Securities, Limited; whether he had been in communication with such authorities on the matter; and whether any question had arisen as to the personal liability of members and officials of any of the corporations affected.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne) replied that he had received communications with regard to two of the authorities referred to, and had been in communication with the four. The question of personal liability had been raised, but was a legal matter on which it would not be right for him to express an opinion at the present time.

SIR K. WOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman could state the approximate amount of the loss sustained by these four authorities, and whether he had received any communication from any of them as to whether it would be necessary to bring in a Parliamentary Bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD said he could not state the aggregate amount, but the chief case was Wakefield, where the sum involved was £324,000, and he believed a private Bill was before the House.

AUDIT (LOCAL AUTHORITIES) ACT

SIR K. WOOD asked the Minister of Health whether he proposed to bring proposals before Parliament to repeal the Audit (Local Authorities) Act, 1927.

Mr. GREENWOOD said he could not undertake at the present time to introduce legislation on this subject in view of the pressure of Parliamentary business.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is the Minister not aware that, I think, all the boroughs in London with Socialist majorities are demanding this, and is he not going to take any notice? Does he not know that they want to get back to Poplarism as quickly as possible?

No answer was given.

HOLLESLEY BAY COLONY

Replying to Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.), Mr. GREENWOOD said it was proposed that the Hollesley Bay Farm Colony should be transferred to and vested in the London County Council. He was not aware that the use to which the colony would be put had yet been determined.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said that the business for next week would be as follows:—Monday, Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, further stages; Mental Treatment Bill, second reading; Committee stage of the money resolution; Report stage of money resolution for the Coal Mines Bill. Tuesday and Thursday, Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. BALDWIN asked the Prime Minister what procedure he intended to adopt in order that the House might be kept informed of the progress of the Naval Conference.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The House will readily understand that it is neither in accordance with precedent nor in the national interest that questions on the business of a Conference like this should be put during the progress of the Conference on its day-to-day work. That would make the tasks of the British Delegation impossible. I am sure that that is not what is meant by the right hon. gentleman's question. There may, however, be points in progress of the work of the Conference when a statement might properly be made to the House, and if the leaders of either of the other parties would consult me whenever they think that information is required, I should be glad to discuss with them the advisability of a question. On the other hand, if I should think that the House ought to be informed of anything which has happened I shall arrange for a question through the usual channels. (Cheers.)

COAL MINES BILL

FINANCIAL RESOLUTION

The House went into Committee—Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair—on the financial resolution of the Coal Mines Bill, the consideration of which was adjourned on Tuesday. The resolution was again submitted, with the addition of words authorizing the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament "of such other expenses as may be required to be defrayed for the purpose of the said Act."

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said the resolution as now submitted carried out the undertaking which he gave to the Committee on Tuesday, and he understood it would be passed without discussion.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said the words which had been added made the terms of the resolution sufficiently wide to allow the discussion of any amendments that might be moved within the scope and title of the Bill, and he thanked Mr. Graham for the action he had taken.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon, L.) said Mr. Graham had carried out very fairly and honourably the undertaking that he had given to the House.

The resolution was then agreed to, and was ordered to be reported to the House.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DEBATE ON THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS

The House resumed, and the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill were considered.

On the Lords' amendment to leave out Clause 4 and insert the following new clause:—"If, on a claim for benefit, it be proved that the claimant has refused and refuses, without reason, to work when employment is found for him, or if it be proved that the claimant is not endeavouring to obtain employment, he shall be disqualified from receiving benefit for a period of six weeks or for such shorter period and from such date as may be determined by the court of referees or the umpire, as the case may be,"

The SPEAKER pointed out that the amendment raised a question of privilege.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Durham, Chester-le-Street), formally moved that the House disagree with the amendment.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Warwickshire, Tamworth, U.) asked whether the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary had not something more to say. (Ministerialist cries of "No.") The new clause was in harmony with the best practice and principles of trade unions. On the second reading the Minister laid down two great principles to which she wished to give expression in the Bill. The first was that the onus of proof in matters of qualification for benefit should be placed on the exchange and not upon the claimant. The second, to which she attached equal importance, was that there must be authority for the State to call for effort to find work on the part of claimants. She stated that the clause was the most vital clause of the Bill. Afterwards there came a great change. The Attorney-General introduced the new clause which was in the Bill when it went to the House of Lords, and from which this principle, which the promoters of the Bill had thought to be so vital, was omitted. When the Government said that they wished to gather the collective wisdom of the House of Commons, that really meant sitting on the fence until they could see which way the cat was going to jump. On that particular occasion, the Government mistook what was really a playful gesture of the animal for its real intentions, and they tumbled off the fence on that side and introduced the new clause because of what was afterwards realized to be a mere demonstration and not a real attack. That was the origin of the clause as it went to the House of Lords. Now it had returned in its amended form from that House. Miss Bondfield had expressed her wish that this question should not be treated as a matter of party politics and that it should be discussed on its merits. If there was any reality in that appeal, she should be as glad to consider an amendment from the House of Lords as from some of the more vocal members on her own side.

They had had not only the wisdom of the House of Lords but the wisdom of a great number of trade unions as well. In one trade union after another, as shown by the White Paper, and as must have been known to many members, precisely this principle was embodied which the Government, at the outset, said was vital in their Bill and which now they had completely abandoned. In the White Paper it was shown that there were 26 unions with a condition that the member in receipt of unemployment benefit must himself seek for employment, and the clause as returned by the House of Lords was modelled almost precisely on the provisions in the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen.

THE N.U.R. RULE

Mr. J. WILSON (Oldham, Lab.), interposing, said that the rule quoted was never passed by the N.U.R. of their own volition, nor did it apply to any of the benefits of the union. For a short period the union agreed to administer the Unemployment Insurance scheme, and, during that period they were obliged, at the instance of the Minister, to adopt a special rule dealing with Unemployment Insurance which had no relation to their own benefits. The National Union of Railwaymen found it was impossible to administer the Unemployment Insurance scheme and that they were being made debt collectors for the right hon. gentleman when he was Minister of Labour. Therefore they refused to work the scheme, and the special rule went by default. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that, therefore, the National Union of Railwaymen had ceased, before the end of last year, to administer the scheme. He must, in that case, blame the Minister of Labour and the Government, because, at the end of last December, this rule was set out in the White Paper. He was sorry that in this particular the Government had apparently misled both Houses of Parliament by an inaccurate statement of the case. So far as this particular union was concerned inaccurate information had been given.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that the right hon. gentleman was under a misapprehension. The White Paper only applied to 1928. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that if the hon. member would examine the White Paper more closely he would find that while no doubt the National Union of Railwaymen had ceased to administer benefit at an earlier date, the rules in the White Paper were dated December, 1929.

Mr. BROWN said that the rules quoted in the White Paper were headed "Registered trade unions paying £1,000 or more in unemployment, travelling, and emigration benefit in 1928."

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that anyone would realize that the case was made much stronger. The point before the House was that, at any rate, so far as the House was given official information, this provision and principle were still in the union's rules as at December, 1929. If it was right to have this principle in their trade union rules how could it be wrong to have it as a condition for Parliamentary benefit? Did Miss Bondfield, as one who signed the Blanesburgh Report, still hold by the principle that the State should have authority to call for an effort to find work on the part of the claimant, or did she not? That principle was in the clause as it had come from the House of Lords, and was absent from the clause as it passed the House of Commons. Little by little the principle of insurance had been abandoned and the principle of relief crept in. As the Bill left the House of Commons the principle of relief was overshadowing the principle of insurance. The mixture of the two was intolerable in a self-respecting State. The House should consider the effect of this clause on unemployment. It was not merely the magnitude of the unemployment figures that showed the gravity of the situation. They might get a very high figure in a temporary spell of cold weather, but the present figures were significant of a really widespread depression in industry likely to be of lasting hurt to the country. At such a time the Government chose to take a step that would hurt employment and retard recovery. They should admit that in the stress of the moment they had made a mistake, for if they went on this would be just one other count in the indictment against them if they "persevered stiffneckedly in their naughtiness and sin."

Mr. DICKSON (Lanark, Lab.) said the purpose of the amendment was to strike at the very heart of the Bill. It came with ill grace from the House of Lords to seek to impose this condition of looking for jobs that were not there.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that it was humbug to say that the clause as it went to the Lords was the result of the collective wisdom of the House of Commons. If the Labour Party wished to maintain that they must suggest that the Conservative members of the House had no part in the collective wisdom of the House, and they must say the same about the members of their own Government. They all knew that the clause was introduced because the Minister of Labour had bowed to the desire of her friends in high places. (Opposition cheers.) The two main complaints by the Labour Party against the original clause were met by the Lords' amendment. In the first place it put the onus on the Labour Exchange to prove that a claimant was not endeavouring to obtain employment, and, secondly, it removed the objective test and the Labour Exchange had to prove definitely that a claimant was making no effort to obtain work. His support of the Lords' amendment was based on the fact that while it did not reduce the advantages given to the genuine unemployed man by the previous clause, it did reduce the possibility of the new test being taken advantage of by those who, they all agreed, should not share in the scheme.

A LIBERAL VIEW

Mr. H. G. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) said that Clause 4 as it left that House represented the collective wisdom of the Commons, especially of those members who represented industrial constituencies, while the proceedings of the House of Lords on the clause were of a random and haphazard character. If the House of Lords had desired to give the effect of law to trade union rules, they should not have selected those of the National Union of Railwaymen—a union which had been particularly fortunate in the matter of employment—but the rules of some of the other great trade unions which had had large experience of administering unemployment benefit. The House of Commons would be stultifying itself if it went back on its previous decision after having taken great care in the framing of the original clause.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) said that he supposed that nothing that could come from the House of Lords could possibly be accepted by the other side. (Ministerial "Hear, hear.") Yet it should be obvious that it was the duty of the House of Lords, as a revising Chamber, to give the House of Commons the opportunity of reconsidering doubtful words which they had put into a Bill.

Mr. HAYDAY (Nottingham, W., Lab.) said that a national scheme of insurance could not be brought down to the basis of the rules of a trade union. Those rules might have been made to deal in a voluntary manner with perhaps 1,000 persons, whereas the Bill was intended to cover the interests of 12,500,000 persons.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said that the question was whether or not there should be the duty on the person claiming unemployment insurance benefit of endeavouring to find work. Under the Government's clause, unless someone brought a man a job or gave him directions how to get one, the man could stop in bed and do nothing.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) said that the weakness of the Opposition case was the implication that ordinarily the unemployed did not seek for work.

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.).—So long as there is any percentage at all, however fractional, that will defeat the honest purpose of this measure, we have got to safeguard the position.

Mr. ALPASS said that that meant that they would rather penalize, and treat unjustly, the vast majority in order to catch one or two. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. DEVLIN (Fermanagh and Tyrone, Nat.) said that, quite apart from the merits, he objected to 94 members of a House which was inexperienced in the vital affairs of life, and without knowledge of the condition of the people, overriding legislation passed by a House which was elected by the masses of the people. On the merits, he supported the Government.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON (Bridgwater, U.) said he assented to almost every word said by Mr. Alpass, and agreed with him that the preponderating number of working people were genuinely desirous of work rather than payment from public funds. Anything that cast a doubt on the genuine character of however small a number of recipients of unemployment benefit was likely to react adversely to the opinion which people generally had of all those who were receiving that benefit. Under the clause put in by the Lords, the whole assumption was that every person applying for unemployment benefit was a person who was seeking work. No proof of the fact was required, and no question of depriving people of benefit to which they were properly entitled could arise until the insurance officer had taken upon himself the burden of attempting to prove, in the language of the new clause, that the claimant was not endeavouring to obtain employment, and had proved it to the satisfaction of the tribunal. The object of the clause was that the onus should be put upon the insurance officer, and he could not think that any of the people who were unfortunately in receipt of benefit would desire to have it otherwise. (Cheers.)

MISS BONDFIELD'S REPLY

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), after complimenting Mr. Croom-Johnson on raising the debate to a higher level, said the position of the Government was very definitely that they could not do otherwise than disagree with the Lords' amendment. The judgment of the umpires in the four or five cases that were constantly quoted were based on the words in the Act. When those judgments were considered by the Blanesburgh Committee it was found impossible to find a form of words that would translate that into an instruction to the exchanges. There was no essential difference between the amendment sent down by the Lords and the words that she put in. It had been the considered opinion of that House that the words which she originally proposed would fail, as the words that were put in in 1924 failed. She was a House of Commons woman, and if ever there was a clause which could be claimed to be a House of Commons clause it was this one, and she would regard herself as being unfaithful to the mandate of the House if she did otherwise than definitely disagree with the Lords' amendment.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said the House of Lords had gone to the trouble of taking words from the rules of a trade union organization, and, when accusations of imminent persecution were hurled across the House, they might with equal justice be hurled at the officers and secretaries of the many working-class organizations who drew up and for many years acted on rules that were no harder and no more unjust than the rules it was proposed to incorporate in this Bill. They were considering not merely the conditions under which unemployed men were to receive benefit, but also the conditions under which employed men, who were in the majority, had to pay contributions under the scheme. (Opposition cheers.) It certainly did not lie in the mouth of the Government to blame the House of Lords for rushing this matter through. The Lords had to act rapidly on receipt of the information which they had asked for in December and did not receive till late in January. The Government might succeed in disagreeing with the Lords' amendment, but if they did so it would merely strengthen the argument of the Opposition in favour of the next amendment, which was to the effect that this should be a limited and not a permanent part of our legislation.

Mr. M. GRAY (Bedfordshire, Mid, L.) asked if the Conservative Party were converted to the principle that a trade union regulation must be good and must be better than the clause which the House of Commons had framed, simply because it was a trade union regulation. The House of Lords proposed that a claimant should be disqualified from benefit "if it was proved that he was not endeavouring to obtain employment." Was anything more difficult to prove than a negative? The clause which the Commons agreed to would enable the officials of the Labour Exchanges to build up a code of practice applicable to the special conditions of each industrial area.

The closure, which was moved by Miss BONDFIELD, having been agreed to, the motion to disagree with the Lords' amendment was carried by 284 votes to 133—majority 151.

TIME LIMIT

On the Lords' amendment to limit the operation of the Act to March 31, 1931,

Mr. LAWSON, moving that the House do disagree with the amendment, pointed out that a similar amendment moved by the Opposition when the Bill was in Committee was rejected by the House. He thought the action of the Lords in putting a time-limit to Commons legislation with which they disagreed would be sufficient to induce the House to reject the amendment.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said that in the previous discussion there had been hints even from the Government benches that unemployment administration might be found in a chaotic condition. For that reason a time-limit was advisable, so as to enable the Minister to stop any gaps that might appear in the Act. If there were a time-limit of 18 months, supposing the Government would not accept a year, it would give an opportunity of making Parliament again face up to the facts.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), CAPTAIN A. HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.), and SIR A. L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) urged the acceptance of the Lords' amendment.

MAJOR ELLIOT reminded the House that a similar limiting amendment had been inserted by the other House in previous legislation which contained experimental provisions and had been accepted by the Commons on the advice of the Government of the day. The case for the Lords' amendment was strengthened by the fact that the Minister of Labour had herself declared that a large reconsideration of the whole question was on the way. She said on second reading that if during the experimental year this subsection—meaning subsection (2) of Clause 4—proved to be still open to criticism an opportunity to amend it would occur at the end of the year. This was a Parliamentary pledge which must be honoured.

Miss BONDFIELD said the experimental year obviously referred to that transitional period to which she herself had put a date in the Bill.

MAJOR ELLIOT said it could have referred to subsection (2) of Clause 4 and to nothing else. It was germane to say that the Minister herself said that an opportunity for review of these conditions would arise at the end of the year, but under the Bill there was no such opportunity for review.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) pressed the Minister of Labour to explain why she was not abiding by her explicit statement on the second reading of the Bill that an opportunity for amendment would occur at the end of the year.

Miss BONDFIELD said the word "experimental" which she used was applied by her only to that part of the Bill which placed the people who did not contribute to the Insurance Fund into a separate category. She fixed a date for that part of the Bill to make it clear that it was an experiment; she had made financial provision only for the experimental period, and that experiment had no relation whatever to any other part of the Bill. That was the understanding of the House at the time she made her statement.

The motion to disagree with the Lords' amendment was carried by 273 votes to 124—majority, 149. The Lords' amendments consequential on the time limit amendment were disagreed with after divisions.

The other Lords' amendments having been dealt with, Major Elliot, said that he was sure the House would wish him as they were parting with the Bill to offer the Minister of Labour their congratulations on the patience, energy, and at times the almost brutal vigour with which she had conducted the debates. (Laughter and cheers.)

A Committee was appointed to draw up reasons to assign to the Lords for disagreeing with certain of their amendments.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock.

In the closing sentence of our summary yesterday of the debate on Empire Free Trade the protest against Mr. Snowden's speech was inadvertently attributed to Captain Balfour instead of Mr. George Balfour.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Canal Boats Bill and Blind Persons Bill, second readings.

NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS

NINE CHURCHES BUILT IN SOUTHWARK DIOCESE

The flow of population beyond the boundaries of large cities has produced a gigantic problem for the Church. It has been recognized that the situation in the country parishes affected cannot be met by parochial effort alone, and diocesan funds have consequently been started in different parts of the country for providing new centres of Church work.

Experience, it is stated, shows that in many of the new districts Church work is receiving fresh impetus, particularly where it has been possible to establish centres of work in the early stage of residential development. This has been apparent around London, where vast tracts of land are being rapidly covered with new houses.

When an appeal was made three years ago for funds to build 25 churches in the diocese of Southwark reference was made to the amazing situation that had arisen in various outlying localities. "Huge stretches of countryside," it was stated, "are fast disappearing under the rapid emergence of houses, shops, and schools." In an area which includes the new Downham estate and Bellingham, a population of about 1,000 10 years ago has increased to nearly 50,000. The development of the St. Helier estate, near Morden, is expected to result in a population approaching 40,000 within the next two or three years. In Streatham Vale, New Malden, the Surbiton district, Sanderstead, and other areas building construction is in progress.

Since the Bishop's appeal three years ago nine new churches have been built, one has been enlarged, eight mission or district churches have been erected, three churches are in course of erection, and during the present year it is hoped to begin building two or three more. In Southwark and in other dioceses the spread of the population from the cities to rural areas is stated to be quickening Church life in the countryside, but that support is needed on behalf of the diocesan funds which have been started to meet the new situation.

There will be an examination at Harrow School, beginning on Tuesday, March 4, for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions. These will be open to all boys (not members of the school) who have not become 14 years of age before April 1, 1930. Further particulars (with forms of application) may be had from the Headmaster's secretary.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE L.C.C.

HOME AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCES

SIR WILLIAM RAY, leader of the Municipal Reform Party on the London County Council, speaking at St. Stephen's Club last evening on "A Municipal Industrial Policy," said that the London County Council had done a great deal in stimulating home and Empire industries. The policy of the Municipal Reform majority on the Council was to purchase in every possible case home productions, and, failing this, to give a preference to the productions of the British Empire.

The question of giving a preference to home productions or the productions of the British Empire over foreign goods did not arise so frequently as it might, because, the policy of the Council being to purchase in every possible case home productions, no special search or inquiry was made for foreign goods which, in many cases, could be purchased, no doubt, at lower prices. The amount of preference given which could be stated in figures was, therefore, a very small part of the effective preference which was really given by limiting the inquiries to home or Empire productions, except in those cases in which it was necessary to purchase goods from abroad.

During the last three years, over 438,000 electric lamps had been purchased and the Council limited its purchases to lamps which were made in this country from parts produced in this country. During the same period, 6,100 tons of paper had been purchased and in this case, except as regarded certain special papers not produced in this country, all inquiries were limited to home mills. The preference given to the home product was very real, but no figure could be given. About 2,500,000 pencils were purchased every year, and these were made in this country. A very large line of purchases, the inquiries for which were limited to manufacturers in this country, comprised cloths, serges, calicoes, cottons, linens, and other textiles, of which over 1,000,000 yards were purchased every year.

In the case of matches, a definite preference had been given to the home manufactured article at an extra cost of from 3½ per cent. to 49 per cent. over the price of foreign matches. Purchases of matches amounted to about 400,000 boxes a year. All mutton and lamb was of New Zealand origin.

Currants, raisins, sultanas, and other dried fruits of Dominion production were given a preference and where necessary a higher price was paid. Over 34,000lb. of tobacco was required for patients in mental hospitals and Empire-grown tobacco was purchased. Only home-produced yeast was purchased, to the extent of 28,000lb. a year. The preference in price was from 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. Only British granite setts were now purchased.

He produced a list of 291 items, of which 262 represented articles produced or manufactured in this country. The remaining 29 articles were necessarily wholly or partly of foreign origin. Different kinds of sugar were purchased by the Council, the largest item being sugar produced from home-grown beet, to which a preference was given. Other kinds of sugar, though necessarily made from imported raw material, were usually refined here. Petrol also was necessarily made from imported raw material, but the petrol supplied to the Council was refined in London. As regarded timber the Council was doing its best to use home-grown and Empire timber.

These examples showed that the Council had done all that lay in its power to purchase home-grown or home-produced articles and, failing these, to give the preference to the productions of the British Empire. But whatever the origin of the goods purchased the suppliers in nearly every case were British firms complying with the conditions of the King's National Roll and observing the Council's rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of labour, &c. The Council had now adopted a system whereby contractors tendering for buildings sent in alternative tenders, quoting prices for British or Empire materials, or for materials obtained anywhere. The result had been entirely satisfactory, and recent contracts had gone to firms using British materials. The new Lambeth Bridge was to be built of British steel and granite.

TRADE USE OF THE WORD "COOPERATIVE"

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES BILL IN COMMITTEE

Members of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons examining the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill yesterday again spoke at considerable length on the proposal to restrict the use of the word "cooperative" by trading concerns, and very little progress was made.

SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) moved an amendment confining the operation of the restriction to registered societies which had not complied with certain specified conditions.

Mr. BARNES (Government Whip) said this would be of no use whatever, as the registered societies already came under the law. The trouble with which the Bill was intended to deal came from the unregistered societies.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) provoked a storm of dissent among Labour members when he stated that he had been informed that the prices charged for groceries at some of the cooperative stores were from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than those charged by private traders, who, he added, had to pay income-tax.

Mr. DAVID GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.), who was in charge of the Bill, said the intention of the measure was to protect, not the cooperative societies, who could protect themselves, but the public. It was aimed at preventing a misuse of the word "cooperative." There was nothing in the Bill to prevent the formation of genuine cooperative societies.

On a division, 21 members voted for the amendment and an equal number against. The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Cecil Wilson) gave his casting vote against the amendment, and the Committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

PILOT CUTTER SUNK BY LINER

RESCUE CREW'S ADVENTURE

The Ellerman Wilson steamer Salmo and the Humber pilot cutter W. A. Massey were in collision on the River Humber off Hull last night. There were eight pilots and eight apprentices on board the pilot cutter, which was badly damaged and was beached. The pilots and their apprentices were saved and put ashore at the Victoria Pier.

At the time of the collision the pilot cutter, under the command of Captain Holland, was riding at anchor in the river about 300 yards off the pier. The Salmo was outward bound. The pilot cutter was cut down to the water's edge, and water poured into her engine-room. A pilot launch which was berthed alongside the Victoria Pier put off and took the cutter in tow. The cutter was sinking, and when she was got alongside what is known as the Garrison Side she heeled over and fell upon the launch. The men on board the cutter, which sank, escaped in their own motor-boat, and afterwards helped to release the launch and rescue her crew. The launch then landed the cutter's crew.

The Salmo proceeded on her voyage.

L.C.C. AND STEPNEY RATES

In pursuance of the provisions of section 59 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council last Tuesday made an Order amending the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney (Union of Parishes) Order, 1927, with a view to the termination of the differentiation of rates in Stepney. Subject to the Order being confirmed by the Minister of Health, it will come into force on April 1. Copies of the Order may be inspected at the office of the Clerk of the London County Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, or at the office of the Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, Municipal Offices, Raine-street, Old Gravel-lane, Stepney, E.1, by any local government elector, owner, or ratepayer in any area affected by the Order during the period of 21 days from February 1. A copy of the Order can during the period of six weeks from that date be obtained by any such local government elector, owner, or ratepayer from the Clerk of the London County Council or the Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, price 2d.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

Sectional trouble is threatened in London over the reduction in building operatives' wages of a halfpenny an hour which comes into force next week throughout the country. The reduction is in accordance with the sliding scale of the wages agreement. The union leaders say that a strike would be unauthorized and unofficial. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent a breach of the agreement.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

LICENCES CONFERRED

At a quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, held yesterday, SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, the President in the chair, Dr. G. Scott Williamson and Dr. Thomas Cecil Hunt were elected to Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Fellowships. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe was re-elected a member of the college, and Dr. S. A. M. Copeman was appointed a delegate of the college to the congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held next June.

The Milroy Lectures on "The Incidence of Rheumatic Disease" will be delivered by Dr. J. A. Glover on February 27 and March 4, the Goulstonian Lectures on "The Significance to Clinical Medicine of Studies in Calcium and Phosphorus Metabolism" by Dr. Donald Hunter on March 11, 13, and 18, and the Lumleian Lectures on "Syphilis of the Heart and Great Vessels" by Dr. Carey F. Coombs on March 20, 25, and 27.

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were elected Members of the College:—

Bevan-Jones, J., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Clark, A., L.R.C.P.; Clifford, R. C., L.R.C.P.; Cope, C. L., M.B.Oxf., L.R.C.P.; Dewes, G. C., L.R.C.P.; Dunlop, H. A., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Edmonds, Florence M., M.D.Lond.; Elkington, J. St. C., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P.; Findlay, L., M.D.Glasg.; Ghosal, S. M., M.B.Calcutta; Gittins, R. J., M.D.Birm.; Heath, L. B., M.B.Sydney; Hobbs, A. R., M.D.Brux., L.R.C.P.; Hosford, B. B., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Jameson, H. P., M.D.Birm.; Kutumbiah, P., M.B.Madras; Lewsen, S. C., L.R.C.P.; Ling, T. M., M.B.Oxf., L.R.C.P.; Mankad, G. B., M.D.Bombay; Marriott, H. L., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Melville, S., M.D.Brux., L.R.C.P.; Morley, R. H., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Patel, N. D., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Patterson, W. G., M.D.Edinb.; Ramsden, W. M., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Ray, S. C., M.B.Calcutta; Russell, B. F., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Simmons, J. H., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P.; Thomson, J. G., M.B.Edinb.; Troup, G. R., M.B.Melb.; Wherrett, G. J., M.D.Manitoba; Wostencroft, J., L.R.C.P.

Licences to practise were conferred on 142 candidates (including 16 women) who have passed the Final Examination of the Conjoint Board and have complied with the by-laws of the college. The following are the names and medical schools of the successful candidates:—

W. Addey, Manchester; S. Ahmad, M.B., B.S. Punjab, Punjab and London; H. F. Apthorpe Webb, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; P. B. Ascroft, Middlesex; F. I. Ashton, St. Thomas's; J. C. Banerjea, Calcutta and Guy's; A. Barber, St. Barth.'s; F. R. Beetham, Leeds; J. E. L. Bendor-Samuel, London; K. C. Bhattacharyya, M.B. Calcutta, Calcutta and St. Thomas's; J. G. Bowen, B.Sc. Wales, London; B. R. Bramwell, Manchester; W. J. Burgess, St. Barth.'s; A. C. Byles, St. Mary's; W. H. P. Cant, Birmingham; A. Caplan, St. Barth.'s; C. L. Carter, St. Barth.'s; Rosa E. Chamings, Royal Free; F. W. Chippindale, Guy's; D. O. Clark, St. Thomas's; B. S. Cornell, M.B. Toronto, Toronto; D. W. C. Cox, Cardiff and Guy's; H. J. Croot, Guy's; J. E. Curnock, L.D.S. Eng., Charing Cross; R. E. S. Dalliwall, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; H. L. G. Davies, Cardiff and St. Barth.'s; E. Dikshitulu, Madras and Charing Cross; Claire de M. Dorey, Royal Free and St. Mary's; A. N. Duggal, M.B., B.S. Lahore, Punjab and Guy's; C. M. Duncan, B.M., B.Ch. Oxon, Oxford and St. Barth.'s.

F. B. P. Evans, Birmingham; H. R. Ferguson, M.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; Doreen P. Firmin, Camb. and Westminster; R. H. Franklin, St. Thomas's; J. F. Galpine, Leeds; A. J. Gibbs, B.A. Oxon, Oxford and St. Thomas's; E. J. Goldsmith, St. Thomas's; Rebecca Goldstein, University Coll.; R. T. S. Goodchild, London; D. R. Goodfellow, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and Manchester; R. K. Goyal, M.B., B.S. Punjab, Punjab and London; Charlotte Gray, University Coll.; A. H. Gurney, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; B. Halfpenny, Middlesex; R. S. Harrison, B.A. Oxon, Oxford and Guy's; J. E. M. Harrisson, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and London; W. Heard, Middlesex; Aureval Heaton, Royal Free; Katherine M. Heberlet, B.Sc. Lond., University Coll.; L. Hershfield, Manitoba and Middlesex; P. Y. Hicks, St. Thomas's; R. S. Hodge, University Coll.; H. B. Hough, M.B. Toronto, Toronto and Charing Cross.

Eugenie C. Illingworth, B.Sc., Leeds; H. B. Jackson, Middlesex; W. D. G. James, Cardiff and St. Mary's; J. L. Jekyll, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and London; E. K. Jones, London; G. L. Jones, B.Sc. Wales, St. Thomas's; H. J. Knight, St. Mary's; E. O. Lakey, University Coll.; G. F. Langley, Bristol; L. J. Lanzaman, St. Barth.'s; R. O. Lee, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; A. Lister, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and London; E. L. Littler, King's Coll.; W. E. B. Lloyd, M.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; V. J. Loper, St. Mary's; P. A. T. Lowden, St. Thomas's; F. D. MacCarthy, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; Laura H. Marfarlane, Royal Free; H. A. McGregor, Cardiff and St. Barth.'s; G. K. McKee, St. Barth.'s; M. Macleod, M.D. Cornell, Cornell, Edin., and Middlesex; J. S. MacVine, St. Barth.'s; E. Marks, Bengal and St. Mary's; I. W. Matheson, St. Barth.'s; F. C. Mayo, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and King's Coll.; B. R. Medlycott, Guy's; S. J. Mehta, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Bombay and St. Barth.'s; P. D. Mottet, Univ. Coll.

G. Na Ranong, St. Thomas's; L. B. Neel, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; A. H. Nelson, Charing Cross; H. P. Nelson, M.B.B.S. Dunelm, Durham; J. E. Newton, M.B., Ch.B. Bristol, Bristol; A. P. M. Page, St. Barth.'s; H. N. Palmer, King's Coll.; R. A. H. Pearce, Middlesex; A. Phillips, London; W. Phillips, B.Sc. Wales, Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; L. D. Pringle, Guy's; Ruth Pumphrey, University Coll.; Alison J. Rae, Royal Free; D. S. Raju, M.B., B.S. Madras, Madras and Guy's; H. Ramsay, Middlesex; P. V. Reading, Guy's; J. G. Reid, B.A. Oxon, Oxford and St. George's; B. C. Rennie, M.B., Ch.B. New Zeal., Otago; Colleen Rice, Charing Cross; J. F. Riches, St. Thomas's; E. H. Rink, Oxford and Guy's; S. L. Robert, Bombay and Birmingham; B. P. Robinson, Manchester; Alice I. Roughton, Camb.

H. K. Said, Cairo and Charing Cross; J. F. Sandow, Middlesex; N. D. Sane, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Bombay and London; S. Segalov, St. Barth.'s; R. L. Sethi, M.B., B.S. Punjab, Punjab and London; D. P. Settna, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Bombay and London; G. C. Sheldon, King's Coll.; Helana Sidarous, Royal Free; H. Silverstein, St. Barth.'s; Margaret Skelton, Univ. Coll.; L. A. H. Snowball, King's Coll.; R. G. Sowter, Guy's; H. H. L. Spitz, M.D. Leipzig, Leipzig and Middlesex; B. T. Squires, B.A. Oxon, Oxford and Guy's; R. Stanley, Birmingham and St. Thomas's; A. E. Stevens, London; E. N. Stevens, L.D.S. Eng., Guy's; N. Stevens, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; F. H. Stevenson, Guy's; Ada M. W. Stewart, B.Sc., LL.B., Liverpool and Univ. Coll.; T. S. Stone, London; S. Le R. Switzer, L.M.S.S.A. Lond., Camb. and London; P. H. Taylor, King's Coll.; D. M. Thomas, M.P.S., Middlesex and Cardiff; V. Thorne Thorne, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; D. P. Turner, King's Coll.; S. C. Wake, Bristol; Doris E. C. Walker, Univ. Coll.; E. M. Ward, St. Barth.'s; J. N. Warren, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and London; A. J. Whitaker, Univ. Coll.; A. J. White, Middlesex; G. W. Whittall, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; R. C. Williams, St. Thomas's; E. R. Willis, London; H. M. Yardley, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; and B. Yuill, Toronto and London.

THE D.P.H.

Diplomas in Public Health were conferred (jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons) upon the following 40 candidates:—

D. D. Anderson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; S. Atta Ullah, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health; B. N. V. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., Royal Inst. Public Health; M. K. Biswas, M.B. Calcutta, Royal Inst. Public Health; Gwenddolen J. Brooke, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Izza Caley, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; H. D. Chalke, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; Victoria M. Crosse, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; Jane G. E.-F. Cummins, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Royal Inst. Public Health; N. C. Dasgupta, M.B. Calcutta, Univ. Coll.; A. N. Duggal, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health; J. B. Ellison, M.B. Cantab, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Univ. Coll.; R. F. Fidler, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middlesex; S. J. Firth, M.B. Vict., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Manchester; Annie M. Gamble, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; T. S. Gill, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health; S. A. Haque, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health; L. W. Hearn, M.B., B.S., Durham, Leeds; G. H. Hogben, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; J. D. Hourihane, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Royal Inst. Public Health; D. F. Johnstone, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; M. L. Kalra, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health.

Y. M. Khan, M.B., B.S., Bombay, Royal Inst. Public Health; R. A. V. Lewys-Lloyd, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; E. A. Lumley, M.B., B.Ch., Dublin, Royal Army Med. Coll.; R. M. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., Royal Inst. Public Health; M. Mitman, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middlesex; S. K. Mitra, M.B. Calcutta, Royal Inst. Public Health; P. McG. Moffatt, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Guy's; G. M. Nicol, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Royal Inst. Public Health; P. Pattabhiramaiya, M.B., B.S., Madras, Royal Inst. Public Health; J. R. Pierre, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; S. L. Rikhye, M.B., B.S., Punjab, Royal Inst. Public Health; Dora F. M. Rose, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; A. C. Sinclair, M.D. Belfast, Royal Inst. Public Health; E. B. Smithard, M.B. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middlesex; R. C. Suri, M.B., B.S., Bombay, Royal Inst. Public Health; H. W. Tilling, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Univ. Coll.; P. M. Wagle, M.B., B.S., Bombay, Univ. Coll.; and Ethel M. Weir, M.B., B.Ch., Dublin, Lond. Sch. Hygiene.

The undermentioned diplomas were also conferred (jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons) upon the following, namely:—

DIPLOMA IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.—W. M. Brown, M.B. Glasg.; S. Debono, M.D. Malta; D. N. Ghosh, M.B. Lucknow; G. B. Girgis, M.B. Cairo; S. K. Jatar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; V. Kathirgamatamby, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; J. G. Kingsbury, M.B. Lond.; F. E. Littlewood, M.B. Melbourne; M. MacGregor, M.B. Glasg.; N. M. Macindoe, M.B. Sydney; H. G. Mitchell, M.B. Melbourne; J. H. Otty, M.B. Aberdeen; M. D. Patel, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; D. R. Paterson, L.R.C.P.S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.; P. Pattabhiramaiya, M.B. Madras; T. Prasad, M.B. Lucknow; D. H. Rao, M.B. Madras; and S. L. Vella, M.D. Malta.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—D. I. Cameron, M.B. Edin.; J. Carse, M.B. Durham; H. A. Cooper, M.B. Lond.; R. T. Hay, M.B. New Zeal.; J. F. MacMahon, M.B. Dublin; J. D. W. Pearce, M.B. Edin.; Margaret A. Quine, M.B. Lond.; A. Shepherd, M.B. Glasg.; J. G. T. Thomas, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; G. S. Wilson, M.B. Glasg.; and H. L. Wilson, M.B. Cantab.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER'S SUPERTAX

JOHN ALEXANDER GRANT, an ex-magistrate of Forfar and an Income-tax Commissioner, appeared yesterday at Forfar Sheriff Court on a charge of fraud in respect of supertax. The charge set forth—(1) that for the year 1925-26 he failed to disclose income to the extent of £2,300 15s. 5d., and that for 1926-27 he failed to disclose income to the extent of £3,039 7s. 2d., thereby defrauding the Inland Revenue Commissioners of £1,138 9s. 6d.; and (2) for the year 1927-28 he attempted to induce the Commissioners to under-assess him to the extent of £555 8s. Grant pleaded "Guilty" to the first charge and "Not Guilty" to the second. The plea was accepted and Grant was remitted to the High Court for sentence, bail being continued at £1,000.

MAJOR W. S. G. MORRIS KILLED IN HUNTING FIELD

Major W. S. G. Morris, aged 55, of Castle Piggin, Carmarthen, was killed while hunting yesterday with the Penylan. His mount slipped in negotiating a railing near Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, and threw its rider. Major Morris fell on his head. He was a cousin of Lady Kylsant.

SOLICITORS' COMPANY DINNER

LORD CHANCELLOR ON THE UPPER HOUSE

The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, and the Danish Minister were the principal guests of the City of London Solicitors' Company at a dinner held last night at the Mansion House.

The MASTER (Mr. Edward J. Stannard) presided, and in proposing the civic toast mentioned that that was the 21st anniversary of the incorporation of the Company, which was in a vigorous and flourishing condition.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament" (proposed by Mr. F. M. GUEDALLA, the Senior Warden), said that the judicial side of the House of Lords was well up to its work, but it did not surprise him that, with income-tax at 4s. in the pound, the greatest number of cases were those in the Revenue Paper. He had just seen the report dealing with poor persons' defences, and he congratulated the Law Society and the Provincial Law Societies on the excellent work they were doing in that connexion. It was one of the best pieces of work that lawyers had done, and one of which they had right to be proud.

With regard to the legal profession generally, he received a great number of complaints, about 75 per cent. of which came from persons who appeared to have lost their cases. He did not pay much attention to them, but he did wish that the cost of litigation could be reduced. The real trouble was the uncertainty of the amount the litigants would have to pay, and if an estimate could be given he thought that the number of cases would greatly increase.

After paying a tribute to Sir Claud Schuster, the permanent secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey said with regard to the political side of the House of Lords that their lordships had the reputation of being somewhat leisurely, but it was perfectly wonderful what the advent of a Labour Government had done to correct that habit. Before they had been in office eight months they had demolished the speed limit. (Laughter and cheers.) He was sorry to hear those cheers, for, although he voted for the abolition (which put a severe strain on his party loyalty), he was one of a rapidly disappearing class—that of those who much enjoyed walking. Although their lordships had abolished the speed limit he thought that they might be trusted neither in the House nor outside to drive to the danger of the public. (Cheers.)

SIR THOMAS HUGHES, K.C., chairman of the General Council of the Bar, acknowledged the toast of "The Legal Profession," submitted by Mr. P. BOTTERELL; and the DANISH MINISTER responded to that of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. J. H. N. ARMSTRONG (the Junior Warden).

Among those present were:—

Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Clauson, Mr. Justice Wright, Lord Herbert Scott, Sir Roger Gregory, Sir William Plender, Alderman and Sheriff W. P. Neal, Mr. Sheriff Bowater, Sir David Murray, R.A., Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., M.P., Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Judge Gregory, K.C., Sir James Leigh-Wood, Judge Bernard Lailey, K.C., Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., Mr. Ernest Hicks (Master of the Salters' Company), Mr. G. L. F. McNair, Mr. P. Hargreaves (chairman of Lloyd's), Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., Mr. H. D. P. Francis, Mr. S. C. Scott, Mr. J. E. Parry (chairman of the Baltic), Mr. H. Knox (Immediate Past Master), Mr. A. Pickford (the City Solicitor), Sir Albion Richardson, Sir H. G. Downer, Sir John Pakeman, Sir John Rhodes, Sir Alexander Lawrence, Sir G. W. Barber, Sir E. Savill, and Mr. A. T. Cummings (the clerk).

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT

LORD BERTIE ON JUSTICE

The National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers held a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant last night. LORD BERTIE OF THAME, the president, was in the chair.

LORD HALSBURY responded to the toast of "The House of Lords," submitted by SIR JOHN LORDEN.

ALDERMAN M. CHEVERTON-BROWN, proposing "The House of Commons," said that the federation was grateful to many members of Parliament for the assistance and support they had given property owners who had suffered from restrictions, penalization, and interference. Property owners were the backbone of the country, and they appealed to Parliament for justice and a fair deal.

Mr. MARDY JONES, M.P., replied.

The PRESIDENT, acknowledging the toast of "The National Federation," submitted by SIR ROBERT GOWER, M.P., said that its work was not merely that of protecting the interests of owners of property. It was concurrently the work of restoring the liberty of the subject. To-day they had representation without taxation and taxation without representation. The freedom of the people was almost at vanishing point. The road to the High of Court of Justice was being barred by stacks of Departmental rules and statutory orders. Taxation had reached intolerable limits. In the face of these facts the National Federation was steadily aiming at restoring the constitutional rights of the subject, and at opening once more by a clear and definite decision of the High Court the way to the free administration of justice. By every means in its power the federation would endeavour to persuade the Legislature to make fewer Acts of Parliament and make them intelligible. The federation would continue to resist the superimposing upon Acts of Parliament of a mass of statutory rules and orders which might be, and frequently were, *ultra vires* the powers of Ministers of the Crown.

Other speakers were Mr. E. J. CHURCHMAN, SIR KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., Mr. J. H. ARMITAGE, and Mr. F. RYE.

NEW TERM AT SANDHURST

INCREASED STRENGTH OF THE BATTALION

The winter vacation at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, ended yesterday, when the institution reopened for the spring term, which lasts until the second Wednesday in July. Yesterday the intermediate and junior divisions cadets of last term rejoined the establishment as the senior and intermediate divisions for the new term.

To-day the new junior division enters the college. This division numbers 187, and will increase the total strength of the gentlemen cadet battalion by practically 40, as the number of cadets who passed out in December was 148. This new division includes 12 native Indian cadets, who will endeavour to qualify for commissions in the Indian Army after their three terms' training at Sandhurst. This number is above the average of native Indian entries. As usual, the new division includes also 15 non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, recommended by their commanding officers for instruction with a view to their being given commissions.

The following have taken up duty at the College:—

Captain M. R. Keene, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Army, posted to No. 3 Company; Captain J. P. Acworth, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, No. 4 Company; Captain W. R. Brazier, R.A., No. 1 Company; Captain H. F. Lucas, R.E., No. 4 Company; Captain F. G. Keevil, Army Educational Corps, No. 3 Company; and Lieutenant J. H. Orgill, Manchester Regiment, No. 4 Company.

MONEYED WIDOW'S DEATH FROM STARVATION

An inquest on the body of HEPHZIBAH EMILY WHITELOCK, aged 88, a widow, of Hilton-road, Islington, was held at Islington yesterday. Mrs. Whitelock lived with Mrs. Brown, aged 92, her sister, who is now stated to be critically ill. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, who lives in the same house, said that since Christmas Mrs. Whitelock had been bedridden, and for a fortnight before her death had taken nothing except tea and an occasional glass of port. The two sisters had separate bed rooms, but would not have fires in them. Medical evidence was given that death was due to exhaustion owing to lack of food and heat. Walter Wright, husband of the first witness, said that after Mrs. Whitelock's death, with a solicitor, he searched the premises and discovered a black bag in the dead woman's room. It contained about £1,800 in cash, including £37 10s. in gold, and also a Post Office book with a credit balance of £1,100. The CORONER (Sir Walter Schröder) adjourned the inquest until February 3 for further evidence regarding the habits of the two sisters.

A COTTON TRADE APPOINTMENT

Mr. A. S. Pearse, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations since its formation in 1904, has accepted a post as adviser to a firm of raw cotton merchants, and will be relinquishing his present post shortly after the close of a tour of the Indian cotton centres, upon which he has been engaged in the interests of the International Federation since the middle of December.

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Books of the Week

GENERAL SMUTS'S LECTURES

AFRICA AND THE LEAGUE

AFRICA AND SOME WORLD PROBLEMS. Including the Rhodes Memorial Lectures delivered in Michaelmas Term, 1929. By GENERAL J. C. SMUTS. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford. 7s. 6d. net.)

The prompt publication of these lectures is very welcome and opportune, for while three of them deal with African settlement and policy, the other three are concerned with those problems of international peace and security which are the background of the discussions at the present Naval Conference. General Smuts played a noteworthy part in framing the Covenant of the League of Nations 10 years ago, and there are few whose views on matters of international organization deserve more careful consideration. Much that he said in the third of the Rhodes Memorial Lectures, that on World Peace, has a direct bearing on some of the questions that will be raised at the Conference, and students of politics will be grateful that it is now accessible to them in a more complete and permanent form than the newspaper reports published at the time. In his conviction of the enormous advance that has been made in the 10 years since the League was constituted he is not afraid to be in advance of present public opinion. He admits that, but adds:—

I have no doubt that my reading of the situation is essentially correct; that war, even if it cannot yet be said to be dead, is finally doomed, and that no possible setback in the fortunes of the League can seriously affect the ultimate result.

Those who, in connexion with the negotiations for naval disarmament, have followed some recent French arguments on the guarantees for security will read with especial interest the passage in this lecture on the pacific methods of the League, as distinct from its pacific aims. Space forbids quotation in full, but a few sentences from it will make his argument clear:—

To look upon the League as a league of force, as an organization for making war upon an international wrongdoer or disturber of the peace, is completely to misunderstand its true nature. The issue as to the real nature of the League was faced and fought out in the Commission of the Peace Conference appointed to frame the Covenant. One school held that the methods of the League should be essentially peaceful, that consultation and conference was of its very essence, and that to endow it with a war staff and an international force would not only detract from its fundamental idea, but would also seriously detract from its true mission and in the end injure its work. . . . The thesis of the French school was that the League in effect was an organization to guarantee the peace settlement, and they argued that a league for this purpose without a general staff and an international force to back up its decisions would be ineffective.

It was the former view which prevailed. What amounted to an attempt to go back on that decision was made when the Assembly adopted the Geneva Protocol, and General Smuts gives his reasons for thinking that the Protocol if it had not been torpedoed would have torpedoed the League.

In the same lecture he welcomed the Kellogg Pact of Peace as closing a gap in the Covenant and putting any future war-maker even more definitely into the position of a law-breaker, but urged that it required to be supplemented by a Convention depriving any Power resorting to war of all rights as against neutrals and pledging the other signatory States to have no dealings with it and not to render it any assistance through the ordinary trade or financial channels. Such a Convention, he showed, would solve two most important problems, one affecting Anglo-American relations, the other the operation of the Covenant. It might, he suggests, also include provisions for consultation and conference among all the Powers whenever any development appeared to threaten the peace of the world. A system, such as has been suggested by Mr. Charles E. Hughes on the model of that included in the Four-Power Quadruple Treaty, might be a most useful adjunct to the more elaborate peace system of the League.

In the Sidgwick Memorial Lecture, delivered at Newnham, General Smuts, following up a similar line of thought, made an attempt to analyse the changes which are taking place in political institutions and to consider how the change-over from the old to the new ideas can be made as frictionless as possible. Universal suffrage, he pointed out, has not improved our type of legislator. While the growing intricacy of public questions made politics a whole-time job calling for great knowledge and devotion, the electorate not uncommonly chose the more shallow and showy type of amateur who could be most profuse in promises. This had affected the position and character of Parliament. From an attitude of respect the public had passed to one of indifference and boredom. With this change in public opinion had gone a change in the status of public men; their prestige had suffered and their influence on affairs had declined; they had lost their old sense of security before the new incalculable forces and movements of public opinion, and their tendency to move with the tide was more pronounced. The position often arose that in difficult situations the politicians had to be cut out and the handling of the problems entrusted to impartial experts who were not dependent on public opinion. General Smuts quoted the success of the Dawes and Young Commissions of financial experts, who by applying the methods of science succeeded in finding solutions to a problem which, vitiated by national prejudices, had hopelessly baffled the Governments, and declared that "the mature, sober, impartial spirit of science is what is, above all else, necessary for the functioning of the modern State and of the new international system." Between the public and the popular leaders should be interpolated, he urged, a new institution of expert scientific advisers who, when great party disputes arise, will moderate the public excitement and bring the question in issue down to the bedrock of fact.

Little space has been left to notice the lectures which give the collection its title. In the first two Rhodes Memorial Lectures General Smuts advocated a policy of intensive white settlement in the highlands of the East African territories, and a native policy which should give the native his own institutions for his self-development and self-government. This policy had been tried in South Africa under the Glen Grey legislation and had, he claimed, worked most successfully. It marked the definite abandonment of the older policy of direct rule under which the white man's system of government and his culture were imposed on the native and his own institutions were scrapped as barbarous. Both lectures will well repay study by all who are interested in African development.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

SIR CHARLES MALLET'S STUDY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE: A Study. By SIR CHARLES MALLET. (Benn. 9s. net.)

Swiftly and concisely Sir Charles Mallet surveys Mr. Lloyd George's career from its beginning to the last General Election. He draws the deduction that by his opportunism, and by "a growing facility in political manœuvre, in compromise, in 'gammon,' in intrigue." Mr. Lloyd George has forfeited all claim to lead the Liberal Party. Even his reputation for producing political programmes is futile in a country where normally elections are decided, not by programmes, but by the failings of the Government in power. If one day he should regain office, he would bring embarrassment, in foreign affairs because "no British Minister of modern times has made himself so generally distrusted" by the nations; and in home affairs because, though he "has seen the light," he has "let it fall behind him."

This is the criticism that comes from one who mourns; and Sir Charles Mallet's irony deepens with his growing tale of decadence, of great gifts wasted for lack of stability. He admires Mr. Lloyd George's gallant rush into fame from humble surroundings. He celebrates his early prowess as a guerrilla leader; "in opposition it is not always imperative to be discreet." He admits his real wish to benefit humanity; but "if every philanthropist had to be trained in economics, how much solider the progress of the world might be!" He confesses his personal charm, his fighting quality, his genius for inspiring in a crisis, his fecundity. He also laments his love of large schemes imperfectly considered.

The critic's touch is fairly light until the end of the War period. He is not harsh on the "magnificent spender" in Mr. Lloyd George, nor on what is presented as his failure to give due credit to the War Office for its munitions, and to acknowledge that when he took them over they were a "going concern." The proportions of the Cabinet Secretariat, from the secretary and one principal assistant secretary down to the fourteen charwomen, are let off with the epithet "ridiculous." Those conferences abroad, which involved such a rushing from place to place and "such paraphernalia paid for by a patient Exchequer," are almost condoned for the sake of "a certain largeness and liberality of temper, a notable resourcefulness and versatility, an untiring readiness to bargain, argue and persuade" which Mr. Lloyd George often showed in circumstances exceptionally difficult. But Sir Charles Mallet cannot forgive—and certainly, in considering the Liberal leadership, cannot forget—a method of government which impaired the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility.

Can it be wholly the fault of others, he asks, that so many eminent men of all parties, who have tried to work closely with Mr. Lloyd George, have sooner or later lost faith in their ally? In a personal reminiscence of December, 1916, he explains that he had no special ties to Mr. Asquith and was unwilling to condemn Mr. Lloyd George, on whose side he had been when, during the Boer War, Liberal opinion once before had been divided.

In my difficulty I went for advice to Mr. Harcourt, still a member of the House of Commons, who of old had shared my admiration for Mr. Lloyd George's courage, and who knew the Cabinet situation from inside; and I asked him if no explanation or excuse could be found for the new Prime Minister's conduct. He shook his head. I reminded him of our sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George in the past, of his intrepidity and resourcefulness in politics, all of which Mr. Harcourt readily admitted. "But for the last few years," he added, "it has been nothing but intrigue, intrigue, intrigue."

Sir Charles Mallet's comment might be taken as a summary of his whole indictment. "The more," he says, "the records come to light, the more the real history of those months is examined, the more remorselessly this judgment is confirmed." He cannot therefore regard Mr. Lloyd George as a genuine Liberal leader. As for the much-debated fund—

Nobody supposes that he would use it for anything but what he conceives to be public objects. But he is always too ready to assume that these are identical with his own political ambitions.

And to many Liberals it seems "a new and sinister thing" that such a fund "should be attached to the fortunes of a single politician, used steadily to advance his personal interests, and employed to bring into the House of Commons candidates who depend on his financial support."

SHORTER NOTICES

It is the whim of Captain D. McCallum, author of CHINA TO CHELSEA (Benn, 21s. net), to take a car through tracts of country that have never been marked by motor tires. Only the unsettled conditions in China forced him to abandon his plan of motoring across Central Asia on his way to Europe, and even so he performed the hitherto unaccomplished feat of taking two cars from the southern frontier of China, through French Indo-China, Siam, British Malaya, across India by the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta, through Persia, across the great plain of Iraq, through Syria and Anatolia to Constantinople, and thence to England by way of Bulgaria, Rumania, Trieste, Genoa, and Paris. The expedition started in April, 1927, and reached Chelsea in May, 1928, after a journey of 15,200 miles of actual road, with only one serious mechanical mishap. In Captain McCallum's record of his journey there is much to interest both the motorist and the general reader, for he intersperses his personal narrative with sections dealing with the history and conditions of the lesser-known countries through which he passed; and these may be commended as being well informed. The book is well illustrated and has four excellent maps.

A travel narrative with a romantic detective theme, MAN HUNTING IN THE JUNGLE (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net), has been written by Mr. G. M. Dyott, who led a small and inadequately equipped expedition into the heart of unknown Brazil in a brave search for Colonel Fawcett, who has been missing since 1925. Mr. Dyott met with many adventures, and made a dramatic escape from the Indians, whom he gives his reasons for believing murdered Colonel Fawcett and his party.

Dr. Eliot Grinnell Mears, who used the opportunities offered by his position as American Resident Trade Commissioner in Greece to study the country politically, economically, and socially, is the author of GREECE TO-DAY (Milford, 23s. net). The great changes in the life and organization of Greece brought about by the War make a new study necessary. More is known to the world generally of ancient Greece than modern Greece. Dr. Mears is mindful of the past and makes allusive contrasts, but his chief theme is the economic problem, which has a special importance in view of the conditions produced by the influx into Greece of 1,500,000 destitute refugees from Turkey.

Mr. Ralph Kilpin, who is Clerk-Assistant of the South African Union House of Assembly, has written a popular account of the Parliament and Councils of the Cape of Good Hope from the founding of the Colony by Van Riebeeck in 1652 to the Union in 1910, together with a list of Governors from 1652 to 1910 and a complete list of members from 1825 to 1910. His ROMANCE OF A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT (Longmans, 8s. 6d. net) is an excellent simplification of constitutional history.

REVELATIONS FROM THE SECRET SERVICE, by Robert Boucard (Hutchinson), in one of its revelations of the Intelligence Service during the Great War, purports to disclose how the German secret diplomatic code was stolen and handed to the British Admiralty, thereby enabling us to decipher the message from Berlin to Washington which gave instructions for an intrigue with Mexico and Japan against the United States. The translation of this message was the deciding factor that led the United States into the War. The man who handed this invaluable code to England was rewarded, M. Boucard suggests, by being murdered by our police! This sensational end of the story will not sound convincing to English readers.

RESEARCH WORK FOR INDUSTRY

REPORT FOR 1928-29

GROWING COOPERATION

In the report for 1928-29 of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which was issued yesterday (Cmd. 3471, price 3s. 6d. net), results are given of a number of investigations, including some that have been published in *The Times*.

The Advisory Council note with satisfaction the increase in the requests by industry for special investigations and advice on industrial problems. During the year under review there was a record number of tests and special investigations at the National Physical Laboratory, and nowhere was the increase of industrial cooperation more marked than in building research, towards the cost of which the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Institute of Builders were contributing. The Council attached considerable importance to an offer by the British Steelwork Association to meet half the cost (up to £2,000 a year for five years) of a general investigation of problems bearing on the use of steel in structures. The standard "safety" regulations governing the design of steel structures in this country were now some 50 years old, since when there has been a marked advance in the quality of steel, and an increase in our knowledge of the theory of structures brought about largely by the development of aircraft. The association's request was a step in the direction of continuous investigation of what might be called the standard equipment and methods of the older industries.

Two other similar developments of importance had been made during the year. The first was the formation of a committee to examine the suggestion, made by representatives of British railway companies late in 1927, that a national locomotive experimental station should be established to study economies in fuel consumption of locomotives, results which would tend towards the unification of design and a reduction of types. The committee, with Sir Alfred Ewing as chairman, had already held five meetings, and was expected to report this year on its inquiry into the necessary plant, equipment, and site. Schemes for the consideration of similar plant were under consideration in France and Germany.

IRON AND STEEL

The second important development was the formation by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers of an industrial research council to organise and direct investigations of problems bearing on economic production. These would include the examination of blast and steel furnace practice, rolling mill practice, and allied problems. The committee would not carry out independent metallurgical investigations, but would collaborate with existing laboratories in the application of results of research, and provide an intelligence centre for the exchange of information on all new developments at home and abroad which had a bearing on the production of iron and steel.

In its review of progress in fuel research the report notes the successful experiments of the Gas Light and Coke Company at Richmond, and proceeds: "Various low temperature research plants besides that at Richmond are now working under conditions and on a scale that should enable definite conclusions to be drawn within a few years as to the extent of their commercial success and the probable scale on which they can be profitably worked. . . ."

"The Fuel Research Board now advises that the time has come when priority shall no longer be given to the problems of carbonization which are of special interest to the gas industry, although they consider that the programme on horizontal retorts should be completed without any attempt to limit its scope. It is proposed that the work should now be developed in other directions. One of these is a general investigation of furnace design, with particular reference to the burning of pulverized fuel. All the work, which has come about as a by-product of the main objects of carbonization, may possibly end in being of greater importance than the original problem. In the case of pulverized fuel, to which so much attention is being given nowadays, the chief technical problem is to secure complete combustion in a small space . . . how to make a small particle of coal burn as quickly as possible. Preliminary experiments appear to indicate that combustion space can be very largely cut down without practical disadvantages, and intensive work will be undertaken in this direction."

STORAGE OF FRUIT

The extension of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge, the report says, would enable the Food Investigation Board to extend its investigations of the storage and preservation of meat. It was proposed to publish soon a comprehensive report on 10 years' research on the storage of fruit, which had yielded results of great scientific value, and had been instrumental already in improving the transport and storage of fruit and checking wastage in long voyages from overseas. "The more recent investigations on the storage life of apples," states the report, "show that there is a critical low temperature for each variety of apple below which the fruit rapidly deteriorates in storage. It has been shown also how the storage life depends on the climate and soil, and on the time of harvesting. All these factors require further intensive study, which will be facilitated by the existence of the station at East Malling."

The report recalls the work on Empire timbers which is being organized at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, and states that the number of visitors and requests for information amply confirm the council's expectations that there was a real need for a fully equipped station in Britain. The work of the Radio Research Board, the Water Pollution Research Board, and the Gas Cylinders Research Committee are reviewed, the last named of which has presented its final report and has been dissolved.

Concerning illumination research, the report points out that the rapid growth of transport at night and the increased rate of transport made it imperative to secure that streets and roads are lit in the best manner dictated by proper investigation. "Public opinion has been much more alive to the dependence of health and good eyesight upon proper daylight and artificial illumination in houses and factories. . . . So far as industry is concerned, preliminary experiments by many people and in many countries indicate that there are a number of industrial processes which could be carried out with greater comfort and greater efficiency by the workers if better methods of illumination were provided, and that the cost of providing this better illumination would be more than recovered by the greater output of work. . . . We are convinced that all the problems of illumination merit careful investigation in the interests of the public."

Experience had shown that the new grants scheme was likely to be successful in its object of encouraging the further developments of research associations for various industries. While the council had been greatly stimulated by all that they had seen in their visits to the laboratories and research associations, they were also left with some feelings of disappointment that the results achieved were not being applied and used by the industries to a greater extent or with the enthusiasm that their merits often justified.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1830. Price 7d.

In the year 1776 Mr. Coke came into possession of the Holkham estate. At that period not a grain of wheat had ever been grown between Holkham and Lynn, under the impression that the soil was incapable of producing it; and ten thousand quarters were annually imported at the port of Wells for the consumption of the surrounding country, where little else but rye was then cultivated. In 1828 the exportation of wheat amounted to 50,000 quarters, while the home consumption was greatly increased by a richer and more numerous population—that of the parish of Holkham alone having risen between the two periods from 176 inhabitants to 1,100, which number is found scarcely sufficient to perform the labour required. The land in Mr. Coke's own hands consists of 4,000 acres. When he entered upon it he maintained only 800 sheep, with other stock. Half the land now feeds 2,500 sheep, with the same proportion of other stock; the other half has been planted, and is paying well. In the beginning there were three farm-yards on the 4,000 acres; there are now twenty on the 2,000, and more are required. This statement places the capability of the soil of the country in a striking point of view, supposing the whole island to be equally well cultivated in proportion to its fertility.

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Letters to the Editor

CHURCH AND STATE

THE PARLIAMENTARY VETO

BISHOP OF DURHAM'S VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Wednesday next the Archbishop of York will move in the Church Assembly a resolution of an unprecedented character and of an extreme importance. For it will disclose such a conflict between the Church and the State as must compel a drastic alteration of their present relations, and may even require their legal separation.

It would be a grave error to suppose that Dr. Temple's resolution has no stronger justification than the rejection of the Prayer Book Measure by the House of Commons. Discontent with the Establishment has been gathering force for many years past. At this moment there await the consideration of the Church Assembly three Reports of Commissions dealing with Patronage, with the Ecclesiastical Courts, and with the Appointment of Bishops. Experience is making it apparent that attempts to govern the Church apart from law are doomed to failure, and that the principal effect of such attempts is to discredit the Bishops and alienate the people.

A conflict between Church and State is without precedent in English history. Since the Reformation, which abolished the immemorial connexion with the Roman Papacy, and organized the ancient Church of England as an independent National Church, an autonomous branch of the Church Universal, there have been from time to time strained relations between the clergy and the Crown, or the clergy and Parliament, or the Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation, but all these have been domestic affairs, that is, disputes within the National Church itself. None has ever denied that the laity are an essential part of the Church, nor, since the Reformation, that they possess a due measure of spiritual authority. In the 16th and 17th centuries, when the Establishment in its main incidents was determined, Parliament was in theory and in fact not merely a secular body but an ecclesiastical assembly, the House of Laity in the National Church. It is notorious that this ecclesiastical character, compromised by successive changes in the constitution of Parliament, has in the course of the last century been totally lost. So far have we travelled from Hooker's assumption that citizenship and churchmanship are coincident, that probably not more than one in 15 of the registered Parliamentary electors is a communicant member of the Church of England. In 1929 the electorate in England alone numbered 23,485,974. In the same year the communicants were less than 2,700,000, and of these hardly more than 1,500,000 were above the age of 21. No one can seriously maintain that Parliament as it is now constituted can be fitly described as the House of Laity in a Christian Church. Even Erastianism presupposes Christianity, but (save for the opening prayers which no one troubles to attend) Parliament is no longer Christian. Since the Oaths Act of 1888 avowed atheists may be included in its membership.

One principal cause of the internal disorder which has shamed and weakened the Church of England during the last century has been the absence of an effective House of Laity, that is, a House which should be both sound in principle and competent in law. The Enabling Act was thought by its promoters to have removed this grave disadvantage, for it provided an Assembly in which Bishops, Clergy and Laity could confer together, and give formal expression to the Church's corporate mind. For the first time, therefore, an open breach became possible, not, as in the past, between the clergy and the Crown, or the clergy and Parliament, or one House of Convocation against another within the National Church, but between the Church itself, organized as such, and the State.

The reservation to Parliament of a right to veto the Assembly's Measures obscured that formidable possibility, but could not remove it, for the fault lay not so much with the decisions of Parliament as with its constitution. The exercise of the veto in the case of the Prayer Book Measure directed general attention to the paradox which authorized a Communist Parsee to vote on the Book of Common Prayer and empowered Scots, Welsh, and Irish to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Church of England. But the essential outrage to Christian principle lay in the fact that an assembly which had long ceased to be effectively Christian should yet continue to exercise ecclesiastical functions, and actually control the faith and worship of a Christian Church.

The existence of a dissident minority within the Church Assembly makes no difference, and a public agitation can in the present circumstances of the nation carry no moral weight. Unanimity is as little the condition of valid corporate action in the Church as in the State. Very properly the Ecclesiastical Committee refused to consider Anglican objections to the Prayer Book Measure:

> In so far as the objections which have been received consist of objections on the part of members of the Church as such, the committee feel that in respect of this Measure they themselves should be guided by the decisive conclusions of the Church Assembly, as the representative body entrusted by Parliament with the power of passing Measures concerning the Church of England.

Nor is it relevant to urge the defects of the system created by the Enabling Act. These may call for reform; they cannot authorize disobedience. There is no reason in principle why the arrangements of a Christian Church should be modelled on those of a modern democratic State: and there can be no reasonable doubt that the House of Laity, albeit elected by a circuitous method (which was, however, sanctioned by Parliament) does fairly represent, not of course the mass of English folk who are outside the Church's membership, but the religious laity of the Church of England. Lord Davidson's claim when, as Archbishop, he introduced the Prayer-Book Measure into the House of Lords, that the revised Prayer-book expressed the deliberate mind, not of the bishops merely, not of the clergy merely, but of the English Church as a whole, cannot be successfully disputed. The rejection of the Prayer-Book Measure precipitated a conflict between Church and State on a point of vital importance.

Precisely because the issue is one of principle, the old prudential and sentimental pleas, which have hitherto sufficed to induce English Churchmen to acquiesce in the many practical anomalies of the legal Establishment, are no longer morally respectable. Material interest and political convenience cannot be set in the scales against spiritual obligations. The question at stake is not one on which compromise is legitimately possible.

Nevertheless, it is both natural and reasonable that, before adopting the abhorred policy of Disestablishment, Churchmen should explore the possibilities of such a revision of the present intolerable relations of Church and State as would purge the Establishment of its Erastian features, and thus avoid the confusion, distress, and material loss inseparable from a total breach. This cautious preliminary process of exploration is, I imagine, implied by the resolution of the Archbishop of York, and, therefore, I propose to give it my cordial support.

Lord Cushendun's threatening language suggests rather the vehement prejudice of Northern Ireland than the traditional equity of England. English Churchmen may be sure that Parliament will not depart from its best precedents when, if need should compel, it handles the question of Disestablishment in England and thus completes the policy which it adopted 60 years ago. No doubt the State can do its will in the matter of disendowment, but, even in this matter, I do not think that the Church of England need anticipate harsher treatment than was extended to the Church in Ireland and in Wales. In any case, be the price of spiritual liberty high or low, it must be paid if the Church of England is to command the respect of the nation, to which it is Divinely commissioned, and to vindicate its right to be regarded as a true and living branch of the Church Universal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERBERT DUNELM:
Auckland Castle, Jan. 29.

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EXAMINATIONS AT CAMBRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is much to be wished that the examiners for science scholarships, particularly those at Cambridge, would follow the principle which, Mr. Marchant tells us in his letter of January 22, is followed by examiners for classical and history scholarships at Oxford. The syllabus covered by the questions now set for science scholarships at Cambridge, as well as the standard of the questions, practically compels candidates to follow a course of narrow specialization from an early stage at school. The standard of the papers—in physics and chemistry at any rate—is that of the Tripos; one might almost say that of Part II. of the Tripos in the case of some questions. And the scholarships, I am informed, are awarded strictly on the marks gained, which means almost entirely on the marks gained in the science papers, little or no weight being attached to the general papers.

In science of all subjects this is injurious. Not merely is the candidate deprived of general education and culture, but by his lack of culture and of literary training, as well as by the encouragement to accumulate facts rather than to develop ability to think, a class of scientific students is being attracted who will be unfit to undertake the highest work. For boys who wish to be candidates for science scholarships schools are being forced to choose between premature excessive specialization and inadequate preparation for the examination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. S. YOUNG.
Bishop's Stortford College, Herts, Jan. 25.

MUTUAL TRADING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As it represents those classes of non-cooperative traders who are most affected may I, on behalf of the National Chamber of Trade, also welcome the letter from Mr. George Barnes in your issue of Monday? The communication from the secretary of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which followed on Tuesday, contained important points, but there are three more to which I would refer quite briefly.

Mr. Barnes says that the "private trader" demands the taxation of "dividend." What the organizations of the non-cooperative trader ask is that due weight should be given to the majority proposals of the last Royal Commission on income-tax. These were that the income from reserves should be subject to tax, and that in effect a cooperative society should be treated as a limited liability company, and that any part of the net profits not actually returned to members as "dividends" or "discount" should be charged to tax. Realizing, however, that these recommendations alone might not provide an adequate basis, they also ask that full investigation be made for devising a scheme under which cooperative business will pay equitable taxation, in proportion to its huge volume of trade.

Then Mr. Barnes lays stress upon "mutuality," but there are many signs that this is more and more diluted. Examples of the societies seeking and obtaining the custom of the general public, for all kinds of commodities, are well known. There are many indications that the amount of business done outside their membership is already of great magnitude, and increasing. As to the claim that probably 90 per cent. of the individual members are not liable to income-tax at all, is there really good ground for the supposition that so large a proportion are below the limit? In the House of Commons on December 6 Mr. Hirst said that in a town he recently visited the society there had within its ranks doctors, lawyers, and other middle-class people, and that the growth of the movement is making it possible for such to come into it in greater numbers than ever before.

The appeal to cooperators themselves is not a new one. In particular, a suggestion for voluntary action came from Mr. Winston Churchill while Chancellor of the Exchequer. The appeal of Mr. Barnes, however, is from inside the cooperative movement, and all interested will await the response with keen anticipation. Meanwhile at this very moment cooperators are seeking still further to strengthen their position by the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill, at present in the Committee stage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PATRICK HOWLING, General Secretary.
The National Chamber of Trade, Buchanan Buildings, 24, Holborn, E.C.1, Jan. 29.

HELM ORDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Inchcape, in his letter on the subject of helm orders, appears, with respect, to miss the point when he suggests that the pending change in helm orders will involve an abandonment of the time-honoured nautical terms "port" and "starboard."

There is no desire and no reason for the disappearance of these terms in their proper significance of "left" and "right," but for reasons which Lord Inchcape has correctly stated they have come to bear a converse significance when applied to helm orders. Long practice may enable one to take this seeming paradox for granted, but, speaking from my own experience of 30 years as a shipping solicitor, I still find that it requires a distinct mental effort to translate the apparent meaning of port or starboard helm into its converse meaning. If British ships were invariably steered by British quartermasters and piloted by British pilots matters might be allowed to remain as they are, but unfortunately this cannot always be the case, and where, as often happens, the helmsman or the pilot is a foreigner with a very limited knowledge of English, coupled with a considerable experience of "foreign command," misunderstandings are bound to occur. No one will ever know how often they occur. Even when they result in a collision the fact is rarely admitted, and if not admitted it can rarely be proved. I am, however, satisfied from my experience in the Admiralty Court that such instances do occur, and it would be surprising if they did not, in view of the circumstances.

On sentimental grounds the passing of "port helm" and "starboard helm" is doubtless to be regretted, but sentiment must not be allowed to weigh down the scale against measures calculated to avoid the loss of valuable lives and property. I cannot see how any helmsman, whatever may be his nationality or previous experience, could possibly misunderstand such a helm order as "wheel to left" or "wheel to right."

As to the views of the British Mercantile Marine on the expediency of the change, neither Lord Inchcape's speculations on this point nor mine can have much value, but the only instance which I have seen recorded where a systematic attempt was made to ascertain these views resulted so far as I recollect largely in favour of the change. The opponents to the change may be more articulate, but I should be surprised to find them more numerous. Professional etiquette compels me to sign myself

ADMIRALTY SOLICITOR.

REGISTRATION OF SHARES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a firm of company secretaries and registrars, we have read with much interest Mr. F. M. Guedalla's letter in your issue today on the question you raised as to whether a company should control the registration of its shares and whether the control should not be entrusted to independent registrars.

We believe that all sides of the question would be thoroughly examined, and the various interests considered, if Mr. Guedalla's suggestion were adopted and representatives appointed by, say, the London Stock Exchange, the City of London Solicitors Company, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and the Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies, to meet representatives of the banks with a view to preparing a voluntary and elastic scheme for adoption by the business community of the City of London.

STOCKER AND MANN.
Salisbury House, E.C.2, Jan. 29.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, late of Hong-kong, has accepted an invitation to Dawlish; the Rev. James Sidebottom, of Bromyard, to Shillington, Beds; and Mr. C. E. Surman, of Lancashire College, to Brownhill Church, Blackburn. The Rev. John Lewis has resigned the pastorate of Richmond-road Church, Cardiff.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. L. H. Fraser, of Londonderry, has accepted an invitation to Slathwaite, Yorks. The Rev. S. J. Thorpe has resigned the pastorate at Teignmouth.

POOLE HARBOUR

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your paper has always powerfully supported the cause of rural England with a view to the preservation of its beauties and amenities. I hope therefore you will allow me the opportunity of your columns to utter a strong protest against a private Bill that has already passed through its first stages in the House of Commons, and that has for its object the construction of a huge permanent bridge over the entrance of Poole Harbour. The scheme is a gigantic engineering undertaking involving an expenditure of at least £500,000, and is to be carried out by a company receiving a large subsidy from Government. I am writing to put forward reasons against it, not merely as a private resident in a neighbouring part of Dorset, but at the request of an influential local society—the Dorset Lake Association—which is specially interested in preserving the beauties of one of the loveliest parts of England. The scheme has been hurried forward with skilful secrecy; but there may still be time to inform public opinion and to arouse it in sufficient strength to prevent its passing. We can well understand why a Minister whose deepest concern is to diminish unemployment should be attracted by such a project; it will undoubtedly provide labour for a large body of the unemployed; and that must be the most ardent wish at present of every good citizen. But every proposal for the relief of unemployment should be severely scrutinized, to ensure that it is not being promoted from lower motives, also that it will inure to the benefit of the community or at least will inflict no injury upon it.

We object most strongly to this scheme on the two grounds—(*a*) that it is economically unsound, (*b*) that it may ultimately lead to the destruction of the beauty of a region whose beauty is a national asset. No one pretends that it will benefit Poole Harbour or any form of commerce that is part of the real wealth of the country. When it is completed, all that will happen is that Bournemouth will pour over the bridge its devastating tide of motors, omnibuses, and lorries; we may expect that the jerry-builder and the "developer" will follow, that expensive hotels, cinemas, possibly a new pavilion, will spring up across the water towards Studland and Swanage, with some benefit to the "idle rich," with great benefit to the owner of the land, but with deep and permanent injury to those who dwell around and to those who love what is left of beautiful England. Which is our second point. Those who have crossed that water and have walked by road or moorland track as far as Studland and Swanage will know and value the unique charm of that region, a paradise of rare birds and flowers, a land where the tired Bournemouth dweller can recover his soul, a land that accounts for Hardy and his imaginative creations, and that Nature has hitherto protected by just that swirling strait against the spirit of Bournemouth. Knowing both well, I should say that this land is at least as valuable to England as the Cotswolds. And this region includes that world-wonder Corfe Castle, hitherto unspoilt.

So far Bournemouth has confined its ravages to Hampshire, and has vulgarized the country as far as Christchurch. If this bridge is built the problem of unemployment will be no nearer solution; but England will be the poorer if Bournemouth spreads her mantle round Studland, Swanage, and—we may even fear—round Corfe. Dorset can only retain its present character if "suburbanism" is kept out. At present this corner of the Isle of Purbeck is a tranquil holiday-ground, and the best possible for the people of Bournemouth and their visitors; and they arrive all the fresher if they cross the water in boats. We wish to retain it for them.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS R. FARNELL.
Parkstone, Dorset, Jan. 29.

ANÆSTHETICS IN MATERNITY CASES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In response to the appeal made in your columns by the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Portland, and others on January 27 for the provision of anæsthetics to poor women in childbirth in London hospitals, her Majesty the Queen has forwarded a cheque for £100 with the gracious permission to make the gift public. It is hoped that this example will be so widely imitated as to show how greatly her Majesty's lead in this effort to relieve preventible suffering is appreciated. Donations may be sent to Lady Balfour of Burleigh, 31, Bedford-gardens, W.8.

Yours truly,
BUCKMASTER.
(On behalf of the Committee.)
1, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Jan. 29.

DISARMAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are glad to be so emphatically assured by Professor Gilbert Murray that "unilateral disarmament" is not the policy of the League of Nations Union, but we should be happier if we were assured that the speakers and writers of the "Union" were equally against such a policy. It seems to us that a great part of their speeches and writings are continually directed towards persuading the British people to cut down our Navy, without any saving clause to the effect that other nations should also reduce their great armed forces. The effect of this appears to be that many people, who hear these speakers and read their writings, get the absurd notion that by pressing for further reduction in our Fleet they are assisting the cause of peace. So we see the result of such propaganda in the long continued whittling down of our Navy without any corresponding reductions in the case of other nations.

The latest "gesture" of our Government is the "cancellation" of the two "deferred" cruisers Northumberland and Surrey and no reciprocal reduction in projected vessels appears to have been made by other nations. So here is an opportunity for Professor Gilbert Murray to prove that the Union are indeed against such "unilateral disarmament" by stating definitely that this policy of giving up projected vessels is, in their opinion, a mistaken one, unless there is reciprocal and simultaneous reduction all round.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
H. M. DENNY, Commander, R.N., General Secretary.
The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Jan. 30.

Points from Letters

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

The decision about to be taken by the Christians in South India may have consequences of a far-reaching character, if the scheme of reunion comes into effect. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this scheme may be the nucleus of a United All-India Christian Church. Now it is apparent that the peoples of India are being aroused to a political consciousness, but only in a limited degree at present. The ultimate realization of a successful political entity can only be realized on a united India. Is it not possible, or even probable, that the United India Church will prove to be not only the guiding hand, but the foundation upon which this political fusion may be attained? Humanly devised machinery will then indeed have achieved what has proved to be a Divine purpose.—MAJOR G. E. HAMER-LEWIS, London, S.W.1.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD DOCUMENTS

The Record Offices in both London and Edinburgh undertake to receive and preserve all old documents, whose owners may have no place to store them in, free of charge, and to make no public use of them without consulting the owners. In reply to my letter on the matter I was told, "We consider that the history of the country is to a large extent contained in these old documents, and now that so many estates are being broken up and country mansions sold, we collect as many as we can" under the above-mentioned conditions.—Mr. W. LUMSDEN, Torquay.

RAINFALL IN 1929

From the interesting statistics of the rainfall of last year that you have just published it is seen, as would be expected, that the lowest amount is recorded from this eastern side of England—namely, 19.58in. at Cambridge. I have always considered Scolt Head Island, off the north coast of Norfolk, to be one of the driest spots in England, and the rainfall there last year bears out this impression. Our gauge, which is read daily, recorded only 15.60in. for the year. In spite of this small total the drinking supply for the visitors' hut—obtained by collecting and storing rain water—never once failed us.—DR. SYDNEY H. LONG, 31, Surrey-street, Norwich.

MODERN HOSPITAL NURSES

Having been 25 times a patient in voluntary hospitals—I was nursed by Florence Nightingale in 1869 in St. Thomas's Hospital—I assert that the young hospital nurses of to-day are as good and kind as their predecessors. Having been an indoor patient of King's College Hospital on eight occasions since 1886, I can speak from experience. The nurses helped to save my life in 1886, 1896, and July, 1923, after operations of a serious nature. I am now in my 73rd year.—Mr. WILLIAM J. L. HOOPER, Torr House Home for the Blind, Hartley, Plymouth.

THE LAW OF BLASPHEMY

Sir Frederick Pollock's singularly opportune quotation from the Indian Penal Code seems clearly to indicate the direction in which a solution may probably be found of a difficulty felt by thoughtful people for a great many years. I have a letter from the late Sir Leslie Stephen, written in connexion with the Foote prosecution towards the close of the last century, in which he adduces various arguments in favour of the defendant, one of which I venture to quote:—"Prohibit," he says, "insults to all creeds by adequate (not excessive) penalties, if you please. Till that is done, the law is unfair, and the punishment, in my opinion, unjust, even though inflicted on an offensive person. His offensiveness is a reason for being scrupulously impartial." Most people at the present day would, I think, agree with me.—The REV. WALTER CRICK, Eastbourne.

DISARMAMENT

The letter from the Chairman and Secretary of the Navy League, published in *The Times* of January 27, makes special reference to the fact that I "propagand" for the League of Nations Union. May I observe that I have always supported the Union's policy as expressed by Professor Gilbert Murray in his letter which appeared in your issue of January 29 and that I have never advocated unilateral disarmament?—VICE-ADMIRAL S. R. DRURY-LOWE, 42, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE

It is true, as recalled in your issue of January 27, that Dr. Bloxam, my late great-uncle, who was for many years vicar of Upper Beeding, Sussex, was a nephew of Sir Thomas Lawrence and a bachelor. It is not true that a relation kept house for him. At his death, a niece (my aunt), the late Miss Lucy Bird, who was one of the executors, was in the house, as well as myself; and the other executor, the late Mr. Lawrence Bloxam, arrived shortly afterwards. Both of the executors were fully alive to the value of any drawings and sketches by Sir Thomas that my great-uncle might have possessed and would have been the last persons to sanction or permit a holocaust of them.—Mr. LEWIS H. GRUNDY, 86, Talbot-road, Highgate, N.6.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mr. Barnes seems to be misinformed as to the taxation of trading concerns not conducted on cooperative lines. In the case of a private limited company the tax is levied on the profits of the company, whether paid out or not, and again on individuals receiving dividends. The effect on concerns which provide their own capital for development is as follows:—For every £1,000 which a cooperative society saves the private trader must save £1,250 in order to purchase the same equipment. Comment seems unnecessary.—Mr. GEORGE HALFORD, Cottam-avenue, Bradford.

THE ART OF THE HOARDING

Certain of your correspondents on the subject of advertisement by hoarding appear to assume that every hoarding, wherever situated, is ugly. But is this the case? In the past few years there has been an enormous advance in the art of the hoarding. Distinguished artists have been engaged to design posters that will be works of art; printers have greatly improved their methods of colour reproduction; an improved hoarding, specially designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, displays the posters tastefully, and poster advertisers themselves see to it that the posters are renewed as soon as they show signs of wear. It may be true that all posters are not of the same high standard. But was perfection ever reached in a day? To banish all posters from the country to-day would not only be to deliver a grave blow at British industry, but would be to depress still further the prospects of improvement in national artistic appreciation.—G. BOLLEN, 37, Parkhill-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE TORTOISE OF MAURITIUS

I was much interested in the account of the "Last Giant Tortoise of Mauritius" which appeared in your issue of the 27th inst., as, when a very small boy, I often rode on it across the barrack square in Port Louis. It was then supposed to be over 100 years old, and as I am alluding to more than 50 years ago your correspondent would be correct in stating it was over 150 years old at the date of its death.—Mr. SIDNEY W. COXON, 4, Queen's Elm-square, Chelsea, S.W.

COTSWOLD COTTAGE FOR AMERICA

The removal of a Cotswold cottage to America, instead of causing a parochial resentment, should, I think, generate a feeling akin to a parent's affection for an offspring's display of love for the old home. The ties between this country and America are sentimental. Anything that tends to strengthen these ties should be encouraged. The continued removal to America, by private citizens of America, of picturesque bits of the old country has, I submit, a greater influence upon amicable relations between the two countries than the harangues of politicians.—Mr. JOHN G. FERGUSON.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

Many years ago I happened to be on York Station platform and saw the "Flying Scotsman" start for King's Cross. I cannot remember the exact date, but it was when the late Mr. Ivat's "Atlantic" engines were superseding the late Mr. Stirling's single wheelers, and to my surprise one of Mr. Stirling's 7ft. 6in. singles was coupled to the train, and I noticed that as the driver backed his engine to the train he sanded the metals for a considerable distance as distinguished from sanding from the start. I asked Mr. Brown, then the stationmaster at York, how it was that that engine was taking such a heavy train. He replied, "The man who ought to take it has a leaky tube." I asked further, "Will this engine be able to keep time with such a heavy train?" and Mr. Brown replied, "I will back him to do so. He is one of Mr. Stirling's old drivers, enthusiastic, and he has a good fireman." I noticed that there was no slip as the driver got his train under way.—Mr. W. H. TODD, Birkholme, Hedon, East Yorks.

We regret that the extract headed "Police on Point Duty," published in this column last Monday, was in error printed as from *Sir*, instead of *Mr.*, H. Gordon Lowe.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

GENERAL HOSPITALS

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for LONDON-in-ESSEX
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING.
". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18.12.29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
500 PERSONS WANTED
in the New Year to help the sick and suffering by subscribing 5s. 3s. annually to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. B. P. IRWIN.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.
An additional annual income of £7,500 is required to maintain the New Extension, which provides 40 additional beds, a number of which are reserved wholly for cases of accident and sudden emergency.
WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?
Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Chairman.

ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

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BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Its funds are low. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
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HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION
and Diseases of the Chest, BROMPTON.
Sanatorium: Frimley, Surrey.
GREATLY NEEDS HELP. 500 Beds constantly occupied.
Annual Expenditure, £89,000. Only fixed income, £7,000.
Address Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

CANCER
THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
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AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.
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(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR CHILDREN
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

SUFFERING CHILDREN are given happiness instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin—by
The N.S.P.C.C.
Please help by Gift to WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

FOR THE POOR
THE CHURCH ARMY
aids
MEN In Labour Homes; in and out of Prison; in Employment Bureaux; in Disabled Men's Workshops, etc.
WOMEN In Classified Homes, Clubs, etc.
CHILDREN Motherless, Rescued, etc.
YOUR support is needed. Cheques gratefully received by Prebendary Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.

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PLEASE HELP THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

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70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

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The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
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For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

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Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1?
Founded 1856.
W. H. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME
REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

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THE MISSIONS to SEAMEN
provides
FRIENDS and HOMES for Sailors at 113 Ports all over the World.
PLEASE HELP.
11, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

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FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS
From smoke-grimed cities of the Homeland to a land of boundless opportunity.
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING, AND A CAREER
Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed, and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England

CHILDREN'S HOMES
SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
A PIONEER SOCIETY WITH EXPANDING ACTIVITIES AMONG POOR & CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
GENEROUS SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
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children always being supported.
Please send a gift of
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EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

The WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY
has received over 33,500 children and now has nearly 4,800 in its care.
Please send a gift to the Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11. (Bankers: Barclays Ltd., Kennington), and so help this work, which
MEANS SAFETY FIRST FOR THE COMING GENERATION.

THREE POINTS
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.
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GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE'S STORY

STATEMENT READ BY POLICE INSPECTOR

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, again appeared before the magistrates at Southampton yesterday. Messiter was an agent for an oil company, and his body was found in a garage at Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10 last year with severe head injuries. He had been missing for 10 weeks.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

Arthur Robert Stone, an officer at Wandsworth Prison, who was further under cross-examination by Mr. O'Connor, said that assuming one prisoner passed to another a sheet of paper with a name and address on it, it was not likely to be found as some of the cleverest men in existence were being dealt with. Asked if prisoners were sometimes found to be liars, the witness said that they had to deal with some of the most untruthful men in the world.

Francis Redmond, Deputy Chief Officer of Wandsworth Prison, said that Podmore desired to be moved apart from other prisoners a short time after he arrived at Wandsworth. There was a document giving Podmore's record in the prison, but as the result of instructions from the Prison Commissioners it could not be divulged in Court.

Mr. O'Connor.—Does it come to this, that the Prison Commissioners, even when a man's life is involved, refuse to let this information be given?—There is nothing to prevent the information being obtained in another way.

Does it come to this—that even with a man's life in the balance the Prison Commissioners are not prepared to disclose this information?—I have not received personal instructions from the Prison Commissioners on the point.

The witness said that Podmore asked to be separated from other prisoners because they were trying to talk to him.

About the Southampton murder?—I could not say that.

Do you know of any other reason?—No.

Do you know that he asked the governor to be allowed to work in his cell so as to keep away from these men?—I could not say without referring to the records.

And did the governor refuse to let him work in his cell because he said the doctor would not allow it? You have not heard of that before, have you?—No, sir.

And I suggest that this was the occasion on which he asked with regard to change of work—namely, that he should not work in the workshop but in the cell?—That may be so. And the application was refused you know.

The witness agreed that it would be a grave breach of prison discipline for one prisoner to enter another prisoner's cell. He should not think it possible for a temporary change of cells to be made without a warder seeing the change, or for two prisoners to have 80 or 90 conversations in a period of three months.

Do you think it likely that one prisoner would be continually going into another prisoner's cell begging for bread without being seen?—Not continually. It might happen once or twice.

The witness agreed that a prisoner leaving a prison could, as he passed another prisoner's cell, hand him a piece of paper unobserved.

Mr. Trapnell, quoting from a document handed in by Redmond, said "31st July, 1929, Podmore's record shows 'People are talking to me in the shop. Instructions seen.' The next relevant entry was '30th August, 1929, Change work. No.'" There were no entries of a complaint of letters stolen from the cell.

Harry Battley, Chief Inspector in charge of the Finger Print Department at Scotland Yard, said that on January 16 last he saw the hammer. There were no finger-prints upon it. He inspected the exercise-book which is an exhibit in the case. There were no finger-prints on that. He examined the watch and the keys and found no finger-prints on either. He had never heard or read that Podmore's finger-prints had been found on any hammer.

Mr. O'Connor.—Will you tell me this further. If, in fact, Podmore's finger-prints had been found on a hammer, that is the last thing the police would publish, is it not?—Yes.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT

Chief-Inspector John Prothero said that he went to Southampton on January 10, 1929, in connexion with the case, with Detective-sergeant Young. On January 18 he saw Podmore and asked him to account for his movements about October 30, 1928. After being cautioned, Podmore said "I have come down here of my own accord for that purpose." He wrote that down and signed it. He said he had no fixed address and was a motor engineer. He started by saying, "I wish to tell my story in my own way, starting from Manchester." The statement was taken down in the Chief Constable's room at Bargate Police Station.

Inspector Prothero then read the statement, and in it Podmore spoke of converting moneys he had received for a car and said that he came to Southampton in October, 1928, to try to prevent detection, and changed his name to Thomas. He wanted to go abroad. After relating how he applied for a job with the Wolfs Head Oil Company and answered advertisements for positions with Mitchells of Downton, and with Morris's Oil Company, Wolverhampton, he said he received a reply from the Wolfs Head Oil Company by Mr. Messiter in person. He made an appointment with him for the Monday at Grove-street at 10 a.m. Mitchells on October 27 promised him a job and asked if he could start the next week. But as he had the wheels off Messiter's car and had promised to replace them he said he could not start then but would most likely be able to start on the Wednesday. He continued:—"On Monday, October 29, I finished the car about 4 p.m. Next day (Tuesday) I went back to the garage at 9 a.m. and found they were having trouble with the magneto. 'They' were Mr. Messiter and his agent. I have only seen the agent twice." Messiter introduced the agent as Maxton. Messiter asked him if he could do anything with the brakes of his car, and said that he must have it the following day. Podmore fetched his overalls and worked on the car from 2 o'clock to 4.30. When he returned to work at 9.30 on Monday he found Messiter and his agent there. He saw money passed from Messiter to the agent and mentioned as 2s. 6d.

The witness said that at this point Podmore asked what Sergeant Young had got down, and Sergeant Young read, "The agent and Messiter had a book. The agent put an entry." Podmore then sprang from his seat and appeared to be in a towering rage. He passed up and down the room saying, "I did not say that. I did not say that." He then "sort of flopped" and put his hands on the table and his head on his hands and sobbed. His body shook and he remained in that position for about two minutes. Then he looked up and said, "No, it was Messiter put the entry."

The witness, continuing, said that Podmore said he interviewed several people and at about 6 o'clock on the Monday night put his report in the box and went home. Again referring to his visit to the garage on the morning of Tuesday, October 30, Podmore said he then told Messiter he had a better job, and Messiter told him it was up to him to better himself. He got Messiter's permission to drive the car. Messiter asked him to take some oil to a garage outside Southampton on the Southampton road towards Salisbury. He (Podmore) went home and asked his wife if she would like a run. He took the cases of oil to the garage indicated, but a mechanic said that the "boss" was away, and he knew nothing about the oil. He did not leave the cases, but went on to Salisbury, interviewed Mr. Mitchell at his private house, and then returned to Southampton, put the car in the yard, turned the petrol off, shut the gates behind him, and went home. When Mr. Messiter left him in the morning he locked the warehouse, leaving the outer gate unlocked. Podmore said he returned to the warehouse on the Monday about 4.30, and the next morning went down about 9 to 9.30. The gates were locked, so he dropped a note in the letter-box saying that the oil was not ordered and they knew nothing about it. He called again at night time and there was no one in then.

On the Wednesday, continued the witness's evidence of Podmore's statement, Podmore wrote a note telling Messiter that he was starting his new job and on the Thursday, finding nobody at the garage, he put it in the letter-box. On the Wednesday morning or afternoon he was unable to get into the garage and the outer doors were locked and he was unable to open them. He wrote to Mr. Mitchell saying that he would start work on the Friday, but postponed his departure on receiving a telegram telling him not to go until Saturday as his lodgings were not ready. The clerk at Mitchell's advanced him £1 as he must have lost his wallet containing £7 or £8 by putting it in his mackintosh pocket instead of his coat. He had been to the garage in Grove-street five or six times on Saturday, twice on Monday, twice on Tuesday, twice on Wednesday, and once on Thursday morning. He saw the agent at the garage on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. He never got to the garage before Messiter. He said that Messiter never wrote to him changing the time of an appointment.

Mr. Trapnell at this point produced a note from Messiter addressed to "W. F. Thomas," undated. It read, "I shall be at the garage at 10 a.m. and not at noon."

The statement continued, "I am quite certain the last time I saw Messiter was on Tuesday morning shortly after 9.30. I am positive I did not see him late in the afternoon. I saw Mr. Mitchell at 3 o'clock, maybe 10 minutes before or after. I am sure that I dropped my wife at 4.30 at my lodgings. I remember saying to her I shall be back by 5. I ran straight to the warehouse in Grove-street and left the car in the yard." The agent he had mentioned, added Podmore in his statement, was about 40 to 45, very fresh complexion, dressed in darkish coat with bowler hat.

GOVERNOR'S BOOK

At Mr. Trapnell's request, the evidence of George Robert Tomsett, employed at Wandsworth as chief officer recording applications in the Governor's book, and the man who had brought the records, asked for earlier, was interposed. Tomsett mentioned the entries of July 31 and August 30, 1929, about which evidence had been given. He had no record of any application in respect of the loss of a document from Podmore's cell. There was no entry of an application by Podmore (who was known as Thomas) to see the visiting Commissioner. There was another application regarding a letter to the Commissioner of Police, "*re* property last sentence," which Podmore declared he did not collect, as he was re-arrested at the gates.

Mr. O'Connor, after asking the witness whether the word was "last" or "lost," read a complete entry, which was: "1334 W. Thomas. Application for special letter to Commissioner of Police *re* property last sentence. Arrested at gates. Yes. Half a sheet. Deputy-Governor to see."

The witness said that Podmore saw the Governor seven times in all. He told the Governor that men had been talking to him about the Southampton murder. He said he did not want to talk about it.

Mr. O'Connor.—Is there anything on that record to show what the Governor decided to do about it except to see the instructors?—No.

Here is a serious position. He enters part of it leaving out about the Southampton murder, and it does not say on the record what he decided to do about it?—You do not enter all the stories the prisoners come and tell you, or you would want a book a day for it.

The witness consulted another of the prison records, and read, "All correspondence in and out from this prison to go to Governor's office."

An unusual note is it not?—It is unusual.

Inspector Prothero then returned to the witness-box and said there were certain identification parades which were negative. He told Podmore that some parts of his statement required explanation.

Mr. Trapnell read the statement which said that Podmore left Mr. Mitchell on October 30, 1928, between 2.30 p.m. and 3 p.m., and went to Salisbury and had some tea. It continued:—"The dead man owed me money for work done. I did not try to get his private address when I failed to meet him at the garage as he told me to put notes in the box regarding anything I wanted to ask him. The money was only a small matter. I don't know how much he owed me." It was on October 30 that he repaired the magneto of the car. After putting the car in the garage about 5 o'clock, he went home, and he thought they, he and his wife, went to the pictures or the theatre. The statement continued:—"I have never borrowed a hammer. I used a hammer to force the front wheel of the car, and I also opened cases with the hammer. I saw an iron case-opener at the garage; I used to use it as a chisel to open the cases. The hammer would be a 2lb. medium hammer. It was an ordinary hammer, bow-nosed and square at the other end. I believe it was, but I am not sure."

The Court adjourned until to-day.

CLUB STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER

TWO POLICE PROSECUTIONS

The Argus Club, Greek-street, Soho, was yesterday struck off the register by Mr. Campion, K.C., at Marlborough-street Police Court and the premises were disqualified from being used as a club for 12 months.

This decision followed a fine of £60, with an order to pay 15 guineas costs, imposed upon the secretary, John Lewis, for supplying intoxicating liquors after permitted hours on December 9, 11, and 13, and a fine of 40s. on Thomas Boniface, of Clerkenwell, for consuming intoxicating liquors out of permitted hours.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Melville, for the prosecution, said the real person behind Lewis was a man named Rose, and if sufficient evidence had been procurable he would have had him before the Court.

For the defence Mr. Laurence Vine said there was really a principal behind Lewis, who was engaged as secretary at £3 a week. He had been there only a few weeks. He realized that people were being served after hours, and did his best to stop it by informing the principal that he would not be responsible.

The case of the Blue Room Club, Wardour-street, W., followed. George Jessop, the secretary, was summoned for supplying after permitted hours on two dates in December, John Ferguson, the door-keeper, for aiding and abetting, and Cyril and Roma Connell, Christopher Wellington, and William Hudson (who was not present) for being consumers.

Mr. Melville, for the prosecution, said the club was registered on February 9, 1928, and was re-registered in 1929.

All the defendants having pleaded "Guilty," Mr. Walter Frampton said that it was a modest club and not one at which drink was sold at excessive prices to people who came there on purpose to obtain it. It was a members' club. Counsel asked for time in which to dispose of the premises.

Jessop was fined £40 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs. Ferguson was fined £15, and each of the consumers except Hudson 40s. Hudson, not being present, was fined 50s.

SOMERSET FLOODS RELIEF FUND

OVER £15,400 CONTRIBUTED

The Somerset County Floods Relief Fund has now reached a total of £15,404, an increase of £2,295 over the figures last issued on January 22. The contributions for the week ended January 28 include the following:—

£800 from the Stoke St. Gregory and Athelney Emergency Relief Fund (per the Rev. H. Jackson, hon. secretary), £113 from the Mayor of Bridgwater's local fund (additional contribution), £100 from the Mayor of Yeovil's fund (additional), £107 from the Bristol branch of the Society of Somerset Folk, and £40 from the Somerset Federation of Women's Institutes (sixth contribution).

The total aimed at is £30,000.

AMERICAN ETCHERS

Something of novelty is produced at the galleries of the Fine Art Society by an exhibition of etchings and lithographs by American artists—who, by the way, nearly all bear foreign names. What strikes one most of all in comparing the show with one of English prints is the greater enterprise in the matter of subject on the other side of the Atlantic. There is a good deal of social comment, and the artistic possibilities of modern industry are freely exploited. Technically there is a good deal of French influence—the two Pintos reflecting both Picasso and Laboureur in their use of pure line. "Nude" and "Park Picnickers," by Angelo Pinto, and "Breakfast" and "Lunch," by Salvatore Pinto—who is more literal in his style of drawing—are typical prints. "Mary" (1 and 2) are charming heads by William Meyerowitz, and the pastoral subjects in aquatint by Frank A. Nankivell are interesting in design. Among the lithographers, Julius Bloch contributes humour with "Bigger and Better Americans," and Albert Sterner sentiment and drama with "Meditation" and "Fall of the House of Usher." The other exhibitors are Louis Lozowick, Margaret Lowengrund, A. Walkowitz, and Robert Brackman.

CHURCH AND STATE

"Church and State in England" is the title of a pamphlet by the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Henson), published to-day by the S.P.C.K. (price 6d.). The Bishop will speak on the subject at the Church Assembly next week, when he will draw attention to the pamphlet.

COLLAPSE OF RAILWAY BRIDGE

SIX MEN INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 30

Six men were injured by the collapse this morning of one half of a bridge carrying the Bury and Accrington branch of the L.M. and S. Railway over the River Irwell at the village of Summerseat, near Bury. The other half of the bridge, which had not been touched by the workmen, was apparently undamaged, and trains have been passing over it in connexion with the work, but the ordinary passenger and goods traffic is being worked on a loop line during the demolition of the bridge.

The work was being carried out for the railway company by the Hawsley Bridge and Engineering Company, and their men were mostly experienced hands who had come to the district for the job. They were dismantling a portion of the viaduct—namely, one-half of the bridge longitudinally—in readiness for its removal by crane next Sunday. The other half still carried a single track of rails, and an engine and vans engaged in the work had just passed over it. The half of the bridge under demolition had a heavy timber trellis, and some of the men were putting a union bolt into the woodwork when, without warning, the whole structure broke in the middle and fell into the river below, carrying six men into the water. Two of the men were pinned under a heavy beam in the water, and it required a dozen men with crowbars and ropes to extricate them.

Joseph Groves, of Darlaston-road, Walsall, who received internal injuries; Walter Maisey, of Maun-street, Hastings, whose arm was broken; and James Bolton, of Wellington-road, Walsall, who was seriously injured, were detained in hospital; and three others, James Heffer, of Summerseat, Harold Hill, of Wordsworth-road, Walsall, and Gordon Sherratt, of Onslow-street, Leicester, were treated for less serious injuries and were afterwards able to leave hospital.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

UNION'S REORGANIZATION PROPOSALS

Detailed proposals for reorganizing the Civil Service were placed before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday by Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., general secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association. The Commission met at the Ministry of Health under the chairmanship of Lord Tomlin. Yesterday was the fourth day of Mr. Brown's evidence.

In a memorandum dealing with the proposed alterations in the methods of promotion and recruitment in the Service, Mr. Brown said that they did not dissent from the view that recruitment must be related to the general system of education prevailing in the country. There were, however, certain limitations which must be imposed. An elementary school education, for instance, was inadequate for the clerical work of the Service even in its lower ranges. No one would suggest that Civil Service recruiting should be arranged to afford an inlet for elementary school children if the standard at those schools was inadequate.

The nature of administrative work rendered desirable the admission of recruits of a university standard, for whom there was a separate class—the administrative class. But when they were dealing with the ordinary secondary schoolboy and the advanced intermediate secondary schoolboy, the social type was so much the same that it was absolutely indefensible that separate classes should be introduced so that some got privileges and opportunities and others did not. A broad principle which should be applied was that recruits should only be brought in from outside the Service when there was no one suitable for promotion in the class below.

The association, Mr. Brown said, thought that those who entered the lower classes must be given the opportunity of showing their fitness for a higher class. They agreed that the general experience of Civil servants below the administrative grades confirmed the criticism that the different classes of the Service were treated as "castes" determined by a man's entrance examination, and that special promotion into the upper "castes" was very rare. That, the association thought, was bad for the Civil Service, and out of harmony with the spirit of democracy.

At the present day there were about 43,000 Civil servants in the senior clerical classes and 22,000 in the lower or junior clerical classes. The ratio between the major and minor clerical posts was two to one. It was their view that the line dividing major clerical work from minor clerical work ought to be drawn at a higher point than was the case now.

THE AVENUE OF PROMOTION

Their proposals for reorganization would result when normality was reached in 6,000 posts on the £350-£500 scale, 29,000 posts on the £80-350 scale, and 30,000 posts on the £80-£150 scale. That scheme would afford a good avenue of promotion from the junior section to the senior section.

Lord Tomlin asked whether the proposals were not very highly favourable to women.

Mr. Brown replied that he did not think the scheme would produce an over-balanced Civil Service on the women's side.

Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., pointed out that as women by far out-numbered men there was a great number of women in this country who could not possibly marry. Would Mr. Brown think it a calamity if the State in its Services found an outlet for them?—Mr. Brown.—No.

Mr. Brown said that if the major posts were paid on scales of £80 to £350 and £350 to £500, and the minor posts on the scale £80-£150, the increased cost would be very great. But an alteration in the line dividing major work from minor work would reduce enormously the cost of applying their scheme. Some considerable increase in expenditure was inevitable if the abominable wage conditions in the helot classes at the foot of the Service were to be remedied. But the expenditure incurred should be devoted to achieving a reasonably balanced and well-organized Civil Service. With the better wage conditions they proposed there would be an increase in output, which would enable a substantial reduction in complements to be effected.

The provincial wage rate was 10 per cent. lower than in London, except in Edinburgh, Dublin, and Belfast, where it was 5 per cent. The association urged the establishing of uniform rates of pay and hours of labour throughout the country.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

OVER 52,000,000 SOLD LAST YEAR

The National Savings Committee announces that the number of National Savings Certificates sold in 1929 was 52,051,765. Sales in 1928 also passed the total of 52,000,000. The average weekly sale for the two-year period is, therefore, over 1,000,000 certificates.

THE MALINES CONVERSATIONS

Lord Halifax, presiding at the annual meeting last evening at the Church House of the Catholic Literature Association, in connexion with the Anglo-Catholic Congress, said he had been busy for some time regarding the conversations that took place at Malines under the presidency of Cardinal Mercier. There had been an attempt in some quarters to disparage them, and to attribute to them a history which was entirely erroneous. It was not much use for him to correct that, because people were told that Lord Halifax was an optimist. The only reply that could be effectual was to publish the conversations *in extenso*—to give an account of what was said and done without any alteration or comment. He had hoped that the conversations would have been in the hands of the public before, but there were difficulties in the way. He trusted the publication would have the result of bringing the matter fully before the public. They must ever feel love for and gratitude to Cardinal Mercier, and try to give effect to the words ever on his lips:—"That all may be one."

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTAL

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.), Laurence Geoffrey Harris, 22, agent, on bail, who was committed for trial, from Willesden on a charge of obtaining by false pretences two cheques of the value together of £6 4s. 10d., was found *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Fletcher appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Salter Nichols defended.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRSHIPS

THE NEXT STAGE

EMPIRE CRUISES AND BIGGER DESIGNS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The main home trials of the two new British airships have now been completed, and, as can be judged from the reports of the various flights, both ships have completely justified themselves from a technical and constructional point of view. It may be said that the first flying stage in this big experiment to quicken up Empire communications has been successfully passed, and consideration must now be given to the possibilities these ships hold out of commercial operation or the direction in which new construction can bring that ideal nearer.

It must be frankly admitted that these, the first of the new generation of airships, are not commercial, but recognition of this fact should not blind the public to the importance of moving forward to the next stage, where the commercial airship will become possible. New principles of design and construction were essayed in both R 100 and R 101, and the most hopeful feature of the recent trials is that in each case design calculations and estimates of performance have been realized, except in one particular. Each ship has turned out heavier than was anticipated, the disposable load is less, and consequently the final surplus of load available for passengers or freight is below an economic figure; but against this must be set the conviction of those responsible for both ships that sufficient improvements could be made if others were to be built to the same specification, to save many tons in structural weight. The next step, however, is to prepare the designs, not for a ship of similar size, but for a larger ship still, and in the meantime to operate the present ships over such Empire routes as are suitable, in order to gain useful data which will affect new design. It is clear that the original load of 100 passengers, which seemed a nice round figure, was fixed too high, and now the cost in weight of passenger accommodation has been found by practical experience, and some ideas have been gained as to the amount of luxury which must be provided in return for the high fares to be charged. It is evident that with ships of the present size not more than 50 passengers can be carried in proper comfort over any distance.

Sir Dennistoun Burney, who has devoted special study to the commercial aspect of airship travel, said to me yesterday:—"I am very much impressed by the handling of the ships, the way they can find and keep position, and their general behaviour. I am satisfied from what we have learnt in R 100 that an airship with a speed of 90 m.p.h. and good passenger accommodation is feasible, but we shall have to go to 9,000,000 cu. ft. capacity. I do not think you can anticipate carrying more than 10 passengers per million cubic feet if you are to give them comfort comparable with that of the ocean liner, and as the people who can pay the high fares which must be charged for high speed will mainly be people who have reached the age in which they expect comfort, that comfort must be provided. Once you go above 5,000,000 cu. ft. the gain in available lift increases sufficiently to give that extra speed and comfort."

SOME POSSIBILITIES

Sir Dennistoun Burney was careful to speak only of R 100, the ship with which he has been closely connected, but much that he said has a general application. He calculated that if R 100 could be redesigned in the light of the experience gained in its construction as much as 10 tons might be saved in weight by various improvements, and this would enable the ship to have the requisite 100 per cent. margin of fuel which it does not now possess for regular scheduled flights between England and Egypt. He emphasized, as he pointed out in his recent book, that a commercial service must prepare for the worst conditions, not the average, and until actual flights have been made the full effect of these cannot be estimated. It may prove feasible, for instance, to carry less water ballast than that at present contemplated, which at once would mean a gain of useful load; the fuel consumption of the engines may be more favourable; improvements may be made in both engines and propeller efficiencies; and it may be economical commercially to set up intermediate masts. These in the worst periods would enable the ship to leave the base with less fuel and take on more half-way along a stage normally flown non-stop. Improved compression-ignition engines of lighter weight or the use of gas fuel again offer big savings in deadweight, all of which enhance the commercial prospects of new airships.

It is accordingly imperative that there shall be continuity of development in two directions. The first is a series of flights with the present ships to the East (in all probability R 100 will make a flight to Egypt before the bigger effort of a flight across the Atlantic to Canada is attempted); and concurrently with these flights to obtain data, a design programme must be laid down for new and improved airships which will be capable of attaining a commercial performance. R 100, now that she has completed her main trials, was taken into the shed yesterday for a routine inspection preparatory to being formally taken over by the State.

MIDDLESEX COUNCIL AND SYON PARK

POSITION OF RIVERS COMMITTEE

At Middlesex County Council yesterday Sir William Prescott asked if any statement was to be made with regard to the controversy over the suggested acquisition of Syon Park for sewage disposal purposes.

Dr. Hicks, chairman of the Rivers Committee, in reply, said that at a special meeting of the committee that afternoon he had been asked to make a statement. He proceeded to make a statement, but very little of it could be heard by the Press. He said that much was being made in the Press of something which had not yet been settled either by the Rivers Committee or the Council, and had not yet been before the Council. He proceeded to refer to the desirability for the reorganization of the sewage disposal system of the county and the provision of central sewage works. For these works, he said, two sites had been suggested, one of which was Syon Park, and it was anticipated that another site would be considered by the Rivers Committee next week. No one would be more sorry than he if the Council had to take such a beautiful place as Syon Park for the purpose, and he had every sympathy with those who opposed the proposal, but on the other hand the authorities and experts who had been consulted agreed that Syon Park was the ideal site for the purpose intended, especially having regard to the gradient. He pointed out that there would be nothing in the nature of a sewage farm, as was generally known, and the whole of the works would be placed underground if possible.

EFFECT ON HOSPITAL

Captain Burgess said that, apart from the objections which had been made in the Press, the proposal should be condemned for the reason that the works would be close to the West Middlesex Hospital, which at present had 400 beds, and would shortly have 700. He hoped the committee would come to the conclusion that it was most undesirable that sewage works should be placed next door to a hospital.

Sir Montague Sharpe expressed regret that the manner in which the matter had been brought before the council prevented discussion, and he went on to say that he hoped the council would understand that they might throw away tens of thousands of pounds and still not get Syon Park, because they could not for a moment suppose that Parliament would sanction such a scheme.

Sir William Prescott moved a resolution that in the opinion of the Council it is undesirable that any further expense be incurred in regard to the acquisition of Syon Park for sewage disposal works. He said that although they had been told that no negotiations were actually in progress, the chairman of the Rivers Committee had indicated that engineers had been consulted and had reported that Syon Park was the ideal site. That was a very important statement. It indicated that expenses might be incurred in drawing up schemes, and to that he objected. Any such scheme would be a crime in the eyes of heaven.

The matter was then dropped.

Mrs. Elizabeth Budden, of Wickham-road, Fareham, was 102 yesterday.

HIGHER WAGES IN STEEL WORKS

REORGANIZATION PLANS

Mr. Arthur Pugh, the general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, stated yesterday that a new agreement, coming into force in a few days, had been reached between that organization and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association for a general improvement in the standard wages of lower-paid workers in the heavy steel trade industry.

The agreement, which has been in process of negotiation for a long period, covers all the important steel works in England and Scotland, outside Sheffield, which has special conditions. Increases have been secured in the base rates and the advances will range from 1s. to 5s. a week.

Improvements in workshop conditions and in the conciliation machinery for the adjustment of disputes and anomalies have also been obtained. A further agreement has been arrived at fixing schedules of uniform tonnage rates, and the agreements cover the general body of workers operating in the heavy steel trade. Improved methods of production and reorganization are contemplated, and it is expected that tonnage workers as well as the lower-paid men will secure increased earnings.

Similar agreements have been negotiated between the employers and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

FIRE AT TOOTING

MANY STALLS IN MARKET DESTROYED

An outbreak of fire at the public market, Tooting-broadway, late yesterday afternoon destroyed the new part of the building, about 200ft. by 100ft., and some 20 stalls and their contents, damaging also the goods on other stalls.

The building was in the shape of a letter T, the down stroke representing an arcade of stalls stretching from the street entrance to the newer part of the building, which represented the cross stroke. About 50 stalls or shops were housed in the whole of the building, and when the fire started a number of the tenants were busy arranging the display of their wares for their evening sales.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the spread of it was so rapid that the stallholders in the new portion of the building had no time to save their stocks, some of them having also to sacrifice their cash tills and contents in the rush to escape.

In a very short time the roof of the part of the building involved collapsed. Staffs of shops adjacent to the market left them as a precaution, but fears of an extension of the area of the fire were allayed as the jets of six fire engines came into action.

The destroyed stalls were covered in by a high corrugated iron roof. The flames first got hold of a clothing stall, from which they quickly reached a stall where there were piles of gramophone records. In a few minutes the roof was reached and pierced. As the flames leapt high above it, it broke up and crashed into pieces into the blaze below. Fifty police directed traffic and regulated the great crowds which collected and watched the work of the firemen. Heaps of ashes which were once clothes, household articles of all sorts, fruit or food, piles of charred tins, twisted blackened iron and pools of water, were all that remained of the big square of busy stalls.

One stallholder stated:—"A number of the old people have been here since the market was opened in 1916. They put all their small savings into this venture, and built up a little business which kept them and their families. Now they have lost all. One old woman, for instance, is destitute. Her stall, quite a prosperous little business, is burned to a cinder, and not a single thing is even recognizable about it. Within a few minutes of the first sparks it was like a raging bonfire in there. But for the wonderful work of the firemen, I feel certain other buildings would have been involved." Mr. Barney, the owner of one of the largest stalls, said: "I lost everything except an overcoat, a jacket, and a packet of cigarettes. I had just received a stock of goods worth £700 a quarter of an hour before the fire broke out." It is stated that some of the stallholders were not insured, and have been ruined by the fire.

The site of the market has been purchased by Messrs. Woolworth, who, in December, gave the shopkeepers and stallholders notice to quit on January 19. Meetings of protest at the threatened eviction were held, and Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., interested himself in the stallholders' case. He obtained counsel's advice and at a meeting on January 6 he strongly urged an amicable settlement, and stated that Messrs. Woolworth had entered into commitments which, unless they started building operations on January 21, might have very serious consequences. The meeting decided to ask for a further six weeks, and it was subsequently announced that such an extension had been granted.

SOUTHEND MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

JURY'S DISAGREEMENT AT TRIAL OF CONTRACTOR

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Humphreys, the trial was continued of William Gridley, 61, contractor, on bail, on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Mrs. Mary Ann Godden, who was knocked down by a motor-car in Sutton-road, Southend-on-Sea, on the night of December 6. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Vernon Gattie and Mr. R. Blundell appeared for the prosecution; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. J. F. Eastwood defended.

The night of December 6 was dark and a gale was blowing. Mrs. Godden and her husband alighted from an omnibus in Sutton-road, and Mrs. Godden walked across the road to their house. Her husband stayed behind to say "Good-night" to some people, and when he crossed the road he could not see anything of his wife. She was found under the wheel of the defendant's motor-car. Counsel for the prosecution said it was not suggested that the car was being driven at an excessive speed.

The defendant, in the witness-box, denied the charge. He said he was perfectly sober and was driving carefully. The lights of the car were on.

A number of witnesses were called for the defence and said the defendant was quite sober and was driving carefully.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of over an hour they returned into Court, and the foreman said they were unable to agree, and there was no likelihood of their being able to do so.

Mr. Justice Humphreys.—If you say there is no chance, the case will have to be tried again.

The jury were thereupon discharged from giving a verdict, and the case was postponed until the next session. The defendant was admitted to bail.

A YORKSHIRE VICAR'S JUBILEE

Canon A. N. Cooper yesterday completed his 50th year as vicar of Filey, which he has seen grow from a fishing village to a favourite seaside holiday resort. Lady Cooper, widow of Sir Edward Cooper, a former Lord Mayor of London who was Canon Cooper's brother, was present at the jubilee celebration yesterday, in which the Archbishop of York took part. Canon Cooper has been called "the walking parson" from the fact that he has walked through every country in Europe except Russia. In these annual walks, averaging about 600 miles, he has covered about 15,000 miles. The jubilee gift consisted of over £400, publicly subscribed, which he will devote to Filey; an oak chest made of wood over 300 years old, for Mrs. Cooper; and an illuminated book of remembrances, with a list of the subscribers. Canon Cooper will be 80 next month.

At Newcastle yesterday Leslie Aynsley, 23, plater's helper, of Heaton, was committed for trial to the assizes on a charge of the attempted murder of his wife, Ethel Maud Aynsley, 19, and her father, John Hume, a corporation tramcar conductor, on January 6, by striking them on the head with a hammer.

NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE

SECOND STEEL CAISSON SUNK

In the construction of the new Lambeth bridge, the second steel caisson, which will be filled with concrete to support one of the piers, was lowered yesterday to the river bed on the Westminster side. The operation, which was carried out with hydraulic apparatus, took six hours, a total weight of 450 tons having to be lowered into the river.

The caisson is rectangular in shape, 108ft. by 37ft., and 15ft. deep. It will be sunk to a solid foundation about 25ft. below the river bed, and on top of it will be erected a temporary caisson inside which the pier will be constructed. Work is already in progress with the first caisson, which has been sunk on the Lambeth side of the river. There will be four supporting piers for the bridge, which will consist of five spans. A roadway 36ft. wide is to be provided, and two footways 12ft. wide, bringing the width of the bridge to approximately 60ft. It is estimated that the total weight of steel in the bridge will be about 3,500 tons, all of which will be of British manufacture. The contractors for the work are Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, and the bridge is expected to be completed in 1932.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

LAMBETH DEPUTATION TO MINISTRY

The Minister of Transport (Mr. Herbert Morrison) with Lord Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, and Sir Percy Simmons, Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the London County Council, received a deputation from the Lambeth Borough Council at the Ministry yesterday. The deputation attended for the purpose of explaining certain objections which are entertained by the borough council to the Charing Cross Bridge scheme which is being promoted by the London County Council in the present Session of Parliament.

The views of the borough council were stated by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman E. Rice, J.P., F.S.I.), Mr. Alderman J. F. Fox-Davies, and Mr. Alderman J. F. Evans. Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Ministry, and Sir Percy Simmons, on behalf of the promoters of the Bill, dealt with the various matters raised by the deputation.

MALT PRODUCTS

MARKING ORDER FOR IMPORTS RECOMMENDED

The Standing Committee on Malt Products, set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, in a report issued yesterday (Cmd. 3474, 1d. net) state:—"We are of opinion that, provided the 'appropriate department' is satisfied as regards practicability of enforcement, an Order in Council should be made prohibiting the sale or exposure for sale, wholesale or by retail, in the United Kingdom of imported malt products, unless the container bears an indication of the origin of the goods."

"Malt Products" include malt extract, malt flour, malt extract and cod liver oil, and malt extract blended with any other product to the extent of more than 50 per cent. by volume of the whole. The Committee recommend that if an Order is made it should come into force three months after it is issued.

NEW MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR

Brigadier-General C. C. Onslow, C.B., was installed a Military Knight of Windsor, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, yesterday. The ceremony was attended by the Military Knights of Windsor headed by Major-General Carteret Carey, Governor of the Military Knights. The Dean of Windsor (Dr. A. V. Baillie) conducted the service at which the ceremony took place. Brigadier-General Onslow, who served with distinction in the Great War, was formerly lieutenant-colonel in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

News in Brief

No news has been received of Mr. William Hakes, an ex-Alderman of Hull City Council, who was reported missing a fortnight ago.

Mr. J. C. Lockwood, a barrister, and a cousin of the late Lord Lambourne, was adopted yesterday as prospective Conservative candidate for Central Hackney.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P., has appointed Mr. G. Benson, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has sent a cheque for £1,000 in response to Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's appeal for a fund to provide hospitals and other institutions where maternity cases are received with an adequate supply of anaesthetics.

On receiving white gloves at the Driffield (East Riding) Petty Sessional Court yesterday, Major Brand returned the compliment by handing the clerk (Mr. Holtby) a box of chocolates, knowing him to be a teetotaller and a non-smoker.

In a statement showing the progress made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to December 31, 1929, the Department of Health for Scotland announces that 106,297 houses have been completed, and 9,725 are under construction.

The town clerkship of Maidstone, which has been held by one family for 92 years, passed out of the family yesterday, when Mr. Stephen L. Monckton resigned after 25 years' service. The previous holders were his uncle, Mr. John Monckton, and his cousin, Mr. Herbert Monckton.

The Postmaster-General has informed Mr. P. M. Oliver (Manchester, Blackley, L.) that he does not consider that he would be justified in asking Parliament to extend the concession of free wireless licences, now made to blind persons, to persons who are permanently bed-ridden or home-fast.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Notice is given that the Inspector appointed by the Minister of Health will attend at the Hampstead Town Hall on February 19, to hold an inquiry into the application of the L.C.C. for approval of a town-planning scheme entitled "The Administrative County of London (Highgate and Hampstead) Town Planning Scheme No. 3." (p. 3)

A chartered civil engineer wishes to form a party for a geological and scientific survey of an easily accessible part of arid Australia for economic purposes. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 17 locomotive boilers, 0-6-2 type. (p. 1)

The London County Council invites applications for the position of Principal for the new Building Trade School at Lime-grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. (p. 3)

All who knew King's College Hospital as the 4th London General are invited to send a post-card to the chairman for a copy of "Walrus No. 2." (p. 1)

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE BRITANNIC

The first of the two new White Star Line large motor vessels, the Britannic, described as "Britain's largest motor liner," is to make her maiden trip in the company's service between Liverpool, Boston, and New York, leaving Liverpool on June 28. Her return voyage will begin at New York on July 12 after which she will sail regularly in conjunction with the Adriatic, Baltic, and Cedric in this service.

THE CHARTERHOUSE CLUB

The Charterhouse Club, a new social and dancing club, which is also to have a skating rink, was opened last night in King-street, off Baker-street. The dance floor has an area of about 1,600 square feet, and is surrounded by 3,000 square feet set out with tables for those wishing to dine, and with a cabaret stage. The rink, which will cover 4,500 square feet, is to be laid with chemical ice, which is claimed to have advantages over natural ice in that it is not affected by temperature and its surface remains always dry. The club has also a lounge, a reading room, a smoking room, and an American bar. It is possible later, if there is the necessary demand, that a large swimming pool will be constructed in the basement below the dancing floor and skating rink.

A WORD TO MANUFACTURERS

No. 2.

On Monday last an invitation was published to Manufacturers who have yet to use publicity in *The Daily Mail* to increase their sales to write to the Advertisement Director of that paper for advice on conducting a test advertising campaign in its columns.

Many have already taken advantage of this offer, showing that manufacturers are awakening to the fact that advertising in *The Daily Mail* is the potent factor in marketing plans and in the development of trade on sound economic lines.

THE VALUE OF THE ADVERTISING AGENT TO ADVERTISERS.

The Daily Mail recommends manufacturers who contemplate advertising their product to get into touch with an Advertising Agent.

The Daily Mail has found, in practice, that the modern Advertising Agent renders a service, without cost, to the Advertiser which is to his material advantage.

The experience they have gained, through selling the products of other manufacturers, is available to the new advertiser.

These Advertising Agents have spent large sums of money in thoroughly equipping departments who have a knowledge of selling: Art Departments who know how to design advertisements that will print properly and effective.

They know the value of media and how to use it. They know how to write advertisements that will get results, and they know how to make Show Cards and other designs for Window Displays which the Dealer will use, and, altogether, they are a necessary adjunct to modern selling and advertising.

The Daily Mail has found, in practice, that the modern Advertising Agent is a reliable, conscientious worker for his Client: that he conducts his business promptly and efficiently, and may be relied upon.

In view of these facts, *The Daily Mail* earnestly requests manufacturers to get in touch with one or many Advertising Agents, and any or all of them will be pleased to tell the Advertiser, without any obligation on his part, how best to proceed.

As the Public are responding to the advertising of Trade Mark goods to a greater extent than ever there are doubtless many prospective advertisers in the country who are hesitating to take the plunge; they should hesitate no longer but find out how much easier it is to sell goods through newspaper advertising, and how rapidly business will grow as the result of a reasonable expenditure in this direction.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*) *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WHY WE ASK THE BEST FOR BUSINESS.

By CALLISTHENES.

When in this column we recently suggested that Public Schools should cultivate an ambition to excel in Business and indicated some psychological obstacles in the way, a critic suggested that the welfare of the nation would be imperilled if all the best of the Public School boys went into business and the professions and the arts were deprived of their finest recruits.

It has, of course, never been suggested by us that all the best Public School boys should be directed into business careers. Nor have we suggested that Public School training should be altered to bring about that result. All we advocated was that business, instead of being regarded as an impossible or a last-resort career (as Public Schools used to think it), should, in accordance with its place in the structure of the modern nation, be held worthy, along with the professions and the Services, of the ambition of the best of the boys.

We want to see the best men entering business because at this time more than any other time in its history British business needs all of the ability it can get.

The Services and the professions rest upon the prosperity of British business. If British trade were annihilated to-morrow there would be no money to make possible a career in a Cavalry regiment. There would be no £10,000 briefs for barristers. There would be no one here to buy the pictures of the painter or the statues of the sculptor.

Every one of these careers depends upon the success of British industry and commerce. When they held an easy supremacy the nation could perhaps afford to let its best intellect and ability go into unproductive professions. English trade supported them as slave labour supported Greek culture, conquest supported Roman culture, feudalism supported medieval culture.

But British commerce and industry are now challenged on every side. Our markets are besieged by the intellect and energy of other nations. Unless we use intellect and energy to save them they will pass from us. If our trade goes, our culture, our art, our ornamental and parasite professions will go too, through inability to support themselves.

If the best men in the United States, Germany, and Japan are going into business it will not do for England to try to beat them with her second best. That is out of date.

British prosperity, on which are built the arts, the professions and the services, depends upon our success in foreign markets. That success depends upon our business ability. That ability depends upon the quality of the recruits.

That is why we want the best for business. It is not only a career in itself: it is the foundation of all other careers, and *that foundation needs strengthening.*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

IN its issues of February 1st, 8th, and 15th

COUNTRY LIFE

will publish three articles on the

SCHÖNBRUNN PALACE, Vienna,

the lovely summer residence and favourite retreat of the Habsburgs in the days of the Austrian Empire. Special permission was given to "Country Life" to photograph the State Rooms of the Palace, and it is the first time these wonderful interiors have been photographed. The first article describes the inception of the building, conceived by Leopold I. and carried out by the great Viennese architect, Fischer von Erlach, and its completion by the Empress Maria Theresa. The magnificent series of rooms decorated with all the exuberance of the late rococo artists are illustrated in detail. In the second article, which will appear next week, there is a vivid account of the aged Francis Joseph, whose grim, tragic figure still seems to haunt the empty palace. The third article, appearing the following week, describes the final and most extravagant phase of rococo in the Garden Rooms of the Palace, the Gloriette, the Roman Ruins, and the Gardens.

Order your copy at once

COUNTRY LIFE

— One Shilling —

Obtainable at all Bookstalls, Booksellers and Newsagents, or direct from "Country Life" Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Entertainments

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

GERALD COOPER CHAMBER CONCERT

At the second of Mr. Gerald Cooper's concerts in the Aeolian Hall, on Tuesday, Herr Artur Schnabel appeared in two roles new to London audiences—as an ensemble-player in chamber-music and as a composer. Those who have heard Herr Schnabel play in a pianoforte concerto will not be surprised at the success of his collaboration with a string quartet. The intensity of feeling which he puts into his performances is balanced by a reticence which amounts at the proper time to self-effacement, and such a combination makes for excellence in chamber-music, while the delicacy of detail in his playing and the beauty of his tone are as valuable here as in other forms of music.

In Mozart's Quartet in G minor (K. 478) the members of the Hungarian String Quartet were a little diffident about taking their full share of the proceedings, and the string-tone sounded too thin in comparison with that of the pianoforte. A better general effect was obtained in Brahms's Quintet in F minor. Despite some faults in matters of detail this was a fine performance, straightforward and unencumbered by false expressiveness. Such a treatment enhances the gracefulness of the Andante and the tragic feeling of the introduction to the Finale.

Herr Schnabel's own Quartet for strings (No. 1), which was placed between the two classics, took very nearly an hour to perform. That is in itself no fault, but a framework of such size lays upon the composer a heavy responsibility, especially when it is to be filled out with the sounds produced by four instruments of the same family. At a first hearing it seemed that Herr Schnabel's powers of construction and of thematic invention were insufficient to turn this vast piece of brainwork into an artistic creation. The themes of the work are rather undistinguished and, what is more important, are not of a kind given to spontaneous growth. None the less, the desert blossomed now and again, notably at the end of the first movement and in the Larghetto. One was conscious, too, throughout the work, even where much was obscure and apparently disjointed, of a brooding sadness which seemed to authenticate it as the outcome, not of a mere desire to compose, but of a genuine emotional experience. The Quartet showed signs of experimentalism, even on the technical side; for the writing often sounded ineffective. It remains to be seen whether Herr Schnabel has advanced in technical assurance and in the intellectual discipline, so conspicuous in his pianoforte-playing, which alone gives form and coherence to a work of art, since this Quartet was written 12 years ago.

MISS ANDREE ALVIN

The programme of the recital given by Miss Andrée Alvin, in conjunction with the Misses Jeanne (pianoforte) and Juliette Alvin (violoncello), at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday was a good deal less attractive than that originally announced. It served well enough, however, to show that Miss Alvin is a very capable violinist. Her tone is inclined to hardness, and in some duets for violin and violoncello by Corelli and Clérambault it was her intonation, and not the violoncellist's, which made some ugly dissonances. Clausson's "Poème" was played with fervour, but the modern pieces, which included Milhaud's "Saudadis do Brazil," need a more assured brilliance if their highly spiced effect is to be made.

AMATEUR ORCHESTRA OF LONDON

If the string playing in Beethoven's second symphony had been equal in respect of unanimity of phrasing and intonation to the playing of Gluck's *Iphigenia in Aulis* overture, which preceded it, then the Amateur Orchestra of London could heartily congratulate itself on its concert of last Monday night at Kingsway Hall. It is, in fact, the quick passages which betray the amateur character of this very competent orchestra, and sectional rehearsal, it seemed to us, might do much to remedy such raggedness as there is. The wind is good; the intonation of the oboes not always quite perfect, but the clarinets are excellent. The conductor, Mr. Wynn Reeves, obtained more lively playing than on some previous occasions. The programme contained two little-known overtures by Dvorák and Cornelius and vocal solos contributed by Miss Olive Johnson, a neat coloratura singer with a bright-toned voice.

MISS FAY FERGUSON

There were several positive merits in the piano playing of Miss Fay Ferguson, who gave a first recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night. She appears to be one of the comparatively few pianists who listen to what they are playing, with the consequence that her tone was always musical and varied in colour and her phrasing musical. In her reading of such well-worn works as Bach's Italian Concerto and Chopin's B flat minor sonata she found a certain additional interest in exploiting the possibilities of inner parts without disturbing the structure and the flow of the whole. The Chopin was cool yet not without an inner glow. The Bach ran freely on a firm rhythm. She will give a second recital on February 10.

CENTRAL LONDON CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

The programme of the concert given at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday night, by the Central London Choral and Orchestral Society consisted in the main of selections from Wagner. We know the difficulty which confronts the arranger of operatic excerpts for orchestra and the patchwork effect often arising therefrom. The difficulty is hardly lessened when it comes to the addition of soloists and chorus, that is, in cases where it is not proposed to give an entire scene. The operas chosen were *Lohengrin, Tannhäuser,* and *Die Meistersinger,* and the versions employed seemed to have aimed at a sort of brief exposition of the main idea of the whole work. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory in the result, for the switching off from one point to another destroyed all sense of continuity and æsthetic effect. There is, of course, a good deal to be said for attempts to present opera in the concert room, but it should be done in a really straightforward manner or not at all. There is no excuse for arrangements which alter the disposition of the vocal parts. A large audience listened to these performances, which were under the direction of Mr. David J. Thomas, and included further the *Rienzi* overture and the close of *Das Rheingold* for orchestra alone. The soloists were Miss Hilda Searle, Mr. Leonard Lovesey, and Mr. Kenneth Ellis.

APOLLO THEATRE

"NINE TILL SIX"

Nine Till Six, which started life modestly at the Arts Theatre Club, has now been produced by Mrs. C. B. Cochran at the Apollo Theatre. It is less a play than a study of women at work. Here, for the curious, is most of the information they need about what happens behind the scenes at a modiste's, with cleverly drawn little pictures of harassed, overworked, jealous, or spiteful women, peeps into the dressing-room and rest-room to carry on the modern vogue of stage undressing, and a couple of admirable studies of mannequin mentality. Woman is at work here, undisturbed by the presence of man, though not wholly uninfluenced by thoughts of marriage.

As a view of unfamiliar life, nothing could be better. As a play, all that can be said of it is that it has the pathos and some of the sentimentality of melodrama without its plot and movement. It drifts to its climax haltingly, obtains its situations by contrivance rather than natural sequence, and has the fault, which may be argued as permissible in a play about women, that a change of heart is wrought in two characters at least without any credible reason. It is nevertheless full of good acting, led by Miss Louise Hampton's excellent work as the weary, kindly, heartbroken woman who runs the shop with a complete understanding of the difficulties of herself and her assistants.

LECTURES FOR HAMMERSMITH CHARITY

On behalf of the general fund of the Hammersmith Charity Organization Society, three lectures will be given on Fridays, February 14, 21 and 28 at 3.30 p.m., at 4, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. The subjects and speakers are:—

FEBRUARY 14.—"Dr. Johnson," by Mr. John Bailey. FEBRUARY 21.—"Some Political Memories," by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Warden of New College, Oxford). FEBRUARY 28.—"Michael Angelo as a Sculptor," illustrated by lantern slides, by Mr. Eric Maclagan (director of Victoria and Albert Museum).

Tickets (5s. each, or 12s. 6d. the three lectures) may be obtained from the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, 4, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7.

DALY'S THEATRE

"THIS WAY TO PARADISE"

By CAMPBELL DIXON, from Aldous Huxley's "Point Counter Point"

Lady Edward Tantamount	VIOLET VANBRUGH
John Bidlake	MORRIS HARVEY
General Knoyle	HENRY WEST
Mrs. Betterton	CLARE HARRIS
Lord Edward Tantamount	CYRIL CATTLEY
Frank Illidge	GEORGE MERRITT
Everard Webley	ALAN NAPIER
Lucy Tantamount	PRUDENCE VANBRUGH
Hugo Brockle	GUY NAYLOR
Elinor Quarles	JOYCE KENNEDY
Philip Quarles	ARTHUR WONTNER
Maurice Spandrell	LEON M. LION
Sydney Quarles	MILES MALLESON
Mark Rampion	D. A. CLARKE-SMITH
Maid	AGNES LAUCHLAN
Denis Burlap	LAWRENCE HANRAY
Mrs. Quarles	MIRIAM ELLIOTT
Gladys	ERICA FOSTER
Maid	ANN DAWSETT
Hall Porter	CYRIL CATTLEY

Mr. Aldous Huxley's "Point Counter Point" is very far from being a straightforward narrative. Its pattern is the pattern produced by a kaleidoscope. It is full of seeming irrelevancies which, to him who can read perceptively enough and fast enough, yield a unity at last. *Fast* enough, let us repeat, for speed is of genuine importance, or, if not speed, at least continuity. Put the book aside for a day and the people lose their outlines, the threads of narrative become tangled; you must begin at the beginning again and take your Huxley at a draught. For the merit, and indeed the meaning, of Mr. Huxley's art is not in its ingredients, not even in its mixing, but in its compounding.

Mr. Campbell Dixon has dragged upon the stage a few of the ingredients: Lady Edward Tantamount's evening party, where every one chatters fragmentary trivialities which leave the speakers drifting unrecognizably in hot air; old Quarles's groping with his secretary which begins in the mood of a mildly corrupted farce and ends in that of a stamping melodrama; the matrimonial difficulties of Philip and Elinor Quarles, which, in spite of Mr. Arthur Wontner's care and an admirably firm piece of acting by Miss Joyce Kennedy, remain the difficulties of people whose minds we do not know; and then, of course, the murder—and a more meaningless murder has never left an audience to choose between apathy and giggles. Finally we are shown Spandrell, the defeated experimentalist in life, chattering himself to death to an accompaniment of Beethoven's A minor quartet. So little is known of Spandrell, in spite of Mr. Lion's most earnest attempts to discover him, that his turning towards contemplation, his sudden spiritual swerve, is, in the theatre, of no more dramatic significance than his drinking a cocktail. Nothing is prepared; nothing is compounded; to one who is unfamiliar with the novel, the whole affair must seem an extravagant muddle without beginning, middle, or end; while to one who, knowing Mr. Huxley's work, understands that Mr. Dixon has undertaken an impossible task, nothing remains but astonishment that he should have attempted it. The acting is accomplished, but cannot do more than give to fragments an occasional sparkle. Only Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith's Rampion begins to become a human being, and even of him we know less at the end of three acts than is known of one of Ibsen's creatures after a dozen exchanges of dialogue. The trouble of the play is that, having no story, it pretends to tell a dozen, while the novel, having a dozen stories, was content to sacrifice them all to the unity of an idea.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 30

Sir Thomas Beecham's second concert in Berlin was curtailed this evening owing to his indisposition. He was to have conducted the Michael Taube Chamber Orchestra in a concert of seven items, including works by Dowland and Elgar. When the concert was due to begin the audience learned with disappointment that Sir Thomas Beecham would not be able to conduct the first part.

After Herr Taube had conducted the opening items, however, Sir Thomas Beecham appeared and conducted a curtailed programme. He began with a suite from the ballet, *The gods go a-begging*—his own arrangement of music by Handel. This was followed by the Adagio and Allegretto from Mozart's Divertimento No 2. and the Larghetto and Waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenade, at the conclusion of which the applause was long sustained. The evening ended with *Zemire et Azor,* by Grétry. Sir Thomas Beecham was repeatedly recalled. Part of the concert was broadcast from the Berlin station.

Last night's concert at the Philharmonic Hall received high praise from the critics this morning.

SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL TROPHIES

MUSEUM AT EDINBURGH CASTLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, JAN. 30

Under the direction of the Duke of Atholl, who was the chairman of the Scottish National War Memorial Committee, an interesting adjunct to the famous shrine at Edinburgh Castle is in process of erection. An old building adjoining the Memorial is being reconstructed to form a museum, in which will be placed the trophies and relics now in the possession of the Scottish regiments at their respective headquarters. Architecturally the museum building will be in keeping with the War Memorial. There will be an imposing central hall with a lofty dome, and to accommodate the trophies a separate bay will be erected for each regiment.

CHILDREN'S ART EXHIBITION AT WHITECHAPEL

At the Whitechapel Art Gallery yesterday Lord Monk Bretton, chairman of the London County Council, opened an art exhibition of work by school children. There were also shown examples of craftsmanship, such as cabinet and brass work, stencilling, raffia, and basket work, and models of houses and furniture. The drawings and paintings of the children between the ages of eight and 14 were most promising. In the absence through indisposition of Lord Burnham, chairman of the trustees of Whitechapel Art Gallery, the chair was taken by SIR ANDREW TAYLOR, who said that the London County Council had a large family of 750,000 children in the elementary schools, besides a considerable number in the secondary schools and the evening institutes. It was of great value to the children to be able to compare their work with that of scholars in other schools.

LORD MONK BRETTON said it was 30 years since the late Canon Barnett founded the Gallery as an art centre for East London. The last exhibition for children was held four years ago, and the Sir John Cass Institute then asked for a list of the youthful artists in order that they might help the students to develop their gifts. A boy whose work was shown in the Gallery at that exhibition had since had two pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy. Speaking of commercial art, Lord Monk Bretton said that the first picture to be purchased for use as an advertisement was that painted by Sir John Millais. He knew the original very well, and he was now a naval officer serving in the Mediterranean, and was still known among his comrades as "Bubbles."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

SIR E. ELGAR'S MUSIC

Sir Edward Elgar accepted the invitation of the Royal Philharmonic Society to conduct a programme of his larger orchestral works at Queen's Hall last night. The violin concerto is among his masterpieces—some would call it the masterpiece—among his instrumental works, and the first symphony is a thing to be heard as often as he will consent to direct it, because no other conductor quite understands it. Incidentally, it is to be hoped that the Gramophone Society has secured a perfect record of his reading of it. He succeeds in giving a suppleness to its square-cut phraseology which relieves it of that suggestion of bombast which other interpreters cannot quite avoid and the more literal ones emphasize, and so reveals its underlying beauties.

These two works together make an hour and a half of continuous music, and something less strenuous than the overture "In the South" might have made a happier prelude to them. Mr. Albert Sammons, the English violinist who has made the concerto most his own, collaborated in a fine performance, one in which the rich romance of the first two movements and the wistful humour of the *finale* were genuinely felt, and the many subtle details of each were beautifully blended. Not all the orchestral playing of the symphony was on an equally high level. The scherzo, for instance, would have been all the better for an additional rehearsal; the playing often suggested that the players were glad to get the notes in anyhow at the composer's breakneck pace. Throughout the concert the tone of the brass tended to coarseness.

In the interval Sir Edward Elgar made a presentation on behalf of the society to Mr. J. Mewburn Levien on his retirement from the post of hon. secretary after a long tenure of office. Those who have followed the fortunes of the society know something of what it owes to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Levien through the recent years of difficulty. Sir Edward Elgar rightly suggested that without Mr. Levien the society might not have been able to invite him last night to conduct again that concerto which 20 years ago it had produced for the first time.

A TOWER MEMORIAL

INVENTOR OF PERCUSSION FOR FIREARMS

A tablet in memory of the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, inventor over 100 years ago of the percussion system for firearms, was unveiled yesterday in the Tower of London by Mr. W. Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The memorial, erected by public subscription, is the first to any individual allowed in the precincts of the Tower of London, where it has been fixed in the wall opposite the Main Guard, a short distance from the Jewel House. It consists of a slab of granite, which was quarried near the inventor's home at Belhelvie, near Aberdeen, with an inscription recording his achievements, including his experiments in the Tower Armouries in 1806-7, and a medallion portrait modelled by Mr. Percy Metcalf from the only existing photograph of Forsyth.

Professor Reid, of Aberdeen University, a great-nephew, who has presented a number of Forsyth relics to the Tower Armouries, and several other relatives of the inventor were present at the unveiling. Among others who attended were:—

Lord Cottesloe, chairman of the memorial committee, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Uniacke, Lieutenant of the Tower, Colonel Dan Burges, V.C., Resident Governor of the Tower, Major-General Sir George Younghusband, Keeper of the Jewel House, Lord Dillon, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of Ordnance, Sir Lionel Earle, Secretary of H.M. Office of Works, Mr. A. E. Widdows, representing the Secretary of State for War, Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Brigadier-General W. Evans, Royal Artillery Institution, Colonel J. H. Robinson, Chief Inspector of Small Arms, and Mr. Charles ffoulkes, Curator of the Armouries.

MR. FFOULKES, secretary to the memorial committee, related the details published in *The Times* of April 22, 1929, of Forsyth's life and work, and of how Lord Moira, Master-General of Ordnance of 1806, brought the inventor to the Tower Armouries to continue his experiments to success, returning later to his manse in Belhelvie. There he died without recognition by the British Government, which later voted £1,000 for distribution among surviving relatives.

LORD COTTESLOE said the tablet had been executed at the Dorian Workshops, and the subscribers included members of the 3rd Grenadier Guards, the Rifle Brigade, the Armourers' Company, the Gunsmiths' Company, the Gunmakers' Association, and a very large number of sportsmen. From the balance of the subscriptions a medal had been struck at the Mint, which would be handed over to the Armourers' Company for an annual prize at the Bisley rifle meeting. The effects of Forsyth's invention were worldwide and were not limited to the sphere of arms, but extended to industrial explosives for mining, quarrying, tunnel-making, and railway cutting. Forsyth died quietly with no guns to volley over his grave, but it might be said that there was an eternal chorus of explosions all round the world which provided a constant salute to his memory.

MR. ADAMSON said the story of Forsyth's invention in the workshop at the bottom of the manse garden, and later at the Tower of London, was one of the most remarkable in the annals of history, though the invention was not adopted by the British Army until some 33 or 34 years afterwards. At his country's call Forsyth left his quiet manse to work in the Tower of London, and when his duties were over there he returned to his village with no other honour than an honorary LL.D. degree. The speaker was very glad indeed that at last public recognition had been made of the value of the service of this remarkable man to his country.

PROFESSOR REID, in proposing a vote of thanks to the memorial committee, said it was a source of great pride to his family, and he thought it would also be to all Scotsmen, that recognition was now being made in a permanent form of the work of his great-uncle.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the music to be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

1.15 to 1.35 p.m.—"Killarney," "Drink to me Only," "Ave Maria" (Schubert), "Roses of Picardy," "Song of the Volga Boatmen."

3 to 3.20 p.m.—"Come Lasses and Lads," "Londonderry Air," "Sally in our Alley," "When other Lips," "Love's Old Sweet Song."

7 to 7.20 p.m.—"Minuet" (Beethoven), "Moment Musicale" (Schubert), "Hindu Song" (Rimsky-Korsakoff), "Parted," "Somewhere a voice is calling."

CHURCH-STREET, KENSINGTON, GUILD

COUNCILLOR F. W. PARSONS, chairman of the Church-street, Kensington, Guild, presided at the fourth annual dinner of that organization at the Hotel Metropole last night. Responding to the toast of "The Church-street, Kensington, Guild," proposed by SIR ALLAN POWELL, COUNCILLOR PARSONS said the formation of the guild was inspired six years ago by Mme. Patricia. It now had 95 members and 65 associate members, representing tradesmen and customers united for the benefit of each other. They were anxious to prove that artistic decoration and good lettering were beneficial for trade. He would like to see a guild similar to their own formed in every town, as it would prevent some of the ugliness they saw up and down the country.

Those present included:—

The Mayor of Kensington, Sir Sidney Low, Sir Alfred and Lady Rice-Oxley, Mme. Patricia, Sir William and Lady Davison, Sir Harry and Lady Haward, Mr. F. W. Goodenough, and Brigadier-General R. T. Ridgway.

ROYAL STUART SOCIETY

The Royal Stuart Society held their annual ceremony of laying wreaths at the statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross yesterday. A brief service was conducted by the Rev. B. Wood, Chaplain to the Royal Martyr Church Union.

ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS

LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE TATE GALLERY

Opening to the public on Monday, there is in Room VIII. at the Tate Gallery a very important loan exhibition of water-colours of the English School. They are the property of Mr. H. Powell, of Guildford, and it is understood that they will ultimately be presented to the nation. There are 130 drawings, representing roughly a period of 100 years, or from 1750 to 1860. What specially distinguishes the collection is its comprehensiveness, hardly an artist of note, from Alexander Cozens, who died in 1786, to T. M. Richardson (1813-90), being unrepresented. Thus it enables one to see what a great variety of talent is expressed in this peculiarly native art.

Most of the Turners are early works, one, a drawing of "Tivoli," very early indeed, and quite possibly a translation from J. R. Cozens made under the patronage of Dr. Monro, who was in the habit of commissioning drawings from the young Turner and Girtin for half-a-crown and their supper. Girtin is represented by several fine drawings, a noble study of "Guisbrough Abbey" among them. His master, Edward Dayes, is to be seen in a delicate drawing of "Winchester West Gate." Gainsborough's second period is recalled by a romantic water-colour of "Old Weston Church, Bath"—almost in the mood of Samuel Palmer. There is an interesting comparison between two sepia drawings of "Kenilworth Castle," by David Cox, and "Loading Hay," by Peter De Wint. Generally we regard Cox as the more atmospheric painter of the two, but in this case he comes out as the more solid. Undoubtedly a feature of the collection is the series of drawings by Alexander Cozens, whose works are but rarely seen. "Padua," in a storm, is a particularly complicated composition for him. Other drawings of special note are "A Sea-marsh," by William Turner, of Oxford; "Windsor Park," by Paul Sandby; "Knaresborough," by J. Varley; "Dover," by A. T. Devis; "The Ramparts, Domfront," by Cotman; and "The Garden of Eden," by John Martin—the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast." This is indeed a collection formed with great discrimination.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

REOPENING OF RAPHAEL CARTOON GALLERY

The Raphael Cartoon Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum has recently been closed for some months for experiments to secure better lighting for the large cartoons lent by the King. The room has now been entirely redecorated and refitted, and is again open to the public.

It was found many years ago that the special ceiling, constructed in 1865, which lets in light indirectly in order to protect the paintings from the injurious effects of sunlight, made the gallery normally too dim to permit the pictures to be fully examined without artificial illumination from the interior. Electric lights were consequently hung, but there were frequent complaints of the reflections in the glass of the pictures. A specially strong series of "artificial daylight" lamps has accordingly been fitted in the ceiling itself, with other similar lamps placed at intervals along the walls a short distance from them in such a way as to reflect only from the mouldings above the pictures, and not from the glass. At the same time the tiling of the floor has been covered with a dark blue linoleum, and the green Morris wallpaper painted in a similar tone of blue, to absorb the cross-lights which still remained.

The cartoons themselves, which were previously rather unsystematically arranged round the four walls, have been reset in an order which follows the sequence of the Biblical texts on which they are based, and four casts of statues by Michelangelo have been introduced in the corners of the room, with the "Mercury" of Giovanni Bologna in the centre of the floor. The effect is certainly more restful to the eye, and the redecoration appears successful. A lantern lecture upon the cartoons is to be given by Mr. A. P. Oppé in the Lecture Theatre of the museum next Thursday at 5.30 p.m., with special reference to other works of Raphael now on view at Burlington House.

The Raphael cartoons, painted in 1515-16 for Pope Leo X., as designs for tapestries to be woven in Brussels for the Sistine Chapel, are the only important decorative paintings by Raphael in this country, and among the best known of all his works. In 1630 they were purchased in Brussels by Charles I., apparently on the advice of Rubens, for the use of the English tapestry factory at Mortlake. They were purchased again for the nation by Cromwell, but left in neglect in a lumber room at Whitehall, until a gallery was eventually built for them at Hampton Court by Sir Christopher Wren. They passed subsequently into the Royal collections at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, and again, in 1814, at Hampton Court. Queen Victoria placed them on loan in the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1865. Three of the original set of ten cartoons were lost in Brussels, and are replaced in the Museum by modern paintings based upon the existing tapestries in the Vatican. A large copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," made by Giovanni Battista Casanova, brother of the adventurer, also hangs in the same gallery.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. E. A. Dupont's "ATLANTIC." British International Talking Picture. Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. Sat. Jan. 25, onwards, seats at 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 1s. 10d., bookable for the two evening perfs. No extra.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. All-Talking Mystery Drama, "THE LOCKED DOOR," from Channing Pollock's play "The Sign on the Door." Rod La Rocque, Barbara Stanwyck. At 1, 3.55, 6.50, 9.45.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerrard 3981. Ex. Revival. "FOOLISH WIVES," directed by and featuring Eric Von Stroheim. "The Imaginary Voyage," by Rene Clair, with Dolly Davis.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. London has never been so thrilled! "FLIGHT," with Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Ralph Graves. (All-Talking.) Thrills! Romance! Laughter! in perfect formation.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Only 12 more days. HAROLD LLOYD in his first ALL-TALKING picture, "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Coming: Maurice Chevalier in "The Love Parade."

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to Midnight. The Inimitably Merry MARION DAVIES in "MARIANNE." All-Talking Musical Romance. From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 to 11. RONALD COLMAN in "BULLDOG DRUMMOND" (Talkie). "Return of the Rat," Ivor Novello (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse latest, "Wild Waves": Talking "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerrard 9805. Irene Bordoni and Jack Buchanan in "PARIS." All-Talking diversion de luxe. Programme commences at 1.30, 4.40 and 7.50. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PLAZA. First Great Outdoor All-Talking Sensation. "THE VIRGINIAN," with Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Heart-Gripping Romance. Amazing Thrills. Daily, 12.15, 2.30, 4.40, 7.0, 9.35. Also Mickey Mouse's latest "Jungle Rhythm." Stage: Plaza Tiller Girls. Admission 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. "A THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "THE EMIGRANT," 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all-colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. CARNIVAL WEEK, 3½ hours! All "Talkie" programme. George O'Brien in "SALUTE"; RONALD COLMAN in "BULLDOG DRUMMOND," &c.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. "THE SKY HAWK" (all-talking), 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.35. Sessions: 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.20 (from which times seats are bookable). 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 ... THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
TO-MORROW, at 2.30, TURANDOT. At 8, LA BOHEME
Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, 12 2s. and 30s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT & Sat., 8.15. Mat., To-morrow, 2.30.
RUDDIGORE.
Feb. 3. Mat., Wed., 2.30 .. "TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
Feb. 6. Mat., Sat., 2.30 .. .. .. "PATIENCE."

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. LAST WEEK.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
IN THE ZONE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. TO-DAY, at 5 p.m., in Entirety.
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15, "ARMS AND THE MAN."

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.20. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's
"POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
LAST WEEKS. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
ADA MAY — IVY TRESMAND
ELSIE RANDOLPH — MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., 2.30. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS. and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
"ALL THE ACTING IS GOOD."—*The Times.*
"A SINCERE PIECE OF WORK, REVERENTLY TREATED."—*Evening Standard.*
C. M. Hallard. Helen Haye. Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.30, Sat., 2.30. Last 3 Perfs.
THE WATCHER.
Commencing Feb. 4th: "CHARLES AND MARY."

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. Tues. next, at 8.15.
Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. — YVONNE ARNAUD
ATHOLE STEWART. — MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, &c.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED., THURS., and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"MOST WONDERFUL CAT."—*D. Chronicle.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s., inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER
present
MURDER
on the
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) At 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. — VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
By arrangement with Gladys Cooper.
BARRY JACKSON presents
GODFREY TEARLE IN
THE WHITE ASSEGAI.
By Allan King.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER. — W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS. — AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Ger. 2690. Evgs., 8.30. Sat., 2.30.
IRENE VANBRUGH & ROBERT LORAINE
in
"ART AND MRS. BOTTLE."
By Benn W. Levy. LAST WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
TO-MORROW and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.
GILBERT MILLER
in association with CHARLES HOPKINS
will present
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST.
FRANK LAWTON. MARGARET SCUDAMORE.
J. FISHER WHITE. REGINALD BACH.
HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.
Matinees Wed. and Sat., at 2.30.
Box-office, 10 till 5. Gerrard 3903.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.15. TO-DAY, at 2.30.
HUGH WAKEFIELD and MARION LORNE in
SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!
By WALTER HACKETT. LAST 3 PERFS.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. Hop 3424.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.30.
JULIUS CÆSAR.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30.
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer.*

WINTER GARDEN. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
LAST WEEKS OF GRACIE FIELDS in
"THE SHOW'S THE THING."
Box-office open, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., plus tax. (Hol. 8881.)

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., 8.30 prompt. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES. — CATHLEEN NESBITT
ALFRED DRAYTON — GORDON HARKER
GILLIAN LIND — NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Temple Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY—2.15—5.15—8.15.
SIR HENRY WOOD and his famous SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 80 MUSICIANS; ISA KREMER; DE BIERE; A. C. ASTOR; THE BAKER BOYS; IRWIN SISTERS; ZIBRAL; WALTER FEHL and MURRAY LESLIE; BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.
Managing Director, SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. Flotsam & Jetsam, Jimmy James, Moore & Lewis, Vernon Watson, Lloyd & Bryce, Walter Nilsson, Dezso Retter, Stanelli & Edgar, Verma & Anna, 8 Victoria Girls.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, HARRY HEMSLEY. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. New Colourful Presentation, "Rio Revels"; Charles Austin; Palermo & Seals; Dora Maughan; Handers & Millis; & Co. Two hours of great Vaudeville.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
15 ROMANOS, TUCKER, FRED DUPREZ, VIOLET ESSEX, MAY HENDERSON, BARBETTE.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 2.30 p.m.
SCENES from
FAUST (*Gounod*)
AIDA (*Verdi*)
PRINCE IGOR (*Borodin*)
TANNHAUSER (*Wagner*)
MISS NOEL EADIE.
MR. TUDOR DAVIES.
MR. TOPLISS GREEN.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor,
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

RUDOLF STEINER HALL.
Thursday, February 6th, at 8.15.
MARCELLE VALERIE, Creative Dancer.
M. MEREDYLL-DOEHAERD, Pianiste.
RECITAL of RHYTHMIC and EXPRESSIVE DANCES and CLASSICAL DANCE MUSIC.
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 3s. 6d., from Rudolf Steiner Hall, 35, Park-road, N.W.1 (near Baker-street Station).
BLUTHNER GRAND PIANOFORTE.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Conductor:
ERNEST ANSERMET.
Suite, No. 4, in D .. .. Bach
Suite, "Flos Campi," for Viola, Chorus, and Orchestra .. .. .. Vaughan Williams
"La Mer" (Esquisses Symphoniques) .. Debussy
"Rugby" (Mouvement Symphonique) .. Honegger
"Chant du Rossignol" (Poème-Symphonique) Stravinsky
BERNARD SHORE.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1.
Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

GOLDERS GREEN ICE RINK. Tele., Speedwell 7001. Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Oxford and Cambridge Univ., 8 p.m., Feb. 10th. Res. Seats 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Standing 2s. 6d. (including skating after match). Tickets obtainable at the Rinks or from all Keith Prowse branches. Brighton and Hove Ice Rink. Tele., Hove 1188. International Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Gt. Britain, 8 p.m., Feb. 11th. Res. Seats, &c., as above.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d each session. Exhibition To-morrow, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.
Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10.
CELEBRITIES IN WAX.
Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITIONS OF BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.
Reproduced by the Stencil (Pochoir) Process at the Curwen Press. Catalogue and admission free.
ZWEMMER GALLERY,
26, LITCHFIELD-STREET, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.
Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd., 29, Bruton-street, Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Paintings by CANALETTO and GUARDI. Daily, 10 to 6, Saturdays, 10 to 1.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.
Etchings by Henry Stuart Brown.
Mezzotints by Sir Frank Short, R.A.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

CAMDEN TOWN GROUP: A REVIEW:
Works by SICKERT, GORE, INNES, JOHN, &c.
Also Exhibition of Paintings by CERIA.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

THE NEW YEAR GROUP.
MODERN PAINTINGS.
THE FRENCH GALLERY,
158, New Bond-street, W.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of
MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.
SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, 6½, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax).

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS
by Friesz, Marchand, Utrillo, Gernez, Lotiron, and other distinguished living artists. 10-6.

BRITISH SCHOOL at ROME.—IMPERIAL GALLERY of ART, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. Competition work for the Rome Scholarships, 1930. Sculpture of the late Emile Jacot.
10-5 (Sundays excepted). Closes 8th February.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. Ægean Isles and beyond, by Cecil Hunt, V.P., R.W.S.
2. Modern American Graphic Art.
3. Drypoints, by MILY POSSOZ.
148, New Bond-street. Admission Free.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.
PAINTINGS by FRANK E. BERESFORD.
121, Charing Cross-road.
Admission free. 10-7, Saturdays included.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE BALKAN PEASANT

AN AWAKENING TO POWER

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

In all the Balkan States it is the peasant who holds the future in his hands. He is everywhere the majority; even in Greece, the least agricultural of the five countries, 65 per cent. of the population are said to be peasant proprietors, whereas in the others the percentage is at least 80. In the past he has not been articulate. Now he is becoming, both politically and economically, more and more a live force. He is rapidly waking up to a sense of his power. What will he do with it when he knows how to use it?

The period from 1912 onwards has brought the Balkan peoples a variety of experiences which has widened their outlook and stimulated their thought. During these years they have seen the Turk, their oppressor for centuries, driven almost out of Europe, their countries occupied by the armies of half a dozen strange nations, kings overthrown, the land taken from the rich and given to the poor, and whole populations driven *en masse* from one country to the other. These experiences have made the peasant a different person from what he was 20 years ago. Whether he is better off materially is uncertain, but the conditions of his life have certainly changed.

In almost every district where he used to be the servant of another the peasant now farms his own land. This in itself has not proved a complete blessing, for a farmer with land and without capital is not to be envied, and, generally speaking, the harvests in the Balkans since the War have been below the average. Nearly everywhere the peasants are deep in debt. But the fact remains that on the whole the standard of life of the country has risen. The peasant has become a larger consumer of town-made goods; he buys clothes, furniture, and utensils instead of making them himself. The picturesque national costumes are beginning to disappear; the girls wear cotton stockings and heeled shoes instead of homespun and sandals. In parts of the Peninsula where the staple diet used to be a sort of maize porridge the people now regularly eat meat.

LESSONS OF THE WAR

Even in Bulgaria and Greece, where owing to the immigration of refugees every farm has now to feed more mouths than before, the standard of both housing and agriculture has been raised, thanks to the League of Nations loans and the work of the Refugee Settlement Commissions. Everywhere there is a steady increase in the area under crops, and in some parts, notably in Greece and Bulgaria, there is a tendency to increase the cultivation of the so-called industrial plants, such as tobacco, cotton, flax, and silk, which are more profitable.

But more marked than any material progress is the widening of the peasant's mental horizons. The War taught him many things. As a soldier, and even as a prisoner of war, he saw new countries and new peoples, and brought away from them fresh ideas. Even if he stayed at home the foreign armies, with their modern equipment, their various languages, customs, and recreations, were an education to him. Now that the War is over this contact with the outside world is maintained by the newspapers and by better communications. The armies of the Great War left metalled roads behind them where there were only cart-tracks before, and along these roads motor-omnibuses and mail-vans now ply from the villages to the towns. The peasant travels; he goes to the cinema; he has hardly yet taken up wireless, but he reads increasingly

Special mention must be made of the work of the Department of Hygiene in Yugoslavia under the direction of Dr. Shtampar, a man who is recognized at Geneva as having evolved the best method of introducing the idea of hygiene to the mind of the illiterate peasant. The village dispensaries and health centres which he has planted all over the country are doing as much to raise the standard of civilization as the school-house and the newspapers.

Politically the development of the Balkans is uneven. A political sense has penetrated deeper among those peoples which took up the struggle earliest against the Turks, the Serbs, and the Greeks than among those which only won their freedom through the intervention and aid of foreign Powers. The Serb, for example, whose father and grandfather had to fight not only against the Turk but against the pretensions of their native rulers to absolute power, has a more independent judgment of public affairs and a better notion of the relation of the individual to the State than his more lettered and civilized Croat kinsman.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS

But the less emancipated populations were powerfully stirred by the War and by the revolutions which followed it. Under the influence of Stambulisky in Bulgaria, Raditch in Croatia, and Michalake in Rumania they are becoming conscious of the strength of their class. The idea that the peasant is the most important person in an agricultural State, and ought to have most done for him, has taken root in the villages, and may one day make the Green International, which at present has its seat in Prague, into a movement as formidable as the Red International of Moscow.

So far the leaders of the peasant parties of the Balkans have been tempted to pursue political aims rather than the welfare of the agriculturist. Stambulisky, it is true, began as the peasants' man, but allowed himself to be diverted by Communist influence to the pursuit of something resembling the Marxian class-war. The Maniu Government in Rumania has no doubt studied the causes of his fall. Till recently the "peasant" Deputy has frequently been an urbanized lawyer or journalist. He may still spend his leisure on the family's farm where his brother wears sheepskin and sandals, he may still legislate with a full understanding of rural needs, but he has been influenced by the middle-class outlook of the towns.

At present the propaganda of the peasant parties serves to educate the village population to a consciousness of their needs and a sense of their power. When the peasant becomes fully alive to these realities there will be nothing to prevent his filling three-quarters of the Parliaments of the Balkans with working farmers who will think of nothing but their own interests. There is no human being so completely selfish as the man who has to get his living by his own labour from the soil, and the history of the Stambulisky régime in Bulgaria shows that contact with Mother Earth is not always a prophylactic against venality.

There is one thing, however, which peasant Governments may do for the Balkans, and that is to ensure them peace. There is no one for whom war is so bad as the peasant; it takes his sons and his cattle and his crops; he will suffer for a long, long time in silence rather than take up arms to save himself. The peasant is less stirred by romantic hatreds than the townsman: the feuds of the Balkan States are unreservedly condemned by the Agrarian parties in all the States, and whenever these parties gain power they will strive to end them.

The realization of the political strength of the peasant society in the Balkans will have to wait for its economic consolidation. At present it lacks strength and cohesion. Generally speaking, the peasant is impoverished; his capital was destroyed by the War and has not yet been reconstituted. He has at present little corporative feeling. The *zadruga*, the family community of the Serbo-Croats, consisting of a group of families living and working together under the patriarchal direction of the *domakin* or householder, has almost everywhere been broken up. Cooperative societies have begun to take its place, but except in the more advanced countries, such as Slovenia and Croatia, their organization is slight and their capital small.

They are now everywhere receiving strong support from their Governments, and will probably, before long, become a powerful force. It may be expected that they will play as prominent a part in political life as the industrial trade unions of the Western countries. Since they have no great difference of outlook and interests, they will find it all the easier to combine.

FRENCH RULE IN ALGERIA

BEGINNING OF CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

EL GOLEA, JAN. 29

The International Congress of Botanists and Agricultural Experts, which has been organized as a part of the celebrations of the centenary of the French occupation of Algeria, opened at El Golea, in the extreme south of Algeria, to-day.

El Golea is an oasis surrounded by sand dunes, 600 miles south of Algiers. The congress is being held in palm groves, set among orange orchards and rose gardens watered by artesian wells. Major T. F. Chipp, Assistant-Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, is the British delegate. The Governor-General, M. Bordes, arriving with the delegates to the congress yesterday, was greeted with a wild demonstration by the inhabitants, who had never seen so many Europeans before. This morning four chiefs of the Veiled Tuareg and their followers, mounted on trotting camels, gave a display before the Governor-General, whom they had travelled 500 miles to see. The two official cars were escorted into the town by the tribesmen on their racing camels, amid deafening volleys from muzzle-loading guns. The native town was decorated with French flags, which were flying even from the minaret of the mosque.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY

MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 30

A reply to the Parliamentary critics of the Government's colonial policy was given in the Chamber debate on the Colonial Budget to-day by M. Piétri, Minister for the Colonies.

After pointing out that only the general loyalty of the natives in French colonial possessions made possible the employment of a comparatively small fleet and few troops, the Minister said that, nevertheless, there were certain tendencies in various colonies, notably Indo-China, which called for vigilance. An agitation, certainly inspired by Moscow, had begun in Annam in 1925 and by 1929 had taken the form of actual violence. All the necessary measures for the preservation of authority had been taken, but no more would be done than was necessary. Wherever conciliation without weakness was possible that course would be pursued.

Referring to forced labour, M. Piétri said that the worst thing about it was the word itself. Actually it had no element of slavery in it. But until the natives of certain colonies learned of themselves the necessity for work, tasks would have to be imposed on them. To do otherwise would be to renounce the whole idea of economic development. So far as working conditions were concerned they had been so improved that no reproach could lie on that score.

The rest of the debate was then postponed until to-morrow.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 30

The mystery of the disappearance of General Koutepof, which has aroused a great deal of public interest, appears to be no nearer solution, in spite of the energetic efforts of the police.

A late edition of an evening newspaper publishes a circumstantial account by an alleged witness of the General's abduction, but inquiries at the Sûreté Générale show that the police attach little importance to the purported discovery, which had not even been reported there.

According to the published account, the witness, who is a servant in a clinic at the corner of the Rue Rousselet, where General Koutepof lived, was at a window on Sunday morning and saw a man who resembled the General being hustled into a waiting taxicab by two men, who were later joined by a man dressed as an *agent de police*. Thinking that it was an ordinary arrest, he said no more about the matter until he read in the Press of the General's disappearance.

STRIKE IN FRENCH LINER SETTLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 30

The strike of the crew of the French liner Ile de France was settled to-day, and she sailed this evening for New York. The crew went on strike in protest against the supposed delay in dealing with their grievances, which had already been placed before the directors of the company.

PARIS BANKER CHARGED WITH FRAUD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 30

Marcel Meurisse, 29, a banker, was brought before the Correctional Court to-day on a charge of fraud, involving 11,000,000 francs [£88,000]. It is alleged that Meurisse promoted various mining companies to acquire properties in France and abroad, and after attracting large quantities of capital by means of false statements, converted some of it to his own use.

"GIVE THE TAXPAYER A REST"

ROME, JAN. 30.—Addressing a gathering of provincial mayors to-day, Signor Mussolini declared himself absolutely opposed to the system of communal octrois, which still existed only in Italy, Greece, and at Paris. Some means must be found of replacing them and at the same time reducing administrative expenses and the pressure on the taxpayer. They must slacken their step a little to quicken it again later on. All works that were not absolutely necessary must be postponed so as to give the taxpayer a rest.—*Reuter.*

MAWSON EXPEDITION

THE DISCOVERY SHORT OF COAL

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, JAN. 27

From January 24 to 26 we spent our time along the north coast of Enderby Land, adding detail to our maps by the aid of the aeroplane piloted by Flying Officer Campbell and Sergeant Douglas. On one occasion, at an elevation of 4,000ft., some 73 nunatak peaks, the highest rising to 7,000ft., were observed

protruding through the ice plateau [the name nunatak was originally applied in Greenland to a peak appearing above the surface of a glacier], the plateau itself still rising to the south to a greater elevation than 4,000ft. From the aeroplane our photographer, Mr. Hurley, secured cinematograph views both of the coastline and the land ice and also of the sea ice formations.

Hereabouts the land ice slopes are generally of the nature of glistening ice to a height of 2,000ft., above which level they are composed of hard compressed névé and thus offer the best possible surface for sledging. The whole region is most attractive for land operations.

Our meteorologist, Mr. Simmers, has made good use of the recent fine weather, on several occasions observing from his test balloons up to a height of 4,000ft.

Professor Johnston, using both Monégasque and otter trawls, has made extensive collections of the marine bottom life of the continental shelf. In some of these catches, sponges bristling with long siliceous spines were so abundant that the biologists and their enthusiastic assistants soon found their hands and clothing loaded with irritating and invisible glassy spines. Now, every time we bend or sit down a hope is registered that further dredgings will be free from such prickly objects.

The Discovery's coal supply is now so depleted that it is a matter of great concern.

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BLUBBER AS FUEL

NORVEGIA'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JAN. 30

Captain Riiser Larsen reports by wireless from the Norvegia in the Antarctic that the expedition has experimented in the use of seal blubber as fuel under the boilers. The experiments have been very successful and similar trials will now be made with penguin carcasses, which are plentiful around the ship.

The Norvegia is not short of coal as yet, but Captain Riiser Larsen says it is interesting to know that he has something to fall back upon, in addition to sails, should he run short before the Norvegia can return to the Thorshammer, the floating factory ship, owned by Mr. Christensen, who has equipped the Norvegia.

Captain Riiser Larsen reports that the favourable weather of the last eight days has suddenly come to an end and a storm is coming up. He adds that Sir Douglas Mawson has not as yet informed him whether he wishes the Norvegia to get coal for the Discovery from the Thorshammer or from any other Norwegian whaler now in King Haakon VII. Sea.

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THE SERAJEVO MURDER

MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED TO ASSASSIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JAN. 30

A tablet commemorative of Gabriel Princip, the student who with another murdered the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria in June, 1914, is to be unveiled on February 2 in Serajevo on the place where the Archduke was killed.

It was originally stated that the tablet had been made a year and a half ago by the Serajevo section of the Narodna Odbrana (National Defence). It is officially stated to-day, however, that the tablet has been erected by the family and friends of Gabriel Princip, and that, although the persons in question are members of the Narodna Odbrana, this does not mean that the tablet has been erected by the Narodna Odbrana as an institution. The Yugoslav Government states that it cannot interfere with the private initiative of those who erected the tablet, but no authorities or associations will be represented at the unveiling, and no speeches will be allowed.

UNREST AMONG ADELAIDE DOCKERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JAN. 30

A very bitter feeling has arisen on the water front following a refusal of the waterside workers to work with volunteers, who have been handling all boats for more than a week.

Mr. Butler, the South Australian Premier, says that he understands that the secretary of the Waterside Workers' Federation complains that volunteers are molesting unionists and are carrying firearms. This is merely an excuse, as the Government is offering every protection and the shipowners would not tolerate such action. The determination of the waterside workers to disobey the Beeby award meant that the work previously distributed among a fairly large number is now done by volunteers. Under the other system the waterside workers earned 47 per cent. of the wages, and if they did not reconsider their decision the Government would probably stop the sustentation allowance of those refusing to work.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, JAN. 30

Representatives of most of the cities and the Provinces of Western Canada are attending a conference here to consider unemployment relief. The reports presented show that a great deal of relief is being given in most districts; many urge, however, that the Federal Government should revert to the policy adopted early last year and contribute one-third of the extra cost of winter relief, while the Provincial Governments and local bodies would contribute another third each.

BRITISH POLICY IN CYPRUS

SELF-GOVERNMENT DEMAND REJECTED

A White Paper (Cmd. 3477) was issued last night giving the text of a memorial from the Greek elected members of the Legislative Council of Cyprus and of the reply of Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to it. In the memorial complaints were made of the conditions in the Island under British administration, and the demand was made for "the only real remedy and solution, which is union with our mother country, Greece," and failing that, the grant of responsible government. Lord Passfield, in a reply dated November 28, 1929, held that the complaints were unjustified, rejected the demand for the return of Cyprus to Greece, and declared that the time had not yet come for self-government.

The memorialists, claiming to represent five-sixths of the population of Cyprus, declared that the existing Constitution was "nothing else than a mockery for the people of Cyprus as a whole," and, for the Greek people of the Island, "a daring and unconcealed provocation, as owing to the composition of the Legislative Councils, with nine appointed officials, three Moslem, and 12 Greek elected members under the chairmanship of the English Governor, the stifling of the voice of five-sixths of the population is nearly secured."

The memorial declared that the "present deplorable state" of the Island was a natural consequence of such conditions of government. "Agriculture, its principal source of wealth, is found in a primitive condition compared to other countries. There are no harbours, though we have been governed for the last 50 years by the first naval nation of the world. Local means of communication are in such a ruinous state that an estimate of £360,000 was made for their repair and restoration. And so long as the annual Budget could not be charged with such an exorbitant burden, it became necessary to apply for the sanctioning of a big loan. Elementary education is but recently assisted by half-measures, and secondary education is left entirely to itself and to the care of the communities. The forests, or what still remains of this beauty and wealth of the Island in ancient times, are half destroyed, and very little has been done for reafforestation, while the Government has completed the destructive work of fires by cutting down large wooded areas for the needs of war."

The memorial complained of the burden of taxation, alleged that the salaries of English officials were exorbitant, and referred to "the grave injustice done to this country from 1878 till 1928 by means of yearly financial extortion on the ground of payment of the so-called Tribute to Turkey or, as it was later called, share of Cyprus of the Turkish debt charge." Having declared that the Greek people of Cyprus would "never cease to demand and claim from the ruling Power their national settlement," the memorialists formulated a number of demands, including responsible government with an elective Council; the removal of British-born subjects from Cyprus, except the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer; and the return to Cyprus of a sum of £1,063,000. Finally, the appointment of a Royal Commission was asked for.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

Lord Passfield, in his reply, wrote in regard to the demand that Cyprus should be ceded to Greece:—"My answer on this point can only be the same as that which successive Secretaries of State have in the past returned to similar demands—namely, that his Majesty's Government are unable to accede to it. This subject, in their view, is definitely closed and cannot profitably be further discussed."

The request for a form of responsible government had been carefully considered, Lord Passfield said. "The conclusion," he wrote, "at which I have arrived, not without regret, is that the time has not yet come when it would be to the general advantage of the people of Cyprus to make a trial of a constitutional experiment in this direction. Those institutions already established in the island which are subject in varying degrees to popular control cannot be said to have attained that reasonable measure of efficiency which should be looked for before any extension of the principle is approved."

In a detailed reply to the memorialists' reference to the so-called "Tribute," Lord Passfield said that the Government was unable to share the view that the payment was contrary to the provisions of the Convention with Turkey of 1878. Having traced the history of the payment, and the changes in form made from time to time, Lord Passfield recalled that the British "Government, with the desire of accelerating the progress of the Island, decided to increase the grant-in-aid to the same amount as the Cyprus contribution to the Ottoman Public Debt charge—namely, £92,800 a year. The only condition attached to this increased grant was that Cyprus should contribute £10,000 a year towards the cost of Imperial defence. The grant on this condition was accepted by the Legislative Council. In the reply to the offer of his Majesty's Government dated September 5, 1927, and signed by the Elected Members, which was handed to you on your return from your visit to Rhodes in that month, they stated: 'The happy answer of the Imperial Government has fulfilled all Cypriot aspirations concerning this burden.' His Majesty's Government, therefore, regard the settlement of 1927 as having finally closed the question of the Tribute; and it is one which they are not prepared further to pursue."

The request for the appointment of a Royal Commission was rejected. Lord Passfield then replied to the criticism of existing economic and other conditions, and said that he was unable to admit that the picture drawn in the memorial of the British achievement was a fair one. "For 50 years," he wrote, "Cyprus has enjoyed the benefits of law and order and the equitable and honest administration of justice. There has been no public disorder within, and there has been immunity from attack from without. . . . The inhabitants of the island have enjoyed a wide liberty of speech and action which compares favourably with that permitted in adjacent territories. They have escaped the obligation of compulsory military service; the more prosperous classes have not been called on to bear the heavy direct taxation which has been a feature of other fiscal systems. These conditions have not only allowed energy and enterprise to reap their due rewards but have also a moral value which cannot be computed in merely material terms."

CANADIAN MINING BROKERS ARRESTED

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 30

Ten prominent brokers in Toronto and one in Montreal were arrested to-day on charges of conspiracy to defraud. The Dominion Government is now taking a hand in the inquiries begun by Provincial Governments, as investigations have disclosed that many brokerage firms had systematically evaded the payment of tax on the transfer of mining and oil shares.

The Mining Market had a slight setback this morning, but the general result of the inquiries has been to restore confidence. The public warmly commends the steps now being taken by the different Governments.

DIVER FROZEN TO DEATH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 30

The body of Peter Trans, a Danish diver, who had been entangled in a coffer dam, 20ft. under the water, at Point-aux-Outardes, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, since he submerged himself on Monday, was released this morning by other divers, who cut away a part of the dam. A current of air had been steadily pumped to him for three days, but it was found that he had been frozen to death.

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS ILEANA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, JAN. 30

The official announcement was made to-day of the betrothal of Princess Ileana, the youngest daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania, to Count Alexander von Hochberg, son of the Prince of Pless.

HAGUE AGREEMENTS

HUNGARIAN TRIBUTE TO MR. SNOWDEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, JAN. 30

The House of Deputies reassembled to-day after the Christmas recess, which had been prolonged owing to the absence of Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister, at The Hague. Count Bethlen's report on the results of the Conference was heard by an unusually crowded and attentive house, opposition coming only from the Social Democrats.

The Prime Minister laid stress on the political results obtained, on the improved atmosphere in which the discussions were conducted, and on the financial arrangement. He stated that when the claims of the members of the House of Hapsburg were discussed at The Hague, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Marinkovitch, announced his Government's intention to withdraw the Yugoslav judge from the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal when their case was brought up, and to invite the Council of the League of Nations to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on the interpretation of Article 191 of the Trianon Treaty.

The view expressed by the Socialist and Radical Opposition was that Hungary ought to have flatly refused any payment, as she had already paid more than she could by right be required to pay, and that she was in fact paying only to compensate the so-called Optants.

Count Apponyi, the venerable statesman, warmly acknowledged the results obtained by the Government against heavy odds. Both he and the Prime Minister paid a high tribute to the support Hungary had been accorded by the representatives of Italy and Great Britain, the whole House, with the exception of the Socialists, rising and joining in prolonged applause when the two countries and the name of Mr. Snowden were mentioned.

EMPIRE MARKETS

LORD MELCHETT'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 30

Lord Melchett delivered an address at the Chamber of Commerce banquet last night, appealing for Imperial thinking and the merger of Imperial interests. He denied that he had ever talked about Empire free trade. South African supplies like maize would find, he said, a better market under a scheme for pooling Empire resources and giving them favoured treatment in Empire markets.

The speech made a great impression, but there is the criticism that Great Britain is in more need than the Dominions for systematic Imperial thinking, that her insistence on free imports creates discord in the Empire tariff system, that what is needed is not Empire free trade but a common Empire tariff against goods from foreign countries, and that Lord Melchett confuses a merger affecting Empire resources of all kinds—which is a commercial and financial problem—with tariff questions, which are ineradicably political.

RELEASED SLAVES IN UPPER BURMA

EXPEDITIONS' REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JAN. 30

The expeditions to the Triangle area of Upper Burma, headed by Mr. Leonard, of the Burma Frontier Service, and Captain Robert, report all well. The released slaves are said to be contented and happy. Some are still living with their former owners, but the majority have built houses in their old villages or elsewhere. The people so far encountered have been friendly. The crops are good, and the roads well kept.

*** Two expeditions started last December to visit the Hukawng Valley, in the district of Upper Burma known as "The Triangle," to investigate the possibility that slavery, head-hunting, and human sacrifice might still exist in secret in the wilds. A third expedition under Mr. Mitchell (Burma Frontier Service) went to the Naga Hills to suppress head-hunting. Each expedition was provided with an armed escort of 100 men. Mr. Leonard's object was to investigate the condition of 8,000 slaves who were released a few years ago.

SOVIET CONVICT COLONY IN SAKHALIN

"VOLUNTARY" SERVICE

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

The Soviet Government has instructed the Commissariats of Justice and of the Interior to organize the dispatch of convicts to the northern half of Sakhalin for the creation of new settlements, "in order to exploit the natural wealth in which this island abounds."

The settlements are not to be on the lines of the Solovetski camps, but are to be based on a system of "voluntary" service. The Commissariats must open a recruiting campaign in their prisons and camps to enlist volunteers for the first new colony on the island. Prisoners are promised that, once on the island, they will enjoy a considerable measure of personal liberty when not at work, and will receive a small wage for their labour. They may also be joined there by their wives and families. The new colony is to be managed by an organization called "The Sakhalin Company," which will be responsible for the convicts' welfare, including housing and feeding.

The southern part of the island is in the possession of Japan, and it appears that the idea underlying the new colonization scheme of the Soviet Government is to counteract the influence of the Japanese population, which is strong also in the northern part of the island.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN INDIA

MEETING TO ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—The General Council of the Anglican Church in India meets to-day, and will continue in session until Monday. The Metropolitan said that among important matters to be considered was the adoption of a constitution, canons and rules of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon which would demand their first attention under the Indian Church Act passed by the British Parliament. The General Council had been given power to frame its constitution, canons, and rules, which, after the day of legal separation from the Church of England, would become the law under which the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon would be governed. When the constitution had been adopted, a resolution calling upon the Governor-General in Council to fix a legal day for separation would be proposed; the day which had been chosen was March 1.

The South Indian scheme of union would also claim close attention. It has been decided not to publish any report of the proceedings until the end of the conference.—*Reuter.*

PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN RUSSIA ABOLISHED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

According to *Pravda*, the Medical Department of the Commissariat of Public Health has decided to abolish all private hospitals and nursing-homes and to prohibit doctors in Government service from taking up private practice. Henceforth all private hospitals and practitioners will be under Government control.

GERMAN COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

DISORDERS IN HAMBURG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 30

A demonstration by unemployed in Hamburg to-day led to disturbances which lasted several hours before the police, several of whom were hurt by stones and other missiles, were able to restore order. There have been several minor clashes in Hamburg recently, persistent attempts having been made to form processions and hold open-air meetings in defiance of a police ban. A young unemployed man was lately shot in one such affray, and the Communists are conducting a specially violent agitation in the city as a result.

The Reichswehr has issued an account of recent Communist activities in the Army and Navy. There seems to have been a good deal of trouble in preventing the distribution of Communist literature in the barracks. The efforts to form Communist "cells" in the armed forces are described; trustworthy Communists, it is stated, are smuggled into the Reichswehr for this purpose. A list of persons convicted for the distribution of pamphlets is given and instances mentioned in which soldiers or sailors have been discharged for carrying on Communist propaganda. The authorities are determined to remove "every Communist from the ranks."

A Reuter telegram says that at the MONTE CARLO Sporting Club on Wednesday a British subject, named Davis, backed No. 17 at two tables for maximum stakes of 6,000f. each, and No. 17 won at both tables. He left his original stakes and 17 again won at one of the tables. Davis then cashed his chits representing 630,000f. (£5,250).

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Chichester, the New Zealand airman who has just flown from London to Australia, arrived at Mascot aerodrome, SYDNEY, yesterday afternoon.

It is officially stated that the cost of the British delegation to THE HAGUE Conferences of August, 1929, and January, 1930, will amount to £10,200 approximately.

The Municipality of ANTWERP has decided to construct, at a cost of about £800,000, a dock some 150 acres in extent by the side of the new dock-canal at Anstruweel, for the handling of grain.

The body of Warrant-Officer Dal Molin, who was killed recently when his aeroplane crashed into Lake Garda, was recovered yesterday from the lake. From the injuries to the airman's head it was obvious that death must have been instantaneous.

Dr. Becker, the PRUSSIAN Minister of Education, a Democrat, has resigned, after five years in office, owing to differences on general policy. He will be succeeded by a Socialist, Herr Adolf Grimme, vice-president of the School Board in the Province of Brandenburg.—*Reuter.*

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, paid a visit to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at GENEVA yesterday. It is stated that Dr. Eckener intends to visit the Geneva aerodrome with the Graf Zeppelin during the Assembly of the League of Nations in September next.

Colonel C. T. Davis, a British soldier and actor, died in NEW YORK yesterday after a prolonged illness. He had acted extensively in London and the provinces and in the United States. His widow is the daughter of the late Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich, of the United States Navy.—*Reuter.*

Our BRUSSELS Correspondent states that the King and Queen of the Belgians will leave for Egypt early in March, on a return visit to King Fuad. They will embark at Genoa for Alexandria, where they will arrive on March 10. M. Hymans, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany their Majesties.

Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, yesterday inspected at the Alameda parade ground, GIBRALTAR, a naval brigade landed from the battleships Nelson, Rodney, Barham, and Malaya. The brigade marched past, the Commander-in-Chief taking the salute.

Other Foreign News on following page

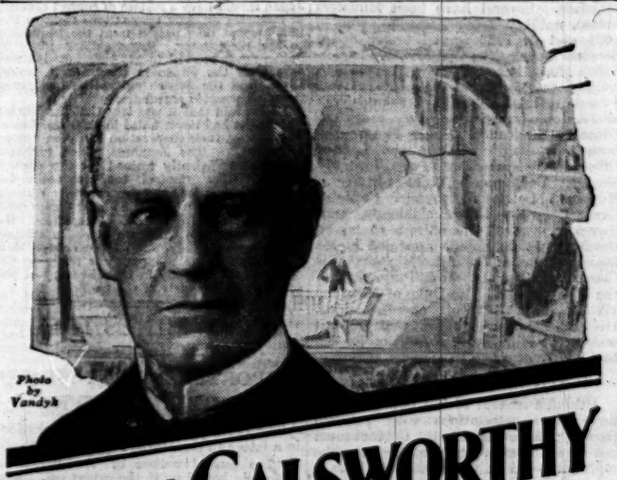

Photo by Vandyk

JOHN GALSWORTHY Criticises Critics

In this week's *Time and Tide* John Galsworthy, author of twenty-seven successful plays and equally famous as a novelist of the first rank, tells the critics exactly what he thinks of them and their work. He sets forth his idea of the canons of criticism and proceeds to apply it—to the critics themselves.

WHAT WILL THE CRITICS SAY?

How will the critics take it? They who have so long been accustomed to the "last word," will they consent to receive in silence the admonitions and constructive advice of an author? What Mr. Galsworthy has to say is of absorbing interest to all playgoers and to all who read books. *Time and Tide* already has a reputation for courage and candid speaking. Mr. Galsworthy's article will enhance it.

Read also

PEACE or PARSIMONY

The Real Motive for Disarmament by LADY RHONDDA

Other Contributors this week include

ST. JOHN ERVINE E. M. DELAFIELD CICELY HAMILTON

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NEW CABINET IN SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER'S PROGRAMME

PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS

A DISAPPOINTED PUBLIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 30

General Berenguer has succeeded in forming a Cabinet as follows :—

GENERAL BERENGUER	.. Prime Minister and War.
DON MANUEL ARGUELLES	.. Finance and Economy.
DON LEOPOLDO MATOS	.. Public Works.
GENERAL MARZO ..	.. Interior.
VICE-ADMIRAL CARVIA	.. Navy.
THE DUKE OF ALBA	.. Education.
DON PEDRO SANGRO	.. Labour.
DON JOSÉ ESTRADA ..	.. Justice.

No Minister of Foreign Affairs has been appointed, because the Foreign Office is at present only a secretaryship attached to the office of the Prime Minister. The new Ministers, with the exception of General Marzo and Señor Sangro, who are absent from Madrid, were sworn in this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Royal presence. Several have been Ministers before, notably Señor Arguelles, who in 1921 and in 1922 served under Señor Sanchez Guerra, the Conservative leader. Señor Matos is a well-known lawyer and counsel to the Royal Palace. He was for a short time Labour Minister under the late Antonio Maura, for many years the Conservative leader. Señor Sangro has been a leading official in the Labour Office. General Marzo was formerly General Berenguer's Chief-of-Staff in Morocco; he is at present Captain-General in the Balearic Islands, and, therefore, one of the officers to whom the Marqués de Estella appealed in his famous Note. Vice-Admiral Carvia is Chief of the Naval Staff and organizer of the Staff College. The Duke of Alba, the 17th holder of the title, is new to politics. His Liberal opinions are well known, and at the Ministry of Education he will find plenty of scope to exercise them.

A BRIDGE CABINET

Although several of the new Ministers have close associations with political parties, their presence in the Cabinet must not be taken as a sign that they are the representatives of those parties. This is not so. The Cabinet is best described as palatine. The Cabinet is essentially what, in Spanish political jargon, is called a *ministerio puente*—that is to say, a bridge Cabinet. Such structures are usually only temporary and are not expected to withstand anything like a flood. The best of intentions and good will inspire the new Ministers, who have thrown themselves into the breach at personal sacrifice, so that perhaps they will be able to allay also the disappointment which the announcement of the new Cabinet has caused in many quarters. General Berenguer has declared that it will be his task to prepare the way for a General Election and the restoration of full civil rights to the nation. If he can "hold the gate" until Parliament is constituted he hopes to hand over office to a strictly constitutional Government representing the majority in the Cortes. This programme sweeps away all the work of the Dictatorship for constitutional reform. It is possible that the Constitution will be re-formed, but it will be by the Cortes, not by any non-elective body.

The restoration of civil rights, including the abolition of the censorship and freedom of assembly and speech, which are necessary for the reorganization of the political parties—now no longer considered as harmful, but as useful and necessary—seems to call for the presence of a civilian rather than a general at the Home Office. A policy of restoring civil rights by instalments would be timid in the extreme, and, in the present circumstances, would be to invite agitation and disturbance. The same argument applies to the financial and economic situation, which calls for a definite, clear-cut policy. No patching-up is likely to prove effective. Such are some of the reasons for the disappointment already noted.

Every effort was made to obtain the support of Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, who was offered the portfolio of Finance. Señor Cambo travelled to Madrid last night, and had a long interview with General Berenguer, the Duke of Alba, and Señor Maura, son of Don Antonio Maura, this morning. His conditions for accepting office were held to be too extreme to be accepted. I am informed that he stipulated for nothing less than the institution of an immediate inquiry into the financial policy of the Dictatorship, with revisory powers.

FORMER DICTATOR'S PLANS

The Marqués de Estella took the chair at a meeting of the Patriotic Union last night, and made a speech in which he said that he was prepared to lead the Union in the elections. The Patriotic Union will thus become what it was never meant to be, a political party.

The Athenæum Literary and Scientific Club received a reminder last night that, in effect, the Dictatorship was still in being. The former board, which had been suppressed by the Marqués de Estella, returned to the club and began to discuss schemes for reopening it as a centre of political debate, when the vice-chairman, the nominee of the former Dictator, called in the police and had all the members, including those who were quietly reading in the library, turned out into the street and the iron gate locked.

The Marqués de Estella, who for the last two nights has slept in his headquarters at the Ministry of War, and was still responsible for the maintenance of law and order, retired into private life this afternoon. He took several lorry-loads of papers away with him from his office. "I shall now remain absolutely silent," he said, "until circumstances make it patriotic of me to speak."

MADRID, Jan. 30.—In an interview to-night the Marqués de Estella said :—

I must clear up the events which took place last Sunday. Towards the end of December I realized I was losing the confidence of those circles whose support was necessary to me in the preparation of my plans for ending the Dictatorship. My object in consulting the chiefs of the Army and Navy was to ascertain whether I enjoyed their confidence, and I was determined if they failed me to tender my resignation. I was unable to consult the naval and military leaders because by a mistake in procedure I precipitated a crisis. When I was summoned by the King on Sunday I found that he had been annoyed by my *démarche* concerning the officers; I therefore resigned. I must deny the rumour that I had demanded the dismissal of the Infant. Carlos and that the refusal of the King was the reason for my resignation.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

JAPANESE CONTROL CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 30

The League Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs discussed this morning the Japanese Government's report for 1928, on which members had some criticism to make.

Sir John Campbell (India) asked to be informed of the destination of 1,184 kilogrammes (over 21cwt.) of cocaine which Japan had apparently manufactured in 1928 in excess of her national requirements. He said that this surplus approximated the amount of cocaine of Japanese origin which had been smuggled into India.

Mr. Ito (Japan) said that he regretted that India had been made the victim of drugs of Japanese origin. He confirmed the statement made at the last Assembly of the League that steps were being staken to reduce eventually by one-third the production of cocaine in Japan. Japan was not yet in a position to calculate its internal requirements, and the figures presented by other countries, such as Australia and Austria, for their requirements were not helpful in arriving at a decision.

Sir. Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain) drew the attention of the Japanese delegate to the fact that the British Colonies, notably the Malay States, were probably suffering even more severely than India from the flow of drugs from Japan. He said that in a recent seizure of cocaine the drug was found in yellow rubber bags made to be carried on the person of the smuggler, and that the bags were sealed with seals bearing the name of a Japanese drug factory, so that if the seals were genuine the cocaine had actually been packed in a manner to meet the needs of smugglers by the factory he had named. It was essential that Japan should have a system of control capable of following all drug transactions right to the point where they passed from the legitimate to the illegitimate. Investigations made in Japan never seemed to get very far. He was sure that the Japanese Government would admit that the British authorities had given them all possible assistance.

M. Ito said that it was true that the British authorities had never failed in their assistance. If anything, their cooperation had been "more abundant." The Japanese police, perhaps, were not sufficiently trained for the control of the traffic. Control, too, was easier for importing than for exporting countries because it was difficult to examine every departing person for small quantities of narcotics. He would suggest an exchange of police officials for reciprocal study, specially exchange with the Indian police. Japan was ready to co-operate in every way in the discovery of the sources and channels of the traffic.

COAL MINES BILL

EXPORTERS' PROTEST TO PRIME MINISTER

The British Coal Exporters' Federation, in a letter to the Prime Minister, state :—

"The general welfare of the nation is materially bound up in the export coal trade, as (1) it materially assists in reducing costs of coal for home purposes ; (2) it constitutes practically the only outward bulk cargo, and is thus an important factor in reducing homeward freights upon foodstuffs and raw materials ; (3) it is a medium of exchange for creating foreign credits for the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs for the needs of the nation ; and (4) it provides employment for nearly 300,000 persons in the coalmining industry alone, apart from those for whom employment is provided in transport and other occupations.

"It is vital that this important branch of the nation's industry should not only be maintained but increased. The opinion of this Federation is that the proposals contained in the Coal Mines Bill and the official amendments will increase the price at which coal can be offered for export and seriously check the improvement which has taken place in the export trade in 1929.

"This Federation is of opinion that the present time is inopportune to do anything which may increase costs of production, as will be the case under Part II. of the Bill, and to experiment with schemes of compensation to meet these increased costs.

"The competition which assails the British coal industry abroad is very acute, and this Federation is seriously apprehensive as to the result of the present Parliamentary proposals for the regulation of this industry. It wishes, therefore, to submit to his Majesty's Government that the utmost care should be taken to see that nothing is done at this juncture which may prevent British coal reaching the world's markets at competitive prices."

The Welsh Plate and Sheet Manufacturers' Association have passed the following resolution and sent it to the President of the Board of Trade:—"That the Association, whose members consume annually over 800,000 tons of coal and over 1,000,000 tons of British steel, views with alarm the provisions of the Coal Mines Bill, now before Parliament, and is satisfied that in its present form the Bill must inevitably increase the cost of the coal and steel which its members use and seriously restrict their ability to secure orders for their products or to provide employment for their workpeople."

Representatives of the conjoint conference of Public Utility Associations have expressed the opinion that the Coal Mines Bill will result in "an undue and unfair increase in the price of coal to public utility undertakings," and will increase the cost of gas, water, and electricity to the domestic consumer.

BRITISH MINISTER TO THE HEJAZ

SIR ANDREW RYAN APPOINTED

The Foreign Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Andrew Ryan to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Jeddah.

Hitherto his Majesty has been represented in the Hejaz by an Agent and Consul, who was appointed to Jeddah because of the holy character of Mecca in the eyes of Moslems.

Sir Andrew Ryan, who is 54 years of age, entered the Consular service in 1897, being appointed a student interpreter in the Levant. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Constantinople in 1903. In 1907 he was promoted to be 2nd Dragoman, and after serving in the Foreign Office during the War was sent back to Turkey, and in 1921 became Chief Dragoman of the Embassy. Since 1924 he has been Consul-General at Rabat, Morocco. He is a K.B.E. and C.M.G.

HATRY TO APPEAL

A member of the firm of Messrs. Wontner and Sons, solicitors to Clarence Hatry, stated yesterday that Hatry has decided to appeal against the sentence of 14 years' penal servitude passed on him last Friday by Mr. Justice Avory.

HOME SECRETARY AND GIALDINI

The Home Secretary has circulated a written reply to Sir George Penny, who asked whether he would take steps "to have the case of Mr. Gialdini brought to the notice of the proper legal authorities in Italy with a view to the examination of the charges against him arising out of the evidence tendered in the recent trial of Hatry and his associates." Mr. Clynes replied :—"This matter has received consideration, and some necessary preliminary inquiries are now being made."

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Ashanti Goldfields Corporation.
National Bank.
National Provincial Bank.
River Plate and General Investment Trust.
Traction and General Investment Trust.
Williams Deacon's Bank.

PARTY MEETINGS IN DELHI

HINDUS AND MOSLEM DEMANDS

EFFORTS FOR UNITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 30

The Legislative Assembly, having finished before luncheon yesterday the programme of official Bills set down for two days, adjourned until Tuesday. The time until then will be occupied with inter-party conversations and negotiations on the constitutional issue.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is here endeavouring to arrange a new all-parties conference, including the Moslems, and Mr. Jinnah invited a number of Moslems to meet him to-day. They accepted. They were Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Maulvi Shafi Daudi, Nawab Ismael Khan, and Mr. Mahomed Ali. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtulla, secretary of the All-India Moslem Conference, and Sir Abdul Qaiyum, chairman of the Central Moslem Party in the Assembly, were not invited. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is understood, mentioned that he had the support of several leading Liberals, and laid stress on the importance of securing Hindu-Moslem unity before the London conference. He invited the Moslems to state as a preliminary the demands the Moslems forwarded on points settled by the All-India Moslem Conference under his Highness the Aga Khan at Delhi last winter. An informal discussion followed, but no decision was arrived at.

The Hindu Mahasabha is understood to be strongly opposed to another all-parties conference on the ground that, owing to uncertainty as to the date of the London Conference, it would be of no use, and that the Moslem claims were so preposterous that they could not serve as the basis of a settlement, and had better be left for the London Conference, lest a debate over them in India should raise a new outburst of communal bitterness. There is a widespread feeling that without the Mahasabha the proposed general conference would be useless. One also hears the naive suggestion that if a new all-parties conference could reach agreement on the communal question and frame a scheme for a new Constitution, the Simon Commission, although the boycott is dead, would, nevertheless, be useless.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE

The committee of the All-India Moslem Conference is meeting here on February 2. Sir Muhammad Shafi has declined Mr. Jinnah's invitation to meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but will come for this committee. Its first business will be to decide whether to fight as an organization the pending elections to the central Legislature, whence three Moslems representing United Provinces constituencies in the Assembly and one representing a Bihar and Orissa constituency in the Council of State resigned at the bidding of the Lahore Congress. Two Moslem candidates are already in the field, Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed, who was largely instrumental in the preparation of the United Provinces Moslem case for the Simon Commission, and Mushir Hussein Kidwai, another strong supporter of Moslem Conference views.

The committee will also consider whether it should organize the presentation to the Viceroy of a letter signed by Moslem members of the central and provincial Legislatures recommending that no Moslem representative should be sent to the London conference, and affirming that no Moslem representative at that conference would be acceptable to the Moslems unless he signed a statement of the demands passed by the All-India Moslem Conference under his Highness the Aga Khan at Delhi last winter. This proposal comes from the Aga Khan himself. Meanwhile there are also proceeding negotiations which may result in the formation of a minorities conference representing the Moslems, Sikhs, Depressed Classes, Christians, Europeans, and others affected by the constitutional problem.

MR. GANDHI'S CONDITIONS FOR CONFERENCE

INDIA'S "VERY SIMPLE NEEDS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 30

Writing in to-day's issue of *Young India*, Mr. Gandhi says that if the Viceroy will satisfy certain "very simple but vital needs of India," he will hear no more of civil disobedience, and the National Congress will take part heartily in a conference where there is perfect freedom of expression and demand.

The "simple needs" include the total prohibition of the sale of liquor, the reduction of the rupee ratio to 16d. [it is at present 18d.], the reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent., the abolition of the salt tax, the reduction of military expenditure by 50 per cent., to begin with, the reduction of salaries in the higher grades of the Services, the abolition of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill [a measure for transferring the control of coastal shipping to Indians].

Commenting on the Viceroy's address to the Legislative Assembly on Saturday, Mr. Gandhi says that the Viceroy deserves thanks for clearing the atmosphere and "letting us know exactly where he and we stand."

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 30

The anxiety caused by the threat of the Railwaymen's Union to declare a strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on February 4 was increased to-day by a statement of the president of the Bombay branch of the union that the strike was intended not for one day only, but "for such time as the union may deem proper to carry on until the men's demands are granted or some honourable settlement is made."

In attempting to force a strike the union is acting in defiance of the decision of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation last December, and also of the other Great Indian Peninsula labour organization known as the Staff Union. The Railwaymen's Union is generally regarded as a Communist organization, which, with the Girni Kamgar, formed the backbone of the Trades Union Congress at Nagpur which agreed to boycott the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour. Apart from the men's demands, the railway management and the Railwaymen's Union are in disagreement over trade union rules and the strike procedure prescribed by the Trade Disputes Act, and this may necessitate the taking of a legal decision.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Turnor, M.C., has been selected for command of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues), vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. R. Innes-Ker, D.S.O., whose tenure expires on February 1, 1930.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT

LORDS' CHANGES NEGATIVED

BIG MAJORITIES

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

There was a keen struggle in the Commons over the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill, although the debates were marred by the determination of the Labour Party not to discuss the merits of those amendments and to consider them as the fruits of an aristocratic conspiracy to grind the faces of the poor.

The day started well when the Government waived the question of privilege and accepted the amendment allowing dependents who earned a few shillings a week to draw enough benefit to make up their total earnings to what they would have drawn had they earned nothing. But SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND had to defend the Lords' redraft of the qualifications for benefit in the face of constant interruption. He contended that the Government had first subscribed to, and then, under pressure, departed from, the principle that the claimant must make some effort to find work himself. They had now been re-stiffened by the collective wisdom of the other House, which in turn had drawn its inspiration from trade union rules. His argument was not really weakened by Socialist protestations that in the case of the N.U.R. the rule was obsolete and dictated to them as agents of a former Minister of Labour, because he had a White Paper full of other similar rules in existence in other unions. He pointed out that the clause excised by the Lords, to which the Government wished to return, admittedly gave benefit to many who were not really on the labour market at all, and admittedly added £4,000,000 a year to the cost of benefit.

PROTECTING THE FUND

MR. DICKSON merely fulminated against an alleged reflection on the honesty of the working classes by those whose families had not genuinely sought work for 800 years, but these irrelevances were brilliantly cut short by MR. OLIVER STANLEY. He assumed that the whole House of Commons really wanted to protect the Insurance Fund without injustice to claimants, and asserted that the Lords had made an honest effort to interpret this purpose. Their clause did not impose any psychological test, but merely a practical test, whether a claimant had looked for work himself. Moreover, it compelled the Exchange to prove that the claimant did not satisfy the test before refusing him benefit. He therefore claimed that the suggestion of the Lords merited the attention of a Government which must have considered and rejected before introducing the Bill that clause which they had ultimately been compelled to insert.

MR. H. G. WHITE, however, brought Liberal support to the Government by declaring that the Lords' clause had been shovelled hurriedly into the Bill and the displaced clause had been the product of careful consideration by the Commons. The main issue, whether the new clause was better than the old, was touched by no Socialist speaker, but MR. CROOM-JOHNSON came back to it in a most attractive maiden speech.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

The Government's contribution was an exclamation, rather than a speech, from MISS BONDFIELD, declaring that the Lords' clause was identical with that originally produced by the Government, and must therefore likewise be rejected by the House of Commons. MAJOR ELLIOT made a gallant attempt to return to serious argument by pointing out that Miss Bondfield had herself originally asked for an experimental year, and by urging that if during that year she would not accept the guidance of trade union practice she should at least accept the time limit of a year.

The House, having rejected the Lords' amendment by 284 votes to 133, passed to the further amendment imposing a time limit on the Bill. MR. LAWSON merely remarked that the House had already rejected such a proposal once, but was sharply reminded by MAJOR GLYN and MAJOR ELLIOT that the Government was deeply committed to a revision of the whole Bill. MISS BONDFIELD claimed that her reference to an "experimental year" concerned only the transitional provisions, although the phrase was specifically related to a section of the proposals now made permanent. When faced with her words again, she repeated her explanation, which so dissatisfied the Conservatives that they moved the adjournment of the debate. The DEPUTY SPEAKER refused to accept this motion ; and the second of the two principal Lords' amendments was thrown out by 274 votes to 124. A series of divisions equally unflattering to the zeal of the Conservative Party closed a very flat day.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

DEPARTURE FOR JOHANNESBURG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 30

The Prince of Wales left for Johannesburg this morning by the ordinary express, travelling in the Prime Minister's coach attached to the train. He was seen off by the Governor-General, Princess Alice, Lady May Cambridge, the Mayor of Cape Town, and others. To the Mayor the Prince said he would issue a message thanking the people of South Africa for a delightful holiday, meanwhile he desired to express his thanks to Cape Town citizens for "the way in which they have respected my wishes to be left alone as much as possible. They have been most wonderfully kind to me."

From Johannesburg the Prince goes to Beira, where he embarks for Mombasa.

AUSTRALIAN TEST TEAM

The 15 players to take part in the Australian cricket tour in this country this summer were selected yesterday. J. S. Ryder, who captained Australia in the Test matches against England in Australia in the season 1928-1929, is not included in the team, W. M. Woodfull having been elected captain. The names of the chosen players and a comment upon the team will be found on page 6.

THE THAMES IN FLOOD

The Thames is again in full flood for several miles between Egham and Sunbury, and is over the banks near Walton, Shepperton, and Chertsey. Several bungalows are surrounded by water.

RED PROPAGANDA

AMBASSADOR AND MR. HENDERSON

"AN UNEQUIVOCAL REPLY"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Communist newspaper, the *Daily Worker* has challenged Mr. Henderson to make public the reply of the Soviet Ambassador to his protest against the message from the Communist International which appeared in the first issue of that journal. In the House of Commons on January 27 Mr. Henderson was asked if there had been a reply, and he said that his communication to the Soviet Ambassador was a statement of the views of the Government. He did not ask for any reply. The *Daily Worker* on Wednesday said : "Why does Mr. Henderson refuse to give a straight answer ? He was asked if a reply had been sent, but instead of answering yes or no he says he did not ask for one."

Izvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, on January 25 printed a message from its London correspondent referring to questions put to Mr. Henderson on January 22 in the House of Commons, and to the article in the *Daily Worker*. The correspondent wrote of "Mr. Henderson's more than equivocal attitude with regard to it," and declared that the Foreign Secretary in his reply "went a step farther than even his provocative interlocutors had intended, thus placing an extra trump card in their hands."

Mr. Henderson's slippery attitude (the article continued) exposed his complete helplessness and confusion on the question of propaganda. It was rendered all the more conspicuous by the fact that, in spite of the reiterated questions of the Conservatives concerning the nature of the Soviet Ambassador's reply to Mr. Henderson's representation, the latter by his silence implied the absence of one, whereas in reality the Soviet Ambassador gave him a definite and wholly unequivocal reply to the effect that Mr. Henderson's point of view on the activities of the Comintern never was and never could be accepted by the Soviet Government, and therefore was always repudiated by its representatives abroad.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS

REPRESENTATIVE SENTENCED BY SOVIET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 30

The Soviet Court has sentenced Mr. Sampson, the authorized representative of the Lena Goldfields Concession, to eight months' compulsory labour and has imposed on the company a fine of 25,000 roubles [£12,500 at par] for alleged lack of punctuality in the payment of wages.

*** At a meeting of noteholders of Lena Goldfields, Limited, in London on Monday, Mr. Herbert Guedalla, who presided, said that ever since the raid by the Ogpu [Cheka] on the company's local offices and the seizure of such documents as cost sheets, which absolutely contravened a clause under the concession agreement, there had been distinct indications of disturbance of their labour in various districts, which would appear to be part of a settled policy to make it impossible to carry on the business of the concession in a reasonable manner.

PERSECUTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

BROTHER OF FORMER PREMIER ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 30

The Ogpu (Cheka) has arrested a brother of M. Stürmer, who was Russian Premier in 1917, for passing off as a teacher and earning his living in a Soviet school. He will be tried as a criminal.

The trial in Kashin, a town in the Province of Tver, of 53 persons for spreading views likely to discredit the Soviet Government has ended with the sentencing to death of two priests and three laymen as "socially dangerous persons." Forty-eight were sentenced to various long terms of imprisonment and the confiscation of all their belongings.

A fight between a Soviet force and a band of raiders has taken place near Andijan, Turkestan. Sixteen of the raiders were killed and 20 captured. The casualties among the Soviet force are not mentioned.

DEATH OF LADY READING

THEIR MAJESTIES' SYMPATHY

The MARCHIONESS of READING died yesterday at her residence in Curzon-street, after a long illness. A memoir appears on page 19.

The Marquess of Reading has received the following message from the King :—

The Queen and I are deeply grieved to hear of your irreparable loss, and we send you our most heartfelt sympathy. We know how much you will miss your dear wife, who through your life's work was always a constant helpmate.—GEORGE R.I.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES

SIR PHILIP GAME APPOINTED

The King has approved the appointment of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game to be Governor of the State of New South Wales in succession to Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair, whose term of office will shortly expire.

Sir Philip Game, who was born in 1876, entered the Royal Artillery in 1895 and saw service in South Africa in 1901 and 1902. He served in the Great War, being mentioned in dispatches six times. He was also made C.B. and awarded the D.S.O. From 1919 to 1922 he was Director of Training and Organization at the Air Ministry; from 1922 to 1923 he commanded the R.A.F. in India; and from 1923 to 1928 he was Air Member for Personnel on the Air Council. He was made Air Vice-Marshal in 1922 and K.C.B. in 1924. He went on the retired list last year.

WOOL TEXTILE INQUIRY

The Ministry of Labour announces that Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., concluded hearing evidence from the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Joint Industrial Council yesterday morning. He informed both parties that the Court would proceed with the consideration of the information put before it and with the preparation of a report.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MEETING

The meeting arranged by the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, which Mr. Baldwin is to address next Wednesday at the London Coliseum, will not be open to the public. The attendance, owing to limitation of accommodation, has necessarily been restricted to those to whom invitations have been issued.

"DINOSAUR" OF TETUAN

A HAY-MAKING MACHINE

(FROM OUR TANGIER CORRESPONDENT)

The members of the scientific mission from Madrid have completed their examination of the skeleton of the Dinosaur discovered near Tetuan. They have come to the conclusion, pending further investigations, that the remains are not those of a Dinosaur at all. All the evidence points to the mysterious "reptile" having been a hay-making machine belonging to a Spanish farmer who abandoned his property in 1917 during the Rifi war, and whose scanty agricultural machinery was enveloped in a landslip caused by the heavy rains of that winter.

Although the original investigators were in error in mistaking the curved iron teeth of the automatic rakes for the ribs of a species of Dinosaur known only heretofore in the Rocky Mountains, they were clearly right in giving a Transatlantic origin to their discovery, for the machine bears the name of a well-known Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements.

Those who, like your Correspondent, are thoroughly conversant with both Dinosaurs and hay-making machines, will realize the great difficulty of distinction, especially when, as in this case, the remains are partly covered with sand.

THE DISTURBANCES IN NIGERIA

INQUIRY COMMISSION APPOINTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAGOS, JAN. 30

At a meeting of the Legislative Council this morning the Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, announced his intention of appointing a Commission of Inquiry, with the widest terms of reference, to investigate the causes of the recent disturbances in South-Eastern Nigeria, and the measures taken to end them.

The Commission will consist of Mr. Donald Kingdon, Chief Justice of Nigeria, Mr. W. E. Hunt, Senior Resident, Sir Kitoyi Ajasa, nominated African member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Eric Moore, elected African member, Mr. Graham Paul, nominated European member, and Mr. V. R. Osborne, Agent-General of Messrs. John Holt and Company. The Commission will probably begin its work early in March.

The disturbances began early in December in a village near Opobo, where a political officer was attacked, a native court burnt down, and telegraphic communications were temporarily destroyed. Demonstrations occurred also at Umuahia, and later at Imo River and Nbwasi, European merchants' stores were looted and loyal natives killed. By the end of the month the Colonial Office reported the general situation as satisfactory.

A feature of the disturbances was that women were the actual aggressors and were put forward, it is stated, in the belief that the authorities would not fire on them. This supposition proved incorrect. At Opobo, the British officer, after parleying with the women for hours without effect and finding that they had driven the troops to the wall of the station and were in the act of snatching the rifles from his men, ordered fire to be opened. Some 18 women were killed. Others were killed in disturbances elsewhere. In several cases the tribesmen had gathered ready to loot, when, as they expected, the women had driven the whites away.

DIFFICULTIES OF CHICAGO

AN OUTBREAK OF BOMBING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 30

The financial embarrassment of Chicago and Cook County is beginning to weigh heavily on some 40,000 of the city and the county employees, for whom pay day has been only a date of the calendar for the last six weeks. Many of them have been unable to pay rent for their houses and rooms, and their landlords, foreseeing no early betterment of conditions, have started wholesale eviction proceedings against them.

Aroused by the number of such actions taken yesterday, the Communists announced that they would organize a parade of 4,000 of their number to the City Hall to-day to protest against the failure of a capitalist Government to conduct its business affairs successfully. The police said they would prevent the parade, but they were not sure they could do it, for what with five bombings in various parts of the city yesterday and with the moral of many members of the force lowered, because of the city's failure to pay even the policemen's wages, they have their hands full.

One of the bombings which occurred last night was the severest the police had ever known. It did not kill anyone, but it injured eight persons and destroyed a building valued at $100,000 [£20,000]. The proprietor of a store in the building, an Italian grocer, had received threatening letters from blackmailers and had asked for protection from the police. They sent policemen to his residence but neglected to guard his store.

There is no sign now of early relief of Chicago from its financial difficulties, for, without a reassessment of real estate for taxation the Citizens Committee will not agree to give the city emergency relief by making payments on account of taxes, and the Mayor, "Big Bill" Thompson, and his cohorts are obdurate in their refusal to support a reassessment. Meanwhile nobody will buy the city's I.O.U.s.

CROSSWORDS

A DAILY PUZZLE IN "THE TIMES"

The institution of a weekly crossword puzzle in *The Times* has brought a widespread demand from readers for a daily puzzle. A new series will therefore be begun in *The Times* to-morrow, and will continue every day. The solution of each puzzle will be given in the issue following its publication.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated last night that Lord Gladstone's condition was unchanged.

Last night it was reported that there was a slight improvement in the condition of Lord Glenarthur, who is lying seriously ill at his house in Pont-street.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn had a slight relapse on Wednesday, but had a quiet night. Last night her condition was stated to be unchanged.

CANAL CHILDREN

In to-day's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement* it is suggested, in a leading article criticizing the Bill dealing with children in barges, that the difficulty would be met by the appointment of travelling teachers—a solution for which precedents, past and present, are quoted from other countries.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

DAY OF CONFERENCES

The Government have now decided to begin the Committee Stage of the Coal Mines Bill next week, and the Prime Minister announced at question-time yesterday that Tuesday and Thursday would be the first two days allotted for this purpose. The original idea was to allow 11 days for Committee, but this estimate may have to be revised. If, however, some measure of agreement can be arrived at between the Government and the Liberals, the discussions in Committee will be shortened considerably, although the amendments tabled by the Conservative section of the Opposition raise many points of importance, and are likely to take up a good deal of the time available.

Conferences which will have an important bearing on the future of the Bill were held at the House of Commons last night. The meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party lasted for nearly an hour and a half. The whole position was discussed in some detail, and the members were fully informed of the progress of the conversations between Mr. Graham and the Special Committee of the party. It is understood that the chief point at issue is now the Liberal amendment to postpone Part I. of the Bill, which deals with the quota and the marketing schemes. The Government take the view that the amendments which they are prepared to make should go far to meet the objections raised by the Liberal leaders. The members of the Liberal Party, however, by a majority, last night approved the attitude taken up by their Special Committee, and reaffirmed the decision to ask for the postponement of Part I. The result of the meeting was conveyed to Mr. Graham during the evening by Mr. Lloyd George, and there will be another joint meeting to-day. If the result of this meeting is not satisfactory, then the Liberals will hand in the remainder of their amendments this afternoon, for the Committee stage is to begin on Tuesday.

The Liberal leaders are still hopeful that an agreement may be reached. They assert that they have no wish to prolong the discussions on the Bill, and they are anxious to help the Government. They feel that the attitude which they have so far adopted has been in no way unreasonable. If the Government agree to postpone Part I. until Part II. has been dealt with, the Liberals, in their turn, may reconsider their position on certain other points in the Bill. It is hoped that eventually a 45-hour week, or a 90-hour fortnight—preferably the latter—may be substituted for a 7½-hour day.

Mr. Graham yesterday saw representatives of the Cooperative Movement and explained to them various matters on which they had been in some doubt. Assurances were given that the cooperative societies would be in no way prejudiced by the passage of the Bill. Last evening also there was a meeting of members of Parliament representing mining constituencies. This lasted for nearly three hours, and it is understood that certain aspects of the Bill were severely criticized. In particular, members were aggrieved that the hours of work are to be reduced to only 7½ instead of seven per day, and exception was taken to the limitation of output by the quota proposals. It was felt that some safeguards were necessary against the risk of increased unemployment which might result if Part I. became law. The views put forward have been conveyed to Mr. Graham.

The League of Nations Parliamentary Committee will meet at the House of Commons on Tuesday at 5 o'clock. Mr. W. R. Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, who presided over the recent international preparatory technical conference at Geneva on conditions of work in coalmines, will speak on "Coal and the League of Nations."

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green Hippodrome	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE	8
Savoy	RUDDIGORE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	5
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.20
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS HAIDÉE DE RANCE AND MR. BERTRAM HARRISON	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from	9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	THE LOCKED DOOR	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	HALLELUJAH	12 to 12
Kensington	BULLDOG DRUMMOND	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	PARIS	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Rialto	HELL'S HEROES	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	CARNIVAL WEEK	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SKY HAWK	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly winds, becoming fresh to strong southerly, cloud increasing and lowering, some rain later; fog early; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At the third plenary session of the Naval Conference yesterday morning it was decided to set up a committee to deal with questions of method and procedure. The delegates were the guests of the Foreign Press Association at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. (pp. 15 and 16)

An increase of wages for lower-paid workers in the heavy steel industry is announced. (p. 11)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, again appeared before the Southampton magistrates yesterday. A statement alleged to have been made by Podmore to the police was read in evidence by Chief Inspector Prothero. (p. 11)

The Minister of Transport yesterday received a deputation from the Lambeth Borough Council on the subject of the proposed Charing Cross bridge. (p. 11)

The main home trials of the new British airships have now been completed. (p. 11)

The industrial policy of the L.C.C., of endeavouring to make its purchases in Home or Empire markets, was described yesterday by Sir William Ray, leader of the Municipal Reform Party, in an address at St. Stephen's Club. (p. 8)

The Somerset County Floods Relief Fund has now reached a total of £15,404. (p. 11)

An account of the troubles experienced by private owners of beauty spots was given yesterday by the secretaries of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society and the National Trust. (p. 19)

The Royal College of Physicians yesterday conferred licences to practise on a number of candidates. (p. 8)

In an address to the Ulster Association in London yesterday Lord Carson disclosed that he had been asked to be the first Prime Minister of Ulster, and that on his declining and Sir James Craig showing some hesitation it had been suggested that Mr. Massey, the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, should be invited. (p. 19)

A paper on the "Law and Practice of Treasure Trove" was read by Dr. G. F. Hill before the Society of Antiquaries of London last night. (p. 16)

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has issued its report for the year 1928-29. (p. 9)

Mr. A. J. Forster has been elected Fellow and Estates Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford. (p. 17)

A Hampshire and Isle of Wight branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has been formed. (p. 19)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Duke of Montrose raised the question of the transfer of land to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in satisfaction of estate duty and a statement was made on behalf of the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the revised financial resolution relating to the Coal Mines Bill was agreed to in Committee and the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill were considered. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

General Berenguer yesterday formed a new Cabinet in Spain. The Prime Minister has announced that his task will be to prepare the way for a General Election and the restoration of civil rights. The composition of the Cabinet has caused disappointment in many quarters. (p. 14)

In an effort to secure Hindu-Moslem unity before the opening of the London conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru yesterday conferred with a number of leading Moslems. (p. 14)

There were five bombings in Chicago on Wednesday. Some 40,000 employees of Chicago and Cook County who have been without pay for weeks are feeling the weight of the city and county's financial embarrassments. (p. 14)

The League Advisory Committee on Traffic in Narcotics yesterday discussed the Japanese Government's report for 1928. Criticism of Japanese control over the traffic was made by both the British and the Indian representatives. (p. 14)

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a memorial from the Greek elected members of the Legislative Council of Cyprus, rejected their demand for the return of the island to Greece, and, failing that, the grant of responsible government. (p. 13)

The local representative of the Lena Goldfields Concession has been sentenced by a Soviet court to eight months' compulsory labour, and the company has been fined 25,000 roubles for alleged lack of punctuality in payment of wages. (p. 14)

Sir Andrew Ryan has been appointed British Minister at Jeddah, Arabia. (p. 14)

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair as Governor of New South Wales. (p. 14)

The photographer of the Mawson Expedition has been able to secure cinematograph views in the Antarctic from the ship's aeroplane. The Norvegia has made successful trials of blubber as fuel, which Captain Riiser Larsen believes will be a good stand-by should he run short of coal. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Sandown Park First Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday, when Drin won the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase by four lengths from Kingsford. (p. 6)

The Australian cricket team to tour England this summer was announced yesterday. (p. 6)

The Royal Automobile Club beat the Conservative Club in the Squash Rackets Competition for the Bath Club Cup on the R.A.C. courts yesterday by two matches to one. (p. 6)

The Guildford Alliance held a meeting at Burhill yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The French Gold Policy; the Central Electricity Issue; the Metropolitan Railway Dividend; Bankers and Taxation Burdens; Business Conditions in Ireland; the Crittall Manufacturing Issue; Tax Allowance for Depreciation; and Stagnation in the Grain and Freight Markets. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was in slightly better demand. Discount rates were unaltered. A further £200,000 in sovereigns was set aside at the Bank of England. Following the reduction in the Bank of France rate the French exchange moved in favour of sterling, closing at 123.97f. Other leading exchanges also advanced. Silver declined 3-16d. to 20 3-8d. per oz. (p. 21)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were heavy in tone, while Home Railway stocks were slightly firmer. Cables and Wireless stocks were weak, but Industrial shares generally had a better appearance. Sharp rises occurred in Rhodesian Mining shares. (p. 20)

METHODS OF THE CONFERENCE

At yesterday's plenary meeting of the Naval Conference it was decided to appoint a committee which should examine the possibilities and the effects on the different fleets of the suggestions put forward regarding limitation by total tonnage and limitation by categories. MR. MACDONALD, as chairman, explained the procedure that had been followed. In view of the complexity of the various questions, affecting as they did five Powers with different interests and different relationships, it was impossible to take them straight away and deal with them in open Conference. The various delegations had to exchange views with each other in order to remove misunderstandings and to pave the way for compromises and agreements. That had been going on daily, with gratifying results, ever since the Conference began, and at the same time the heads of the delegations had been meeting practically every morning to consider the work to be accomplished. The agenda of yesterday's meeting was the result of those two parallel processes. It was made clear by MR. STIMSON, in moving the appointment of the committee, that it was not proposed to suspend the informal discussions and conferences which are taking place between the various delegations and which the American delegates regarded as "most vital to the fulfilment of the "purposes of this Conference." In closing the meeting MR. MACDONALD announced that the conversations and conferences to which MR. STIMSON and he had referred would be continued, and that when further business emerged from them another plenary meeting would be called.

So much for the bare public facts of yesterday's proceedings. The inference from them is that no attempt will be made to arrange any formal agenda in the shape of a set programme of subjects to be taken at plenary meetings in their order. Where a great number of interlocking questions are to be discussed, and the solution of each of them may be affected by that of others, it may prove better to proceed along the informal lines adopted by the Conference. When it becomes clear from the conversations between the delegations which particular difficulty had best be got out of the way first, then a concentrated attack can be made upon it—as is now being made upon the differences over the method of limitation—and, while this is going on, further informal discussion will reveal the next most necessary step. As one of the delegates has put it, the whole subject matter can be winnowed in repeated conversations between the delegations, and gravitation will settle the precedence of the various problems. This may prove a slow process ; but, in negotiations for the limitation and reduction of their fleets, great naval Powers have to tread very delicately. National susceptibilities are all too easily aroused. Each delegation has to take into account the public opinion as well as the interests of its country; and, with so much dynamite lying about, any attempt to force the pace might easily prove dangerous. An advantage of the method actually adopted is that the formal discussion of dangerous questions can be left over until an atmosphere has been created favourable to their solution. An instance of this occurred yesterday. The Italian delegation had suggested for the agenda two points which would have brought to a head the controversy over Italy's claim to naval equality with France. This some of the delegates thought might be more prudently discussed at a later date ; and the Italian points were therefore, with the consent of the Italian delegation, not included in those referred to the committee. They will doubtless be the subject of much informal discussion among the delegates, and efforts will be made to reconcile the French and Italian views before they are brought up again in public. At the moment this difference between France and Italy appears to be the most awkward fence which the Conference has to negotiate. For neither country is it really a concrete naval question at all, since there is little likelihood that Italy would embark on the construction of a fleet as large as that which France requires, even though her right to do so were plainly recognized by the Conference. On both sides it is a question of national naval prestige ; and such questions generally require more delicate handling than those affecting concrete interests. If the two delegations could get down to the discussion of the ships they really need and want to build during the next five or six years—and the settlement of such programmes is really the main business of the Conference—and if mischievous catchwords such as "parity" and "ratio" could be kept out of the discussion, then there would be more chance of their reaching an agreement. And such an agreement, being for a definite short term of years, need not affect Italy's claim one way or another.

In his speech at yesterday's meeting MR. MACDONALD, referring to the meetings that are taking place between the various delegations, declared that "the results, although to those "who have not been engaged in them they may "appear to be very slow in coming, have never"theless to those who understand the difficul"ties in front of us been most gratifying up "to now." Discussing the results of the meeting after it had risen he was confident that they were within measurable distance of solving the problem that had so far divided the Conference, and that the committee which had been appointed to go further into the question of limitation by total tonnage or by categories would report an agreement. The conversations between the British and the French delegates had already, he said, brought their views very close together ; and these conversations had not all been occupied with theoretical methods, but had got down to the actual concrete situation in which the various naval Powers would be placed if certain proposals for reduction were carried out. He was obviously anxious to allay any uneasiness which might be caused by the failure so far to make any definite step in advance. As a matter of fact the method adopted, while it may be thoroughly sound in all the circumstances, does not lend itself to spectacular progress. Deeply interested as the public are in the success of the negotiations, they can best further the work of the Conference by waiting patiently for results. All the leading delegates in their public utterances have emphasized the difficulties and complexities of the task in which they are engaged; and the time they will have to spend on it has been variously estimated at from six weeks to over three months. Provisional agreements on some questions will, it is hoped, be reached long before that; but until the whole field has been covered they can only be provisional, in the sense that they may have to be revised in the light of the agreements reached, or not reached, on the questions subsequently discussed. The task of the Conference has been defined as twofold—first, to agree on the actual programme to which each of the five Powers will limit its naval construction during the next five or, it may be, six years; and, secondly, to frame an agreement on principles and methods which can be sent on to the Preparatory Commission at Geneva as a contribution to the spade work for the contemplated general conference on the whole subject of disarmament, military, naval, and aerial. It is only common sense to assume that its progress will depend on the extent to which it concentrates on the more practical, the more definite, and—let it be added—the more useful branch of its labours.

The Question of a Time Limit

The House of Commons yesterday rejected the two principal amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Bill suggested by the House of Lords. The consequence is that, if the House of Lords insist upon both or one of those amendments, there will be a conflict of opinion between the two Houses such as has not arisen for many years, and a Joint Committee will have to attempt to effect a compromise. The prospect does not, of course, justify the alarmist view, expressed by LORD BEAUCHAMP when the amendments were first made by the Lords, that what ought to be collaboration will degenerate into a protracted conflict such as took place in 1911. That could only happen if the Government were to allow their conduct to be governed by pique rather than by principle, or if the House of Lords should forget that the maintenance of the one amendment will have a profound bearing on the importance of the other. It will be remembered that their first decision was to impose a time limit on the whole Bill, and their second to substitute for no protection of the Insurance Fund the protection regarded as necessary by many trade unions which have administered funds for the relief of unemployment. No doubt the enactment of this protection would be strictly logical, and embodies indeed only the fulfilment of the duty of administrators of a trust fund. No doubt also the clause suggested by the Lords, as MR. OLIVER STANLEY so brilliantly pointed out yesterday, did not restore the psychological test of "genuinely seeking work" and did put upon the Labour Exchange the onus of proving that a claimant had not looked for work for himself. But a majority of the House of Commons has clearly decided that the experience of the past warrants an experiment in the future under which the main, if not the only, protection of the fund shall be the honesty of the claimants. As we have previously pointed out, it may be worth trying whether in this case the guilty should go unpunished rather than the innocent suffer. The House of Lords may well feel satisfied, therefore, with insisting only that an admitted experiment should be subject to a time limit, and, if such be their moderate request, the Government will be entirely to blame for the consequences of any refusal to grant it.

Some limitation of such a complete reversal of the administration of Unemployment Insurance is dictated alike by the Government's own attitude and by the general situation of social insurance in this country. No system of administration can be considered permanent until the review of the whole system, announced by the Government to be in progress, has been completed. MAJOR ELLIOT was right in contending yesterday that MISS BONDFIELD gave the impression during the second reading debate on the Bill that the class of provisions now made permanent should be temporary, although she certainly corrected that impression during the Committee stage. Again, only last Wednesday she explained her anxiety to bring agricultural labourers within the scope of the national scheme of unemployment insurance. She confessed, however, that she had not made up her mind as to the terms on which or the method by which it should be done. But it is clear that the inclusion of 770,000 persons, who are at once comparatively "good lives" in the insurance sense and yet possessed of comparatively low resources, must have a profound bearing upon the administration and finance of the whole unemployment insurance scheme. Meanwhile it must be remembered that the present Bill deliberately contemplates a deficit of £2,000,000 a year upon an average unemployment figure of 1,200,000. The present figure is 273,000 greater, and the total is not declining at the rate which has been usual at this time of year. It must be clear therefore that, as MISS BONDFIELD herself said in her speech on the second reading, "this is not the last Unem"ployment Insurance Bill," and that there is general agreement that the present Bill must be temporary in fact if not in form. Why should not the form conform to the fact ? The imposition of a time limit cannot delay the legislative programme, unless the Government choose to waste time by refusing to compromise. It cannot prejudice the future action of Parliament, because, if no permanent scheme is ready in a year's time, the temporary scheme can be carried on under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act. The reason—and it is a substantial reason—why a time limit should be imposed is that Parliament will not have done its duty if it allows so doubtful and important an experiment to rank as a tried and established principle.

An Unnatural Bill

The language of the Canals Bill to be presented to-day for second reading is plain and uncompromising. On and after the first day of next year "no child under the age of fifteen "years shall reside or travel on or in a canal "boat." Any adult in charge of a child who disregards this prohibition will be deemed to have committed an offence of exposure —"notwithstanding that such child shall "not thereby be caused unnecessary suffer"ing or injury to its health." If, therefore, the Bill becomes law, the home life of canal boatmen and their families must be broken up. The children must either be boarded out with strangers, or else the wives and mothers must leave their husbands and make shift to set up a different and fatherless home—possibly in unhealthy and crowded surroundings—on shore. MR. F. R. WEST, who is the member for North Kensington, and has been a schoolmaster, writes as a supporter of the Bill to point out that similar compulsory separation is a commonplace for soldiers and sailors. That is so. It is part of the price of Empire paid by individuals, the great sacrifice which thousands of men and women who serve their country abroad are called upon to face. With them it is inevitable. But that is no reason for inflicting it unnecessarily on a small section of the community whose members, by virtue of the calling of their breadwinners, have for generations lived a happy, healthy, and united family life in floating homes. Several correspondents testify that for morality, soberness, and decent conduct they bear favourable comparison with other classes. The children, writes a worker with forty years' experience of canal life, are strong, sturdy, alert, sensible, and observant. If, she suggests, they are backward in reading and writing, there is more than one scheme which might be employed for teaching these subjects without resorting to the "strange expedient" of transferring them from a happy family life in the open air to the moral and physical evil of a crowded slum.

Another convinced opponent of the Bill, who also knows what he is talking about, is SIR HERBERT LIDIARD, three times Mayor of Paddington. The Bill, he says, bids fair to have exactly the opposite tendency to that which its well-meaning but mistaken promoters have in view. It will paralyse voluntary effort and "torpedo" the development of the work now being carried on in Paddington for the education and social amelioration of the barge folk. If you banish the children from the barges you banish the wives. That, without doubt, is a particularly serious aspect of the question. The barge folk are admittedly good parents and clean-living people. To separate husbands and wives and to take away from them, till their children are fifteen, the rights and responsibilities of parenthood will hardly help them to maintain that standard. But, above all, what of the children ? In order that they may be crammed into school rooms they are to be deprived altogether, during their first fifteen years, of the fostering care of one or both of their parents. That may be education. It is certainly contrary to nature.

Haymaker into Dinosaur

The Tetuan Dinosaur has turned out to be the remains of a haymaking machine. This verdict of the Scientific Mission which travelled from Madrid to Tangier to scrutinize the skeleton is not likely to be reversed; but it is not final, and further investigations are promised. When first discovered the monster was accorded all sorts of ages, from a hundred to 50,000,000 years, as is the cheerful way of scientists. He seemed an important creature and gave grounds for the hope that, however advanced his years, his capacity for usefulness was not exhausted. For he had it in him to become a link, which not every skeleton can hope to be ; if all had gone well, he was to have been evidence that America, Africa, and Europe were all the same place once, since his type belonged exclusively to the American continent. He could not have swum the Atlantic and nobody would have troubled to transport him, so the argument would have run ; therefore he walked. Properly handled he might have played a part in increasing the output of peace, making the Old World and the New feel more like brothers, all living in the same dinosaur cemetery.

All this is lost, or rather was never a possibility, for his existence was purely imaginary. Not a hundred or 50,000,000 years have been his span of existence, but from three to four weeks, and it has been existence merely as an idea in human heads. It is impossible not to sympathize with the learned world in losing what might have been a first-class new piece on the board. Nor is it any consolation to them to be reminded that, properly viewed, rusty iron is of extreme antiquity, as it is the privilege of minerals to be. There is indeed plenty of ground for disquiet among scientists. What has happened in Tangier will happen with increasing frequency elsewhere. America is justly proud of leading the world in prehistoric monsters : the Moroccan bid, not for dinosauric parity but for a ratio at all, has been quickly disposed of by Spanish experts. But the peril of the used car remains. Year by year hundreds of thousands of cars go prematurely out of use. Many of them sink down in the earth where they were last abandoned. Will the old Fords make this kind of archæology impossible in time ? Will they perhaps be so common an incident of digging that men will grow careless and fling away the magnificent shin bones of a dinosaur who might with proper treatment have proved some theory, because great ribs and gaunt encrusted shapes are normal to the day's spade work ? It might at any rate be a kind thought to bury the haymaking machine again. The Spanish farmer who abandoned it in 1917 could never, after it has won all this fame, put it back into harness, a course to which there are also technical objections. The makers, whose name survives on the machine and is one of the major proofs that it is not a dinosaur, are a Canadian firm, and throughout the New World sheer antiquity is not so well regarded that the episode will make a telling advertisement. The only people really pleased at what has happened are the lovers of classical tags who trembled for a cherished friend when they first read of the dinosaur, but who can now repeat, more smugly than before, *ex Africa semper aliquid novi*.

CANAL CHILDREN

MORE VIEWS ON THE BILL

TO-DAY'S DEBATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* deals in its leading article with two of the pleas on which the promoters of the Canal Boats Bill rely—namely (1) the unwarrantable attack upon the character of the barge folk, who, in fact, are good parents and clean-living people ; (2) the problem of the education of the children, which problem, as *The Times* says, is now in a fair way to a satisfactory solution, thanks to the voluntary efforts of religious people in Paddington and elsewhere. I wish to point out, in addition, that this Bill bids fair, like many another such measure, to have the exactly opposite tendency to that which its well-meaning but mistaken promoters have in mind.

First on the morality point. If you banish the children from the barges you banish the wives, and if you banish the wives what is likely to happen ? The saying (no doubt as a generality quite unjust) that the sailor has a wife in every port is sufficient evidence of the danger to which I need not further allude except as an Ex-Mayor of Paddington to assure members of the House of Commons that it is a very real danger. Second. Whether the State action will achieve any good or not, it will certainly paralyse voluntary effort, which up to the present has done all the good that has been done in the desired direction. *The Times* published a letter signed by the Bishop of London and others a few weeks ago appealing for assistance for an admirable institute which is at work in Paddington for the education and social amelioration of the barge folk. The Bill bids fair to torpedo this effort. The committee of this institute—of which I am one—have already considerable funds in hand for the purpose of rehousing this institute and running its school on shore, and its ancillary floating school to be carried on on board its mission barge. What is this committee to do in view of this proposal ? The Bill itself is a torpedo. I therefore beg the House of Commons to deliver us from its menace at the earliest possible moment.

I am, &c.,
HERBERT LIDIARD.
78, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Jan. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Grand Junction Canal bounds North Kensington, and I have naturally been interested in the controversy on the Canal Boats Bill in the columns of *The Times*. I should like to comment on some of the statements made by the Rev. E. Haynes, of Paddington :—

". . . . It would be difficult to prove that the children do not to-day obtain all the education that is really necessary. . . . The children in the barges are more healthy and more cheerful than those living in tenement houses." (What a condemnation of the housing conditions in Paddington.) "Why should the children suffer the family life to be broken up because children suffer from an imaginary lack of education, and because from time to time they may delight to help their parents in managing the barge ? "

When children leave school at 14, after full time education, they suffer from a real lack of education, and when, as in this case, their attendance averages 25 per cent. only, the results can only be deplorable. As for helping their parents, so would all children at any age, but is this desirable ? Is it not a form of cheap labour for the companies ? Have we not enough surplus labour to man the boats without recourse to women and children ? Another correspondent of *The Times* says :—"I have often thought that these children on the barges get the best education the world offers, . . . a knowledge of navigation!" Could banality go further ? I wonder if this gentleman takes advantage of the "best education the world offers" for his own children ?

In a leading article on January 29, *The Times* claims that the Bill "makes an unheard-of proposal that wives of men who work on canal barges should be compulsorily separated from their children or from their husbands." Such separation is not "unheard of." It is a commonplace for soldiers and sailors and many others. It is a common proceeding for the children of the wealthy on going to school to be separated from parents for far longer periods than would be required by this Bill. The report of the Inspector of Canal Boats in the Annual Health Report, 1926, contains the following :—

The cargoes of these boats in many cases, especially around London, consist of street refuse and other unpleasant substances. The conditions of such boats cannot be otherwise than undesirable and there is no need on them of any other person than the steersman.

In the report for 1928 he says :—

At Paddington the state of the boats and their inhabitants is not improving, and my constant complaints seem to have no effect whatever on the boatowners who allow these conditions to exist, or the local authorities whose refuse is carried on these boats.

The assertion of Lady Gwendolen Cecil that the Bill "is an insult not only upon parental rights and responsibilities, but upon the whole structure of family life" and that of *The Times* that the Bill is a "misguided and unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject" are only the stock platitudes used to attack every attempt to redress social evils, and I am convinced that the Bill is a good one and, if carried into effect, will improve the conditions and education of these poor children.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. WEST, Member for North Kensington.
House of Commons, Jan. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I endorse the remarks of previous correspondents in regard to the canal children ? I lived for 40 years in the neighbourhood of canals and was for a short time in charge of a class in a Midland school attended by all children from the barges at the neighbouring canal wharf. One could not fail to be favourably impressed by the children's physique and general appearance. Strong and sturdy, they were decidedly taller than town children of equal age, while their bright eyes and self-possessed manners showed that they belonged to that small and diminishing number of children who enjoy an adequate supply of sleep. Their answers to questions in class and in private talk showed them to be alert, sensible, and observant. It is true that in reading and writing they were backward, but there is more than one scheme which might be employed for teaching these subjects without resorting to the strange expedient of transferring children from a happy family life in the open-air to the moral and physical evil of a crowded slum.

Yours faithfully,
MARY BALL.
Rugby-road, Leamington Spa.

THE PRICE OF COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I desire to draw attention to a letter from Mr. W. B. Woodhouse which appeared in your issue of the 28th inst., in which it is suggested that the tendency on the part of coalowners has been to charge higher prices to electricity and gas undertakings than the economic position warranted, and that under the Coal Mines Bill this tendency would be fostered and assisted.

In reply it is necessary to state that the reverse is the position. It is now well known to the majority of the public and to all coalowners that for some years past electricity undertakings and gas companies have obtained supplies of fuel at prices very much lower than the cost of production ; further, that gas and electricity undertakings have paid handsome dividends to their shareholders and the bulk of the collieries have paid no dividends at all and have had to borrow money to make up losses. The marketing proposals of the Bill are to correct this anomaly and will provide a means whereby all consumers will be able to obtain coal at fair and reasonable prices and at prices which will enable the coal industry to live.

Among coalowners in South Yorkshire the view is strongly held that the existing restrictions placed upon the colliery supply of surplus electricity and coke-oven gas, which almost amount to prohibition, should be removed ; inasmuch as collieries are in a position to produce cheap electricity at the pithead from inferior and inexpensive fuel at costs very much lower than that of the average central power station, and vast supplies of surplus coke-oven gas are available at coking plants in South Yorkshire, many of which are entirely new plants and the last word in coke-oven construction.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CLIVE, Secretary of the South Yorkshire Coalowners' Association.
Sheffield, Jan. 29.

ISSUES OF THE CONFERENCE

PUBLIC SESSION

THE CLAIMS OF ITALY

The third plenary meeting of the London Naval Conference was held at St. James's Palace yesterday morning, when it was decided to set up a committee to examine questions of method and procedure which have already been under active consideration by the principal delegates. The meeting was held in public, and an official report of the speeches is published on the following page. Their value lies in the fact that they reveal the extent to which it has been possible to adjust the views of the Naval Powers on the method of ascertaining the naval requirements of the different nations.

The agenda of the plenary meeting described the business as the consideration of the method of dealing with the following general questions (arranged in alphabetical order of the delegations proposing them) :—

FRANCE.—(1) The system of global tonnage; the French delegation's transactional proposal. (2) What classification is to be adopted ? (3) Transfer. The amount and condition thereof.

GREAT BRITAIN.—System of limitation by categories.

ITALY.—(1) Determination of ratios. (2) Determination of levels of total tonnage of the several countries.

Signor Grandi, however, submitted that the British and French questions were questions of method, while the two Italian questions raised a matter of principle. Some of the delegations, he explained, thought that it would be more prudent to refrain for the moment from discussing these two points, and, if that were so, the Italians were willing to wait. But the Italian delegation could not commit itself on any special point of the disarmament problem until the two fundamental questions of the determination of ratios and maximum levels of global tonnages had been settled. It was accordingly agreed that the Italian questions should not be dealt with at this juncture, and Mr. Stimson proposed that the remaining subjects—which, as the Prime Minister said, had baffled previous conferences and prevented agreement—should be examined by a committee with instructions to report its views upon them to the full Conference through the chiefs of the delegations. He left it to his colleague, Mr. Gibson, who presided over the Conference at Geneva in 1927, to trace in an admirably lucid exposition the history of the divergent views between global and category tonnage.

MR. GIBSON'S REVIEW

The morning's proceedings made it clear that the starting point for the committee will be the French transactional proposal, which has been developed from the scheme put forward by M. Paul Boncour in 1927 after the divergence of views had crystallized into complete deadlock. That scheme provided for the allocation of a total tonnage for the navy of each Power, which was then to be subdivided into four categories—capital ships, aircraft carriers, surface vessels of under 10,000 tons, and submarines—and it suggested that, while keeping within the limits of the total tonnage, each Power could alter the employment of the tonnage, subject to one year's notice before laying down any of the transferred tonnage. In the course of subsequent discussions the four categories were increased to five by the division of auxiliary surface craft into two categories of from 10,000 to 1,850 tons, and from 1,850 to 600 tons.

Mr. Gibson made it clear that in America's opinion a strict system of limitation by categories affords a clear understanding as to the intentions of each Naval Power, whereas the system of global tonnage limitation introduces an element of tenseness, because a fear of the unknown engenders distrust. But at the same time they recognized that smaller navies inevitably had a tendency towards specialization, and they were not disposed to press their method for the purpose of preventing such specialization. For that reason America accepted the compromise proposal as a basis for discussion.

M. Tardieu agreed that limitation by categories was perhaps more satisfactory for the principal Naval Powers, but global tonnage was more elastic and gave the necessary guarantee to the smaller Powers. The efforts of the French Government since 1927 had aimed at rendering M. Paul-Boncour's proposal more supple and more adaptable to the particular needs of all countries, and he welcomed Mr. Gibson's intimation that America accepted it as a basis for discussion by the committee.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

It fell to Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, to explain the British position, and he did so concisely but effectively. He made it clear that Great Britain was in complete agreement with the United States and Japan in preferring classification by categories as a means of preventing competition, increasing the feeling of security, and ensuring economy, but we did not object to some system of transfer provided that confidence and stability were not impaired. The British classification of categories was capital ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, and we desired that cruisers should be considered under two types—those carrying guns above 6in. in calibre and those carrying guns of 6in. calibre or less. Under the British classification proposal the maximum tonnage of the individual unit in each category was strictly limited, and it was desired that this tonnage should be the lowest possible figure consistent with the proper execution of the duties which the unit was called upon to perform.

Turning to the transactional proposal, Mr. Alexander stated that the British delegation was fully prepared to consider some system embracing the transfer of tonnage, provided that this applied only to the less powerful types of ships, in the belief that such an arrangement would help other countries with different requirements from our own.

Mr. Alexander closed his speech with an assurance that the British delegation would welcome the discussion of the transactional proposal by the committee, and thereupon the Conference agreed to the setting up of the committee after a reminder by the Prime Minister that decisions taken by the Conference must be unanimous. It was left to the various delegations to nominate members to the committee. The informal conferences and conversations are to continue, and when further business arises from them another plenary meeting of the Conference will be summoned.

PRIME MINISTER'S HOPES

After the meeting of the Conference the British Prime Minister met the representatives of the Press and expressed his satisfaction at the progress which is being made. It is the belief of the British delegation that the Five Powers are now within reasonable distance of a solution of a problem which has defied the efforts of previous conferences. It is emphasized that a solution has not yet been found, but Great Britain and France will be able to report to the committee that, as a result of the joint examination of the problem which has been made, any difference between them is now an exceedingly narrow one. The willingness of the different delegations to consider some variation from the fixed theory of global tonnage, on the one hand, and of category tonnage, without any right of transfer, on the other, has eased the position considerably.

It is understood that the French transactional proposal as submitted to the other Powers at the beginning of the Conference suggested that each nation should set down a maximum total figure for its tonnage which it undertook not to exceed. It proposed, further, that

each nation should undertake to set down figures for certain specified categories which would not exceed the total global tonnage, and that each nation should have the right to deviate, within a certain fixed percentage, from this allocation under specified conditions and on giving notice to the other contracting parties. The categories suggested are:—

Vessels over 10,000 tons and/or carrying more than 8in. guns.
Aircraft carriers.
Cruisers carrying guns of more than 6in. calibre.
Auxiliary surface craft carrying 6in. guns or less.
Submarines.
Miscellaneous vessels, such as minesweepers and sloops.

Mr. Alexander made it clear that the British Government are not averse to a right of transfer, provided that it only applies to the less powerful types of vessels.

THE NEXT STAGE

There is some doubt at present as to when the committee appointed yesterday morning will begin its work. It was announced that Mr. Adams and Mr. Gibson would represent America upon it, and that Mr. Stimson might attend from time to time, and that Mr. Alexander would probably represent Great Britain. The five delegations discussed the position separately, and there was a feeling that for the time being the exploration of the problem should continue in the hands of the committee, set up last week, which consists of all the delegates to the Conference. This will enable all the countries attending the Conference, including the Dominions, to send representatives, but it should be noted that the committee has no power to take decisions. It can only present recommendations to a plenary meeting of the Conference. The committee which was set up yesterday is an *ad hoc* body to deal with the specified issues of categorical and global tonnage. The first committee appointed last week can range over the whole field of the Conference's work.

The Prime Minister yesterday laid down the procedure for informing the House of Commons of the progress of the Naval Conference. He pointed out that it would be undesirable, unprecedented, and embarrassing to the British delegation to subject the day-to-day working of the Conference to cross-examination in Parliament. But stages at which a report of its work would be possible and opportune would probably arise. He, therefore, suggested that the Conservative and Liberal leaders should consult him, whenever they thought such a stage had been reached, upon the desirability of putting a question. He himself would arrange to have a question put when he thought the House ought to know anything. There was general acceptance of this suggestion.

BRITISH REDUCTIONS

In a written reply to Mr. Hore-Belisha, Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has given particulars of serious reductions in the 1929-30 naval programme. The answer is as follows:—

The new programme of 1929 as approved by Parliament is set out in the current Navy Estimates and consists of:—

3 cruisers (of which one was to have been armed with 8in. guns).
1 flotilla leader.
8 destroyers.
6 submarines.
1 netlayer and target towing vessel.
6 sloops.

Of these ships, two cruisers, two submarines, the netlayer, and two sloops were to be built in H.M. Dockyards, and the remainder by contract. Orders for two of the sloops have already been placed with Devonport and Chatham Dockyards respectively. The following vessels have been deleted from the programme:—

2 cruisers (including the 8in. gun ship).
4 destroyers.
1 netlayer and target towing vessel.
2 sloops.
3 submarines.

A decision as to proceeding with the remaining three submarines will be taken after the London Naval Conference has been concluded.

It will be seen that the programme has been reduced from 25 to 13 units. This reduction has been made with no other notice to Parliament than the First Lord's written reply to Mr. Hore-Belisha. The official return of the fleets of the world reviewed in *The Times* on January 11 gave no indication of the reduction.

ITALIAN COMPLAINTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 30

Italian disappointment with the course of the Naval Conference is again illustrated in the long message sent by Signor Verginio Gayda to-day to the *Giornale d'Italia*. He complains that every country is manœuvring, and that these manœuvres are taking the delegates away from their starting-point. The Italian delegation alone is maintaining its fundamental principles, and, consequently, that ideal compact which existed at the start between Italy, Great Britain, and the United States now appears "in course of dissolution," and Italy "stands out in a position which is increasingly individual."

We will not (he continued) speak of isolation. But the reason upon which Italy bases herself is too strong to give to her individual standpoint an appearance of weakness. Italy is defending principles necessary for all nations and at the same time associates therewith the reasoned protection of her own interests. It is possible to be alone here and yet not to feel disturbed. Truth must end by prevailing.

Signor Gayda goes on to repeat that the principle of proportionate armaments and the principle of fixing a maximum limit are the only two which can prevent the Conference from losing its original and fundamental character as a conference of disarmament.

It is now quite evident that Signor Gayda has been mobilized and taken to London as the principal authoritative exponent in the Press of the Italian delegation. He is answering the summons with praiseworthy zeal, and the upshot of his long dispatches is that the conference can be saved only by recognizing the Italian claim to parity with France.

TEXT OF SPEECHES

OFFICIAL REPORT

The following is the official text—in which we have inserted cross-headings—of the speeches made at the third plenary session of the Naval Conference held at St. James's Palace yesterday:—

The PRIME MINISTER.—Gentlemen,—This meeting of the Conference has been called this morning to deal with the agenda that has been circulated. You will see that in the order of alphabetical precedence the names of three of the delegations present appear opposite certain points that have to be discussed sooner or later in the course of making an agreement. I ought to explain to the Conference how the business has arisen.

Two things have been going on since the Conference started. This is a Conference of five Powers, and consequently the different interests and the different relationships between the Powers are exceedingly intricate. It is quite impossible to take them straight away and deal with them in open Conference. The various delegations must exchange views with each other in order to remove misunderstandings, and in order to pave the way for compromises and agreements. That process has been going on daily since the Conference started, and the results, although to those who have not been engaged in them they may appear to be very slow in coming, have nevertheless, to those who understand the difficulties in front of us, been most gratifying up till now.

Parallel with those separate conferences and conversations the heads of the various delegations have been meeting practically every morning, and have been considering the work to be accomplished by this Conference before an agreement can be reached, and as the result of those two parallel operations these questions have been handed in by the three Powers, the three delegations named, with a proposal that they should be referred to a committee to be appointed.

But first of all, before we deal with the appointment of the committee or say anything further about the substance of the items on the agenda, I have to state that Italy regards the two points mentioned opposite its name as dealing rather with principles than with methods, and Signor Grandi desires in a few words to make his position clear regarding the inclusion of those two points so that there will be no misunderstanding either here or in Italy, and therefore I will ask Signor Grandi just to state to the Conference what he has stated to us in private consultations.

ITALIAN CASE

SIGNOR GRANDI.—Mr. Chairman,—The agenda before us contains under the heading "General Questions" six points, of which three are submitted by the French delegation, one by the British, and two by the Italian. An examination of these six points made it evident that the problems raised cannot all be placed on the same plane. The three French points and the British point deal practically with the same problem, that of determining whether the limitation of naval armaments should be based on the system of global tonnage or that of limitation by categories or on any intermediate system such as that suggested by the so-called French transactional proposal. All those are questions of method. On the other hand, the two points submitted by the Italian delegation raise a question of principle—namely, the determination of ratio of strength between navies; and a question of fact—namely, the determination of maximum levels of total tonnages for the Five Powers.

In placing these two points on the agenda the Italian delegation had meant to ask that the Conference should determine the general principles and the political criteria of disarmament. It has been stated and acknowledged in all the countries here represented, if I am not mistaken, that our problem is essentially a political one. This assertion is self-evident. The limitation of armaments means the acceptance by Governments of restrictions to a fundamental right inherent in national sovereignty. The voluntary renunciation of freedom of action in the matter of armaments is essentially a political act. We should not fear to state that we are here not so much to solve a technical, but first and foremost a political question. Any profitable debate on the methods of limiting naval armaments cannot disregard the two following points:—

(1) On what basis of reciprocal relative strength is each of us prepared to accept the limitation of our right and freedom of action in the matter of armaments?

(2) Do we really intend to envisage reduction of armaments?

I consider that these two points must be solved in view also of practical considerations.

Problems of methods and special technical questions may, indeed, present different aspects, and assume varying degrees of importance for a country, according to the different levels at which total tonnages may be fixed, and according to ratios of strength.

"WILLING TO WAIT"

Some delegations, however, have thought it would be more prudent to refrain for the moment from discussing these two points. If this is so, we are willing to wait. For the Italian Delegation the question raised is not one of procedure, but of substance.

As we are all agreed that the two points shall remain on the agenda of the Conference, I have no difficulty in accepting that the questions of method and procedure, written on our agenda, be examined in the meantime. I must, however, state that, while the Italian Delegation is prepared to take part in the discussions of the above points, it does not see its way to committing itself on any of the questions of method, or on any special point of the disarmament problem, until the two fundamental questions of the determination of ratios and maximum levels of global tonnages have been settled.

I am fully convinced that only by facing squarely the difficulties to which I have called your attention can we hope to attain our purpose, which is surely not that of limiting upwards but of reducing armaments to the lowest possible level.

The PRIME MINISTER.—The two items opposite the name of Italy will be reserved, and will not be the subject of a decision by the Conference this morning.

That leaves two of the most important subjects to be considered, subjects that have hitherto baffled Naval Conferences from coming to naval agreements—the question of whether the system of category is to be adopted or the system of global tonnage, whether tons are to be considered as being of equal value or as being of unequal value, and the consequential subject of transfer from one group to another. That is to be the subject of the resolution which I believe Mr. Stimson is going to move.

AMERICAN SPEECHES

Mr. STIMSON.—Mr. Chairman,—I offer the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that the questions of method and procedure included under the heading entitled 'General Questions' in the agenda now under discussion by the Chiefs of Delegations and including particularly the suggestions of the French and British Governments as to limitation by global tonnage or by categories respectively and including methods of transfer suggested by the French Government be referred to a Committee composed of representatives to be appointed by the delegations represented in the Conference with directions to examine carefully the possibilities and probable effect of said methods with reference to the fleets of said respective nations and to report its views thereon to the Conference through the chiefs of the respective delegations."

I wish to add in making that motion that it is not my intention in so moving that this resolution should in any wise suspend the informal discussions and conferences which are going on between the various delegations and which have been referred to by the chairman in his opening remarks. On the contrary, our delegation regards such discussions as most vital to the fulfilment of the purposes of this Conference and to be the best, if not the only, practical way by which the Conference and the members of the Conference can achieve the requisite appreciations of the conditions and views of the other countries represented herein and arrive thus at a final solution which may be just and fair to all nations represented.

It is assumed by me in offering this resolution that such conferences will continue, as they have done, to proceed. The questions here, however, are of such an important nature that it has seemed to us as well as to the countries who have suggested them in the agenda that it would be well to have an investigation and report upon the character of those methods of procedure which have been referred to in this resolution. In fact, we regard them as so important that I am going to ask one of my fellow delegates, Mr. Gibson, to give the Conference the benefit of a few remarks upon the subject in the light of our experience and his own personal experience in respect to previous discussions in regard to them. Mr. Gibson has been not only the chairman of the recent Conference in Geneva in 1927, the so-called Three-Power Conference, but he has been the chairman, as you know, of the American delegations in several of the preparatory conferences which have taken place.

REVIEW OF THE PAST

Mr. GIBSON.—Mr. Chairman,—The reference to a committee for study and report of this important subject of methods of naval limitation may tend to create an erroneous impression as to the scope of the task that we are asking this committee to undertake. It is gratifying, however, to be able to say that the scope of this inquiry has been very materially reduced by previous discussion and that the task of the committee is reduced to a purely practical problem bearing on the work of this Conference. Perhaps the most expeditious way of making this clear is briefly to restate the various steps in the previous discussions by which we have narrowed the question at issue.

The general problem of methods of naval limitation was first taken up by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1926. Sub-Committee A of that body sat for some months and carried on exhaustive, and sometimes exhausting, discussions with a view to finding a single and ideal method by which naval limitation could be achieved. It very soon became apparent, however, that the various Powers entertained widely divergent views as to what constituted this ideal method.

Roughly, there were two schools of thought: that of limitation by categories, and that of limitation by total tonnage. Limitation by categories fixes the tonnage which each country may use for each type of vessel, and therefore fixes the total tonnage. Limitation by the global method fixes the total tonnage for each navy and allows each country to apportion that tonnage among the various types of ships as it sees fit. The discussions in the first session of the Preparatory Commission revealed the divergent views of the various Powers as to the merits of limitation by categories as opposed to the system of total tonnage limitation.

I think it is important to consider the fact that these discussions were not immediately concerned with the reaching of an agreement but were carried on merely with a view to determining the merits of the various methods, and there was, therefore, no reason for attempting to conciliate the divergent needs of the various naval Powers at that time. Indeed, the general work of the Preparatory Commission, as indicated by its name, has been to draw up a plan of work rather than any exact limitation.

FRENCH COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

When, however, the Preparatory Commission met at its second session in 1927, those divergences of views had crystallized into complete deadlock between the two opposing schools of thought, and it became important to devise some means of bridging the gap. In an endeavour to accomplish this the French delegate, M. Paul-Boncour, brought forward a compromise proposal. This proposal was based upon the author's understanding of the inability of any Power supporting one of these schools of thought to accept for its own navy the system advocated by the other school, and it had a most important bearing upon the subsequent course of events. In a modified form it is one of the most important elements in our discussions to-day.

A proposal was placed before the Preparatory Commission on April 11, 1927. In its essence it provided for the allocation of a total tonnage for the navy of each of the Naval Powers. This tonnage was then to be subdivided into four categories—capital ships, aircraft-carriers, surface vessels of under 10,000 tons, and submarines. The provision was added that each of the high contracting parties, while keeping within the limits of this total tonnage, could alter the employment of that tonnage as apportioned amongst the various categories, subject to one year's notice before laying down the portion of tonnage transferred from one category to another.

In the course of subsequent discussions the four categories were increased to five by the division of auxiliary surface craft into two categories from 10,000 to 1,850 and from 1,850 to 600 tons. Moreover, a limited right of transfer between the last three categories was recognized in principle, any tonnage added to one of the categories being deducted from one or both of the other categories, with the result that the total tonnage should never be exceeded. Although there was no definite agreement at this stage as to the percentage of transfer, it was generally understood that the deviation would be small.

CONCILIATORY SPIRIT

The proposal put forward by M. Paul-Boncour was conceived in the desire to facilitate agreement among the Naval Powers. This conciliatory spirit found ready response, and was in fact the first step towards recognition by each school of thought that agreement must be found through consideration of the special needs of different types of navies. This session of the Preparatory Commission was followed by the Three-Power Naval Conference in Geneva; as the three Powers party to that Conference were all in favour of limitation by categories, the compromise proposal found no application and was only brought to the fore again after the adjournment of the Three-Power Conference.

As a result of conversations between representatives of the British and French Governments early in 1928 agreement was reached as to the terms of a proposal which divided warships for the purposes of limitation into four classes—capital ships, aircraft-carriers, surface vessels of or below 10,000 tons armed with guns of more than 6in. up to 8in. calibre, and oceangoing submarines of over 600 tons. In regard to the last two classes it was agreed that the Disarmament Conference eventually to be called would fix a maximum tonnage applicable to all Powers which no Power would be allowed to exceed during the period covered by the treaty, and within this maximum limit each Power should indicate at the final conference, for each of those categories, what tonnage it proposed to reach and would undertake not to exceed during the period covered by the treaty.

This compromise proposal was submitted to the American, Italian, and Japanese Governments. In setting forth the reasons for its inability to accept this plan, the American Government expressed its determination not to close the door on any possibility of obtaining a mutually satisfactory basis of limitation, and declared its willingness to take into consideration the special needs of other Naval Powers for the particular classes of vessels deemed by them most suitable for their defence, and suggested this might be accomplished by permitting any of the Powers to vary the percentage of tonnage in the classes within the total tonnage; this percentage to be agreed upon, and any increase in one class to be deducted from the tonnage used in other classes. In other words, the American Government suggested re-examination of the proposal of M. Paul-Boncour.

Shortly after the opening of the sixth session of the Preparatory Commission in April, 1929, the American Government in expressing its willingness to undertake negotiations for a formula to determine equivalent naval strength, taking into account other factors outside tonnage, further stated that for the immediate purposes of discussion it was prepared to take as a basis the French compromise proposal of 1927, which constituted a middle ground between the thesis of global tonnage limitation and limitation by categories. At the same time the American Government indicated that it did this because it considered the technical aspects of naval limitation to be secondary to the spirit in which the problem is approached.

PURPOSE OF STATEMENT

This statement of the development of the past discussions has been made with a view to showing that much has already been accomplished and that when we refer to a committee the study of the methods of limitation we are as a practical matter asking them to consider the various methods already devised and discussed with a view to determining how the gap between them can be bridged as a matter of practical application for the purposes of the treaty we are now seeking to conclude.

The American Government has consistently held the view that the method of limitation by categories is better calculated than any other method thus far devised to reduce international competition in the building of armaments and the feeling of mistrust, suspicion, and insecurity inevitably attendant upon such competition. If the system of global tonnage limitation were applied to all navies no nation would know exactly what its neighbour was contemplating, nor would it know exactly what steps it would have to take to meet the situation; all would be faced with an unknown factor calculated to introduce an element of tenseness into the situation instead of one of complete certainty and security. It is the fear of the unknown that engenders distrust.

As an example of what this means let us assume that the three largest navies—British, Japanese, and American—were to adopt the system of global tonnage for those categories not now covered by the Washington Treaty. We should each have available several hundred thousand tons which might be applied in such a way as definitely to create suspicion and possibly endanger international security through the use of an undue proportion of that tonnage for the construction of some special type of ship which would upset all the calculations of the other navies and provide the elements of the competition which would exist in the absence of any agreement.

In brief, our conviction is that a strict system of limitation by categories affords a clear understanding as to the intentions of each Naval Power, and affords a maximum of reassurance to all the parties to an agreement, so that they can regard each other's programmes without misgiving or alarm. While we feel that the system of limitation by categories affords a maximum of benefits, still we recognize that smaller navies have inevitably a tendency towards specialization, and we are not disposed to press our method for the purpose of preventing such specialization. Further, specialization can be taken care of under the category method. Nevertheless, we are not disposed to impose our theories upon other people who do not agree with them, and it is this which has led us to accept the compromise proposal for discussion.

THE FRENCH VIEW

M. TARDIEU.—The French Delegation has followed with very great interest the very remarkable and clear statement made by Mr. Gibson. He has, in a very clear manner, summed up all the efforts which have been made since 1926, and this will be very useful for the Conference and for the committee which it is suggested to appoint. This justifies the importance which the French delegation ever since the beginning of this Conference have attached to questions of method. They have always thought that the method of limitation of armaments was of capital importance for all the Powers represented here.

Mr. Gibson has outlined the merits of the two schools of thought which have been opposed to each other during all these four years—the school of limitation by categories, and the school of limitation by global tonnage. Limitation by categories is perhaps more precise and more satisfactory for the chief Naval Powers. Limitation by total tonnage, on the other hand, is more elastic and gives the necessary guarantees to those Powers whose navies are not so important. In 1927 the French Government instructed its representative, M. Paul-Boncourt, to try to find a compromise solution, and the solution which was then found has been called the French transactional proposal. Mr. Gibson has summed up that proposal so admirably that I will not do it again.

The efforts of the French Government since 1927 have aimed at rendering this system more supple and more adaptable to the particular needs of all countries. After what took place in 1926 they had thought it was necessary and possible to find such a formula as would conciliate the two schools of thought and take care of all legitimate interests. We are now back here, and the French delegation would ask that this method should be referred back to the committee which Mr. Stimson has suggested setting up. But I would like to state, before I finish, that the French delegation fully appreciate the remarks made by Mr. Gibson at the end of his very interesting statement. He stated what the attitude of his Government had been since 1928, he stated that the American Government preferred the system of limitation by categories, and he recognized the merits of the French proposal and said that he accepted it as a basis for the discussion of the committee which is now going to be set up, and I hope that the work of this committee will fulfil the hopes which the world is putting in us.

The PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Gibson desires to correct a point which I think arose in the translation.

Mr. GIBSON.—I noticed that in the course of the translation reference was made to certain navies as "less important navies"—*marines moins importantes*. What I desired to bring out was the fact that these were the navies with less extensive building programmes, and my words had no reference to their importance in the scheme of things. I would like the translation to be corrected in that sense.

FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT

The PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—At the outset I would like to say how much I have appreciated the very excellent *résumé* of the position in this matter, since the first discussions at Geneva, given to us this morning by Mr. Gibson.

I approach the task of explaining the British position on this question of the category system very conscious of the efforts which have been made in various conversations during the last few days to assist in understanding each other's special difficulties and needs, and I am also conscious of the extreme friendliness and helpfulness employed throughout. I need hardly emphasize, in view of the previous statements of the head of my delegation, the vital importance to Great Britain and the British Dominions of sea security. So vital is it that our Navy has always been, and must continue to be, our main arm of defence so long as armaments have any part in the provision of security.

I think it is well known now that the British proposals for the limitation of naval armaments are based on the category system—that is, the system of allotting the tonnage available into the characteristic divisions which make up a modern fleet, the tonnage allotted in the different categories being strictly limited. This system of classification by categories is a system on which I think I can say that we find ourselves in complete agreement with the United States of America and with Japan. We believe that this system of limitation in the various classes of warships is best calculated, as pointed out by Mr. Gibson this morning, to prevent competition, to increase the feeling of security, and to ensure economy. It follows, therefore, that we also believe that such a system, if adopted, would lessen, if not remove, rivalry between the Powers and the consequent ill-feeling which is the seed of international strife.

BRITISH CLASSIFICATION

The classification which we have adopted comprises the well-recognized divisions of a fleet—that is to say, capital ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. As regards cruisers, we desire that these should be considered under two types, those carrying a gun above 6in. in calibre, and those carrying a gun of 6in. calibre and below. An important aspect of our classification proposals is that within each category the maximum tonnage of the individual unit is strictly limited, and it is our desire that this tonnage should be at the lowest possible figure consistent with the proper execution of the duties which the unit is called upon to perform. We understand, however, that some other Powers would wish to have a system of limitation of a less rigid kind which they refer to as global tonnage, and also proposals have been made of a transactional character involving in effect the transfer of allotted tonnage from one class of ship to another, according to what they deem to be their national needs.

Now keeping still in mind our view that strict limitation of each class of ship would best secure the elimination of competition, we desire to state that we do not object to the principle of transfer as such, but we must have most careful regard to what the results may be of any specific measure of transfer proposed, as such results might conceivably impair that confidence and stability which we should aim at in the consequent agreement we hope to reach and from which subsequent conference might hope with lessening difficulty to proceed on still further *pro rata* reduction.

Nevertheless, from the preliminary explorations of the problems we have made in such helpful conversations during the past week, I desire to say on behalf of our delegation that we are fully prepared to consider some system embracing the transfer of tonnage provided that this applies only to the less powerful types of ships, and we hope that such an arrangement, if agreed upon, will assist other countries with navies but different requirements and needs to fit in their requirements in the form of a general Disarmament Convention.

We understand, and, indeed, we have been reminded again this morning by Mr. Gibson, that the United States of America is also in agreement, that Government having indicated in its Note of September 28, 1928, that it is willing to take into consideration in any conference the special needs of other countries for the particular class of vessels deemed by them most suitable for their defence, and accomplish this by permitting any of the Powers to vary the percentage of tonnage in classes within the total tonnage.

May I add, Mr. Chairman, that from what has been said here this morning I think from the survey I have given of the British position and the attitude which has been put up to us by the other two speakers that I can say on behalf of the British delegation that we should now welcome the discussion of the transactional proposals referred to by M. Tardieu at the committee, the appointment of which has been moved by the Secretary of State of the American Government?

THE COMMITTEE

The PRIME MINISTER.—I will proceed to ask your opinion on Mr. Stimson's resolution. At this Conference we cannot pass resolutions by majorities. Therefore, is there any objection to Mr. Stimson's resolution?

There being no objection, Mr. Stimson's resolution is the finding of the Conference. Would each of the delegations within a reasonable time to suit its own convenience, but very quickly, consider the appointment of its representatives upon the committee? In Mr. Stimson's resolution there is no direction as to numbers. Might I suggest to the Conference that the delegations have confidence in each other and leave them to do the reasonable thing, so that all points of view might be properly represented, because on the committee there will be no decisions by majorities either? It will be recommendations merely.

Is there any objection to that method? (Agreed.) Then, as Mr. Stimson announced, the conferences and conversations will be continued, and from those conferences and conversations further business will arise. When that business has arisen the Conference will be again summoned. (Agreed.) This conference adjourns.

(The meeting, which had begun at 10 a.m., then adjourned at 11.20 a.m.)

THE WRECK OF THE MOLESEY

The Board of Trade are to hold an inquiry into the loss of the Molesey, of London, which stranded at Midland Island, Pembrokeshire, on November 25. Eight lives were lost when the Molesey struck the rocks near Wooltack Point during a south-westerly gale, while on a voyage from Manchester to Cardiff. Twenty-eight persons, including two stowaways, were taken off the ship by the Angle (Pembroke) lifeboat after an 18-hours' ordeal and landed at Milford Haven. The lifeboat was out all night, and it was only at the third attempt that it was possible to get alongside the Molesey, the survivors being then taken off by means of lines.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2.

PRESS AND WORLD PROGRESS

A TRIBUTE BY MR. WAKATSUKI

"VISION AND LEADERSHIP"

The delegates to the Naval Conference were the guests at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday of the Foreign Press Association in London. All the delegates had accepted invitations, and the large company present included Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, Mr. H. L. Stimson, M. Tardieu, M. Briand, Signor Grandi, Mr. Wakatsuki, and the American, French, and Japanese Ambassadors. The menu card was in the form of a cartoon which showed the delegates in naval uniform sitting in amusing attitudes on guns of about 15in. calibre.

Mr. E. SWENNE, the president of the Association, proposed the toast of "Our Distinguished Guests." He said that the gathering was meant as a manifestation of the good will of the Press of the world and their determination to do their bit towards the successful end of the Conference. It was a happy coincidence that on the day when they were able to report great progress on the part of the Conference their distinguished guests were able to come to this luncheon and continue their conversations in secret—more or less. To every thinking man and woman, Mr. Swenne added, the peace problem was perhaps the most important problem of to-day and it had made London the focus of the thinking world. In their eyes the delegates were engaged on an enterprise of great moment and for that reason the eager looks of the Press were fastened upon them.

JOURNALISTS AS STATESMEN

Mr. REIJIRO WAKATSUKI, the Japanese chief delegate, replied to the toast on behalf of all his colleagues at the Conference. He said that his public career had brought him into intimate contact with journalists of many countries, for whom he had the highest regard and admiration. It was not necessary for him to dwell on the invaluable service or the potent influence of the newspaper, but he recalled the names of Georges Clemenceau, Signor Mussolini, M. Tardieu, and Mr. MacDonald, among a number of great men which journalism had given to the world.

"It is not strange," he continued, "that great leaders of great nations should rise from the ranks of journalists, whose profession is not only to reflect public opinion but to mould it and guide it—not only to record the march of events day by day, but to direct the very progress of Society and State. It seems, then, more than sheer coincidence that the first great Naval Conference should have been called by the American Government, under President Harding and the present one by his Britannic Majesty's Government, over which presides the Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald. If nations depend so much on the newspaper for social and political progress, they rely on it even more for international wisdom and enlightenment. The newspaper is the indispensable organ of mankind for the international dissemination of news and opinions, for the propagation of international ideals, and for the advancement of world democracy.

"As international journalists you are at the forefront of the gallant forces fighting prejudices and animosities of centuries, the narrowness, egotism, and chauvinistic spirit that still persist, blocking the path towards permanent peace. In this respect the newspapers have already achieved a great deal. I do not hesitate to attribute a great share in the conspicuous success of the Washington Conference to the newspapers of various countries whose vision and leadership enabled them to mobilize the public opinion of the world to the support of its high aims.

A VITAL CONTRIBUTION

"In the final analysis, any real scheme for naval limitation must be founded on mutual trust, understanding, and good will among nations, the cultivation of which goes to a large extent to the field of journalism. You, gentlemen, have it in your power to make a vital contribution to the success of this Conference. You are not mere reporters and reporters of our labours, but you are our fellow-workers engaged in a common task—a stupendous task on which will depend the future fortunes and happiness of the entire world. (Cheers.)

"I am happy that the London Naval Conference, so auspiciously begun in the presence of his Majesty the King ten days ago, is progressing in a most friendly and hopeful atmosphere. Through free and frank exchange of views among the delegations respective positions of the Powers are being clarified. We have come to know better just where lie the rocks and the shoals, and are thus able properly to chart the course of our deliberations. With the united zeal and will of all the delegations and with your valuable co-operation and support, I am confident that the Conference will be a great success, a great monument on the path of peace." (Cheers.)

MR. ALEXANDER ON PRESS TENDENCIES

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the toast of "The Foreign Press." He said he had always been an interested student of the steps taken by the Press to interest public opinion, and could not help thinking that a good deal of modern journalism, at any rate, treated the public very much as children. He remembered that the late Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, when addressing a gathering of Sunday School teachers at Bristol, said to them: "You know when you are dealing with children you should always remember what you see their mothers give them. Give them what they like, not too much at a time, but give it to them warm." (Laughter.) A lot of journalism seemed to him to follow very well the wise old words of that great Wesleyan divine. Mr. Wakatsuki had referred to the power of the Press, but Socialist politicians in this country had always felt very much at one with the late Lord Northcliffe when he said that perhaps one of the greatest powers, if not the greatest power, of the Press was their power to suppress. That power, however, was not always final.

Two of the greatest people's movements this country had ever known were comparatively unnoticed for years. One was the movement for women's suffrage and the other the birth of the Labour Party, and both, in spite of the lack of notice, came to be fruitful and successful. It meant this, that the Press had enormous power to further any great vital movement of the peoples of the world or of a particular nation, but if the movement itself was to be successful it had to be a movement of a character which was vital itself to the life of the people. He observed again and again that the tendency of the modern Press was not so much to lead public opinion as first to ascertain what public opinion really was on great issues, and then to step in and say "We will lead you." In regard to the great cause of world peace, that was perhaps more true than of almost any other cause. The peoples of the world were sick and weary of the horrors and dislocations that war brought, and the Press would be doing a great service, not only to the world but to themselves, in leading one of the greatest world movements that we had ever yet seen.

In addition to the guests mentioned the company also included:—

Mr. J. L. Ralston, Mr. J. E. Fenton, Lord Riddell, the Japanese Ambassador at Brussels, Admiral of the Fleet Baron Acton, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the High Commissioners for India, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State, the American Ambassadors to Brussels and Mexico, the American Minister to Switzerland, Senator Reed, Mr. H. Neill, M. Jean Marsin, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Admiral T. Takarabe, M. Georges Leygues, Mr. H. Claudet-Crenon, Mr. Charles Adams, Major L. Nathan, M.P., M. Bargeton, Sir Arthur Willert, Mr. Milton Brunner, Mr. A. W. Page, M. Massigli, and Signor Rocci.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SCHOOL

A violent bomb explosion occurred at Tipperary Central Technical School on Wednesday night, shaking the building, shattering the windows, and causing the students to leave the building. The explosion was caused by a Mills bomb which the caretaker of the building, Frank Dickson, aged 40, stated he had picked up in a corner of the woodwork hall, where it had been left since the occupation of the building by the Free State troops in 1922. He stated that he was examining the bomb and had pulled out the pin when the bomb exploded. The fingers of his left hand were blown off and he received injuries to his body, and was removed to hospital.

RATE COLLECTOR ROBBED

Mr. L. A. Welch, a rate collector, of Markhouse-road, Leyton, was attacked and robbed yesterday afternoon when carrying a bag containing £60 in notes, in Vicarage-lane, East Ham. He was walking along the road and suddenly received a blow in the back which caused him to drop the bag. As he recovered his balance he saw a man running with the bag to a motor-car, in which there were two other men. The car was driven away in the direction of London.

TREASURE TROVE

A CROWN RIGHT WAIVED

Dr. G. F. Hill, in a paper which he read last evening before the Society of Antiquaries of London on the "Law and Practice of Treasure Trove," gave various definitions from the legal authorities, and said that the law remained vague and unsatisfactory.

Under the present law, he continued, the procedure began with the police. It was the duty of the police to see that treasure trove was reported and delivered in the right quarter. The next stage was the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner of the district in which objects which might be treasure trove were found had, by the Coroners Act of 1887, "Jurisdiction to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders and who is suspected thereof."

The words "suspected thereof," with all their implication of criminal intent on the part of the finder, took them back a long way. The Act of 1887 re-enacted in substance a provision of the statute of 1276, by which a coroner "ought to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders and who is suspected thereof, and that may be well perceived where one liveth riotously haunting taverns, and hath done so for long time." The Coroner having made his decision, the treasure was sent to the Treasury. If nothing was adduced to displace the Crown's right to the treasure, the objects were now forwarded to the British Museum. Until December of last year, the procedure followed on the lines of a Treasury Minute of 1886, circulated by the Home Secretary to the police. Certain modifications had now been agreed to by the Treasury, which, it was hoped, would lead to a greater expedition in administration.

The Treasury had now agreed that, once the Crown's right to the treasure had been determined, the British Museum should take over the administration, accounting periodically to the Treasury. The objects found were forwarded to the British Museum, where they were examined, and separately valued. Such objects as were considered desirable for the national collection were retained, and their value charged to the British Museum. The Royal Mint, local museums, and the owner of the land on which the objects were found were allowed to acquire specimens on the same terms. If the finder had fully and promptly reported his find and handed it over to the authorities, such of the objects as were not required for the museums or interested persons were returned to him, and also the antiquarian (that is market) value of such of the objects as were sold. If he wished, they could all be sold on his behalf.

DEDUCTION BY CROWN

Until recently this payment had been subject to a deduction of either 20 per cent. of the antiquarian value of the objects returned or 10 per cent. of the value of all the objects discovered, as might be determined. But by the arrangement which had just come into force the Treasury had waived its right to such a deduction in cases where the finder had fully and promptly reported his find and handed it over to the authorities.

The original object of all the enactments relating to treasure trove from Roman times had been merely to secure to the Crown, the finder, the lord of the manor, and any other bodies or persons interested the rightful proportions of the pecuniary value of any treasure. The amount realized by the 20 per cent. or 10 per cent. deductions must be so trifling that the trouble of making the deduction could hardly compensate for the annoyance which it must cause to the finder. It must be remembered that, if he were an uneducated man, he was, as often as not, suspicious that the authorities were cheating him in their calculation of the percentage. The amount of such deductions, accumulated over a long course of years, would be negligible as a reserve against the expenses of an action at law in a disputed case, which was the ostensible reason for their being made. The Treasury was to be congratulated on taking the final step and abolishing them.

Liberal treatment, of course, did not alter the law in case of concealment. The complete right of the Crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure trove was preserved. Every person was guilty of a common law misdemeanour who found treasure trove and concealed it. The punishment was a fine and imprisonment with hard labour. The offence consisted in intentional concealment; and it was not necessary to allege in the indictment that the defendant acted fraudulently. There seemed to have been no case of this kind since 1867.

DISCUSSION

In the discussion which followed SIR FREDERIC KENYON, Director of the British Museum, said that Dr. Hill's address made no mention of his own part in the improvements in the practice authorized by the Treasury, and which it was hoped would facilitate administration. The reform was practically wholly due to Dr. Hill's efforts, together with those of the Archæological Joint Committee. The speaker supposed it was hopeless to expect a perfect law of antiquities for this country. The interests of the law would be against it. But for all those intricacies about the franchise, *animus revertendi*, and so forth, they would have a law for dealing with the preservation of antiquities and a law of treasure trove on the lines the society had been advocating in the lands for which they were responsible in the form of mandates or other form of responsibility. It was hoped that those countries would set examples which would have their influence on the adjoining countries; and that the law would proceed by encouragement rather than by terrorization, by reward rather than by punishment and intimidation. The Antiquities Ordnance of Palestine, however, specified about a dozen different penalties.

DR. R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER, Keeper of the London Museum, said that the whole question of the existing law might well be reconsidered, either by its total abandonment or by its enormous extension, and that its working should be regularized. How far a comprehensive law like the Continental was desirable was a question which the society might appropriately consider in conjunction with the archæological societies.

Mr. CHARLES PEERS, president of the society, and Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Office of Works, said that there was, of course, much difficulty in changing the legal position. A great part of his own work in connexion with ancient monuments depended on the information he might get from voluntary sources as to anything that might be happening to any ancient monument. One could not be sure who would give information or recognize his authority to make inquiry. The real difficulty was to get secretaries of archæological societies to feel that they were invested with sufficient authority to deal with those matters.

OMNIBUS OVERTURNED

TEN PERSONS INJURED

Ten persons were injured when an omnibus conveying boot operatives, including several girls, from Northampton to the neighbouring villages overturned at the corner of Stockley-street and Alfred-street, Northampton, last night.

The injured were taken to Northampton Hospital, four of them being detained. They were:—William Fitzgerald, 26, the driver of the omnibus, of Poole-street, Northampton (abdominal injuries and concussion); John Hoare, of New-buildings, Denton (torn scalp); Agnes Gautrey, 14, of Denton (scalp wounds); and Emily Bettles, 15, of Denton (facial injuries).

The accident occurred when the driver of the omnibus swerved to avoid a lorry. The omnibus overturned in front of a shop at the corner, every pane of glass being shattered. Passers-by rushed to the assistance of the passengers, and helped them to safety.

INSURANCE AGENTS' STRIKE THREAT

The central committee of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers met in Manchester yesterday to set up machinery in preparation for the strike next Thursday of about 3,000 insurance agents who are involved in a dispute with the Cooperative Insurance Society. Prolonged negotiations have failed to produce a settlement, but only one item in the wage claim is now in dispute.

The boards of directors of the English and Scottish Cooperative Societies meet in London to-day, and will have before them a report from the directors of the Cooperative Insurance Society upon an offer by the society to submit the dispute to conciliation.

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How Radio has helped the

DEAF

By adapting a Radio Microphone, an ingenious invention now gives the deaf an opportunity of regaining good hearing. Tests being given this week at 77, Wigmore Street, W.1, by the British concern who have secured the invention show how sensitive is the instrument and how it is almost invisible when in use. Ordinary conversation can now be heard distinctly by the wearer without any strain, and one very deaf person was able to hear a whisper. Ear Specialists of America, the American Otological Society, have given the invention their approval.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Jan. 30

The Duke of York received in audience at Buckingham Palace to-day, on behalf of The King, General Shah Wali Khan, who presented his Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Afghanistan.

Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) was present, and the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Household and of His Royal Highness' Household were in attendance.

Princess Marie Louise, accompanied by Mrs. G. F. Hatfield, will sail from Southampton to-day in the Arlanza for Buenos Aires. She will be away for two or three months.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left Maiden Bradley for the south of France, and expect to return about the end of March.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will return from Chatsworth on Monday to 2, Carlton-gardens, where they will remain for three weeks.

Marchioness Townshend has returned to Raynham Hall, Norfolk, from London.

The Earl and Countess of Cromer left London yesterday for the country.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton, and Lady Hermione and Lady Davina Lytton, have left Knebworth for 18, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, which they have taken for two months. (Telephone, Victoria 0845.)

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer will leave London to-day for Santa Margherita, and do not expect to return to England before the middle of March.

Lady Winifred Gore returned from the country yesterday to 5, Chester-square, where she will remain for some time.

Lord Russell of Liverpool left London yesterday to join Lady Russell in the South of France, and will be away for about three weeks. Only urgent letters will be forwarded.

The Rev. Lord Byron and Lady Byron left London yesterday for Thrumpton Hall, where they will remain for six weeks.

Lord and Lady Cranworth will arrive at 14, Herbert-crescent, S.W.1, on Monday, for two months.

Lord and Lady Bethell, and the Hon. Dorothy Bethell, the Hon. Phyllis Bethell, and the Hon. Mrs. G. Parsons, will leave to-day for the Hotel Bristol, Beaulieu, for a stay of some weeks.

Lady Montagu of Beaulieu and the Hon. Elizabeth Scott-Montagu left England yesterday for Bermuda.

Lady Newton's ball for her grand-daughter, Miss Egerton Warburton, will take place on Tuesday, March 4.

Lady Ludlow has left for the Continent, and will not be back for some time.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil will return to London on February 17 from Lytchett Heath, Poole.

Lady Cunard has left London on a visit to Germany, and expects to be away for some weeks.

Colonel and Lady Victoria Villiers have returned to 7, Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, W. 2.

Major Sloane Stanley, Olivia Countess Cairns, and Miss Sloane Stanley have arrived at 34, Sloane-court, S.W.3.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fenwick have arrived at 51, South-street from the south of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming have left 27, Grosvenor-square for the Riviera, and will be away for several weeks.

The King of Denmark has conferred the Royal Order of the Dannebrog on the Bishop of Fulham.

Mrs. Cloudesley Warner (daughter-in-law), Mr. H. F. Laughton (brother-in-law), and Mrs. Guy Elliston (sister) were present at the funeral of Sir Frank Warner on Monday.

A special performance of *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* will be given by Miss Donaldson and her amateur company at the New Scala Theatre at 8.15 next Tuesday, in aid of the Shaftesbury Homes. Tickets may be obtained from 164, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2.

LUNCHEONS

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden gave a luncheon party at 11, Downing-street yesterday, when her guests were Mme. Matsudaira, Lady Takarabe, Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Parmoor, Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, and Mrs. F. W. Hirst.

MISS MONTIZAMBERT

Miss Montizambert gave a luncheon party in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday. Those present included:—

Prince and Princess Reginald De Croy, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Sir Herbert Samuelson, Mlle. Weiss, and Mr. Oswald Balfour.

RECEPTION

LADY PARMOOR

Lady Parmoor was at home at 29, Wilton-crescent yesterday to meet the ladies of the Delegations to the Naval Conference. Among her guests were:—

AMERICA.—Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. H. P. Jones, Mrs. A. W. Page, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Van Keuren, Mrs. Tra.n, Mrs. Lammot Belin, Mrs. J. Bates, Miss Wrangham, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. Vinton Chapin.

AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Casey.

CANADA.—Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Pearson, and Mrs. Vanier.

FRANCE.—Mme. Pietri, Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. de Fleuriau, Mme. Gazel, and Mme. Brossolette.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Miss MacDonald, Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Malkin, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Thompson, Lady Madden, Lady Fisher, Mrs. Backhouse, Mrs. Bellairs, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. King, Lady Willert, Lady Batterbee, Lady Hankey, Mrs. Steward, and Mrs. Upcott.

INDIA.—Lady Chatterjee.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Mrs. Smiddy.

ITALY.—Signora Grandi, Baroness Acton, and Contessa di Villanova.

JAPAN.—Lady Takarabe, Mme. Matsudaira, Mme. Wakasugi, Marchioness Mayeda, Princess Shimadzu, Mrs. Muto, and Mrs. Ishizawa.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. Wilford.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Mrs. te Water and Mrs. Hubball.

Those who accepted invitations to meet the ladies of the delegations were:—

Frau Sthamer, Baroness Palmstierna, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., the Countess of Iveagh, M.P., Countess Buxton, Viscountess Astor, M.P., Viscountess Bryce, Viscountess Chelmsford, Viscountess Sandhurst, Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Lady Clwyd, Lady Craigmyle, Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Dickinson, Lady Emmott, Lady Marks, Lady Marley, Lady Pentland, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Strathspey, Lady Simon, Lady Wrenbury, Miss Sankey, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Clynes, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Greenwood, Lady Trevelyan, Mrs. Noel Buxton, Lady Jowitt, Lady Melville, Mrs. Lees-Smith, Mrs. Morgan Jones, Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Gillett.

The Lady Mayoress, the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., Miss Wilkinson, M.P., Dr. Ethel Bentham, M.P., Mrs. Arnold-Forster, Mrs. Bigland, the Hon. Mrs. Stafford Cripps, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Dugdale, Miss Haldane, the Hon. Mrs. Kenworthy, Miss Niven, Miss Pye, Miss Rosenberg, Mrs. Runciman, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Ogilvie-Gordon, Dr. Hilda Clark, and Mrs. Penson.

DANCE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

The Cambridge University Conservative Association ball was held last night at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge, and about 200 guests were present. The stewards were the Master of Corpus Christi, Mr. William Spens (president), Viscount FitzHarris (vice-president), Mr. C. A. Elliott and Mr. K. C. Banks (honorary treasurers), Mr. John Green (honorary secretary), Mr. J. Morley Fletcher, Baron de Rutzen, Mr. A. H. G. de Montmorency, Miss Diana Gough, and Miss J. Drive (members of the dance committee). The Cambridge University Quinquaginta Ramblers' band played.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR THOMAS G. DEVITT, BT., AND MISS J. M. FREEMANTLE

The engagement is announced between Sir Thomas Gordon Devitt, Bt., son of the late Arthur Devitt and of Mrs. Devitt, of Great Cozens, Ware, Herts, and Joan Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reginald Freemantle, of Hayes Barton, Pyrford, Surrey.

LIEUTENANT J. LIDDELL, R.N., AND MISS E. JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Julian, second son of Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, of 9, Culford-gardens, and Evelyn, younger daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, of 56, Chester-square.

CAPTAIN D. M. LINDSAY AND MISS MACAULAY

The engagement is announced between Captain Douglas Mollison Lindsay, 6th Royal Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, of Benholm, Knebworth, Hertfordshire, and Christian, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Macaulay, of Queen's Park, Glasgow.

MR. G. H. WILKINSON AND MISS L. M. DAVIES

The engagement is announced between Gerald Hugh, eldest son of Mr. Hugh Wilkinson, C.S.I., C.I.E., lately British Envoy, Nepal, and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Brown Eaves, Guildford, and Lorna Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clive Davies, of Craigside, Honolulu, and Hawkley Hurst, Hampshire.

MR. J. M. WATERSTON AND MISS B. J. COOPER

The engagement is announced between James Melville, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Sime Waterston, of Edinburgh, and Betty Joan, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. Harold Cooper, at 30, Inverleith-gardens, Edinburgh, formerly of The Red House, Radlett, and Rapallo, Italy.

MR. R. W. G. WILLIS AND MISS KIMBER

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. W. Gaspard Willis, second son of the Rev. W. N. and Mrs. Willis, of Ottershaw, Surrey, and Miss Ernestine Ruth Kimber, only child of the late Rev. E. E. Kimber and Mrs. Kimber, Owlpen, Malvern.

MR. H. F. TURNER AND MISS PURVES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in April, between Humphrey Francis Turner, of Motley, Maclear, Cape Colony, S. Africa, youngest son of the late Charles M. Turner, of Buenos Aires and Ditchingham, Norfolk, and Lilian, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Purves, of Arnot, Middleburg, Transvaal.

MR. J. B. HEATON AND MISS O'REILLY

The engagement is announced between John Beresford Heaton, younger son of Mr. Beresford R. Heaton and the late Mrs. Heaton, of Round Down, Gomshall, Surrey, and Ida, elder daughter of Colonel C. M. O'Reilly and the late Mrs. O'Reilly, of Knock Abbey, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

MR. R. W. SHARWOOD AND MISS ROBERTSON

The engagement is announced between Robert Westwood Sharwood, younger son of the late A. J. Sharwood and Mrs. Sharwood, of 49B, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, and Joan Marjorie Heatley, eldest daughter of Mr. Lawrence Robertson, C.S.I. (Retd.), and Mrs. Robertson, of the Old Rectory, Little Bookham, Surrey.

MARRIAGE

MR. G. DE V. WELSH AND MISS BESWICK

The marriage took place yesterday, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. George de Vasconcellos Welsh, of Funchal, Madeira, and Miss Theo Florence Beswick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Beswick, of 45, Thurloe-square and New Zealand. The Rev. Gordon Soames (cousin of the bride), rector of Mildenhall, Marlborough, officiated, assisted by Prebendary Gough.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of palest shell-pink satin. Her long tulle veil of the same shade, which also formed the train, was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom, and she carried a sheaf of pink and white lilies. Master Quintin Curzon, in rose-brown velvet knickers and a peach-coloured crêpe de Chine shirt, was the trainbearer. There was one other child attendant, Miss Philippa Fitzalan Howard, who wore a simple frock of peach-coloured silk net, with a wreath of rose-brown leaves in her hair. She carried a bouquet of carnations of a deeper shade than her dress. Lieutenant-Commander Francis Cadogan was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 45, Thurloe-square. Among the guests were:—

Mr. George Welsh, Mrs. Gordon Soames, Miss Soames, Mr. S. Soames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curzon, the Hon. Mrs. Borthwick, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Tahu Rhodes, Mrs. Percy Rideout, Mrs. Arthur Maunsell, Mr. Edward Maunsell, Miss Maunsell, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. E. C. Connell, Mrs. Gould, Captain H. J. F. Mills, Mrs. Hargrove, Mr. Frank Hargrove, Mrs. Otterson, Mrs. Richard Carrow, Mr. Charles Hinton, the Misses Hinton, Mlle. du Portal, Miss Carvers, the Misses St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Deverell, Mr. and Mrs. Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Justin Baker, Mrs. Fox, Miss Hodge, Miss Raymond, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Newall Watson, Mr. Geoffrey Rose, Mrs. Richard Westenra, Mr. T. B. Bicket, Mr. L. P. Bicket, Miss Harris, Miss Joan Harris, Captain and Mrs. R. C. Glazebrook, Mrs. Roberts, Deaconess Alice Mills, Captain G. E. Pierrepont, Mrs. Owen Francis, the Misses Francis, Mrs. John Cadogan, Miss Sauvayer, Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Lutz, Mrs. E. J. Baldwin, Mrs. E. Lutyens, Mrs. G. King, Mrs. Davies, Miss Tabart, Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Faber.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOW OF MAGDALEN

OXFORD, Jan. 30

The following college elections are announced:—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—To residential scholarships and exhibitions on the Casberd Foundation.—To scholarships—S. A. Bryant (chemistry), D. H. Elletson (law), G. Hadman (chemistry), and R. G. Lyde (history); to exhibitions—W. H. T. Robertson (*literae humaniores*) and A. J. Saint (English).

The President and Fellows of Magdalen College have elected Mr. Arnold J. Forster, Fellow and Estates Bursar as from next Michaelmas. Mr. Forster was educated at Marlborough and Oriel and is at present Assistant Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government.

At Newnham College, Cambridge, the Jane Ellen Harrison Memorial Lecture will be given on February 8, at 5 p.m., in the College Hall by Prince D. S. Mirsky, on "Miss Harrison and Russia."

NELSON PLATE AT LLOYD'S

ANOTHER PRESENTATION

In the Committee Room at Lloyd's there are now to be seen portions of a presentation of plate subscribed for at Lloyd's, and made to Lord Nelson after the battle of the Nile, which took place on August 1, 1798, and the battle of Copenhagen, which took place on April 2, 1801. The plate was acquired in 1910 by the committee, who were assisted in the purchase by Mr. Cuthbert E. Heath and other members. Now, through the generosity of Mr. Montague Evans, a well-known underwriting member, another piece of the Nelson Plate, in the shape of a vegetable dish, with cover surmounted by an oak leaf and acorn, has been secured for Lloyd's. The vegetable dish which Mr. Montague Evans has presented bears the following inscription:—

LLOYD'S, 1800.

Presented by the Committee, for managing a Subscription made for the Wounded & Relatives of the Killed at the Battle of the Nile, To Vice Admiral LORD NELSON & DUKE of BRONTI (sic), K.B., &c., &c., &c., who was there wounded. As a testimony of the sense they entertain of his Brilliant Services, on the first of August, 1798, when a British Fleet under his Command, obtained a most decisive Victory over a Superior French Force. J. J. Angerstein, Chairman.

ETON COLLEGE

At Eton College this half the following are:—

Captain of the School, D. McKenna, K.S.; Captain of the Oppidans, P. Stobart; Captain of the Boats, D. McKenna, K.S.; Captain of the Eleven, K. F. H. Hale; President of the Eton Society, D. McKenna, K.S.; Keepers of Rugby, D. McKenna, K.S., and D. A. Hedley, K.S.; Keepers of Fives, C. E. W. Sheepshanks and M. S. Gosling; Keepers of Rackets, R. Grant and A. M. Hedley; Master of the Beagles, R. E. Fleming; Secretary of the Musical Society, D. McKenna, K.S.; President of the Political Society, P. H. A. Brownrigg, K.S.; Editors of the *E.C.C.*, D. A. Hedley, K.S., and the Hon. W. M. Berry.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WEDDING PRESENTS

LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS-HAMILTON

Lady Margaret Douglas-Hamilton, the younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, whose marriage to Mr. James Drummond-Hay will take place in Salisbury Cathedral to-morrow, has received many wedding gifts of jewelry.

The bridegroom has given her an emerald ring and a blue diamond brooch, and the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon's gifts include an opal brooch, an old Brussels lace veil, a cheque, and household linen. Mary Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon's gift is a tortoiseshell and silver cigarette case. Mrs. Drummond-Hay has given her a diamond pendant, diamond earrings, and a blue enamel necklace; Miss Drummond-Hay has sent a silver holly brooch and a turquoise and pearl brooch; from Miss Alice Drummond-Hay there is an emerald and diamond pendant, and Miss Edith Drummond-Hay's gifts are an antique pearl and garnet pendant and earrings.

The bride has given the bridegroom a set of bagpipes. The Countess of Cassillis has given the bride a gold Indian necklace; the Duchess of Norfolk has sent an amethyst brooch; and Lord Blanesburgh's gifts are a red and blue stone ring and brooch. Countess Lützow has sent a ruby brooch, Bishop and Mrs. Randolph a silver bracelet, Lady de Robeck a blue necklace, and Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell have given an amber and gold necklace. Lady Isobel Ryder has given a tapestry firescreen, and Brigadier-General and Lady Flora Poore a carved Indian dumb-waiter table. The bridesmaids have given a set of hunting pictures, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailesbury have sent a pair of Royal blue glass vases, and the Bishop of Brechin and Mrs. Robberds a leather-covered MS. book. The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig have sent a set of silver menu stands, and Mme. Paravicini has given a glass ash tray. Miss A. C. Drummond-Hay has given a pearl tie-pin and cheque. The Duchess of Grafton's gift is a silver cup, and the Lord Provost of Glasgow has sent a book.

Other presents include:—

Lady Edith Drummond, Japanese design bookblocks; Mr. and Mrs. Deane Drummond, Drummond armorial plates; Lady Coote, standing mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Poore, oak case of leather-bound reference books; Mrs. Roger Poore, electric lamp; Lady Wilson, silver inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, cut glass salad bowl; Captain and Mrs. Lutyens, silver rose bowl; the Hon. Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, leather box; Priscilla Countess Annesley, cut glass scent bottle; Major-General Sir John and Lady Burnett-Stuart, fumigatoire; Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, thermos hot-water jugs and tumblers with tray; Mary Countess of Clancarty, bead evening bag; Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart, globe smoker's companion; Lord Patrick Crichton-Stuart, cocktail set; Sir George and Lady Dance, initialled shagreen box; Colonel and Mrs. Hope Johnson, maroon and gold blotter.

Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, silver sauce boat; Baroness de Knoop, standing mirror; Sir John and Lady Latta and Mr. Cecil Latta, motor luncheon box; Mrs. Miller, small ivory clock; the Rev. and Mrs. Muirhead, glass electric lamp; Lady Newlands, two silver fondant dishes; the Rev. and Mrs. Rossie Brown, two silver fondant dishes; Canon and Mrs. Clarke, book; Lord and Lady Fisher, inlaid antique tea-caddy; Lady Fox, set of hand-painted coffee cups; Mr. T. H. Hoste, silver salver; Lady Kylsant, blue and gold coffee set; Lady Kilmaine, folding table; Lord and Lady Kinnaird, cut glass bowl; Mrs. Robert Loraine, lace shawl; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Macgill, Songs of Donegal, with a poem composed for Lady Margaret Douglas-Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacAlpine, liqueur stand; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Mackenna, dinner service; Isabel Lady Talbot de Malahide, an engraving.

The Earl and Countess of Moray, cheque; Lady Margaret Macrae, silver cream jug; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Macrae Gilstrap, four silver mustard pots; Sir Herbert and Lady Christian Ogilvy, inlaid tea caddy; the Countess of Pembroke, painted wooden tray; Lady Perrott and Miss Perrott, double hot-water dish; Miss Iris Ryder, tea set; Mr. and Mrs. Sale, set of mother-of-pearl fish knives and forks; Lady Mary Savile, writing set; the Countess of Shaftesbury, set of jugs and glasses on tray; Dr. and Mrs. Timothy Warren, silver salver; Mrs. Wilberforce, tea tray; Mrs. Wyldbore Smith, fountain pen; Brigadier-General and Mrs. Brooke, hunting pictures; Sir Robert and Lady Gower, cut-glass vase; Lady Watson, cut-glass bowl; Lady Hadfield, car mascot; Lady Tree, yellow suède blotter.

The bride and bridegroom have also received a large number of presentations, which include:—

1st Donhead Girl Guides, leather blotter; staff of Dungavel, four silver toast racks; the Hamilton estate staff, canteen of table silver and a gold brooch; Hamilton Girl Guides, slipper box; staff at Ferne House, silver rose bowl; 1st Tisbury Guiders, Rangers and Guides, 1st Fonthill companies, and Mrs. S. Doggrell's ex-Guides, tea basket; Salisbury tradesmen, canteen of cutlery; past and present tenants of Ferne estate, silver tea service; and members of the Animal Defence Society, an embroidered Spanish shawl.

FUNERALS

SIR E. BARNARD

The funeral of Sir Edmund Barnard, the chairman of the Hertfordshire County Council, took place at Sawbridgeworth yesterday, the Rev. A. J. Gillson (the curate in charge officiating. The chief mourners were Mr. E. C. Barnard (son), Mr. C. W. Barnard Richardson (nephew), Major B. C. Hartley, Mr. C. Tween, Mr. W. Ely, Mr. William Barnard, Mr. H. Twanley, the Rev. Denton Jones, and the Rev. Julian Pattisson. Before the funeral a short service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Gillson at Fair Green House, the residence of Sir Edmund Barnard, for the ladies of his household, among whom was Miss Ellen Rochester, for many years housekeeper and who has been in the employ of Sir Edmund Barnard and his family for more than 70 years. In addition to the chief mourners, those present at the funeral included:—

Viscount Hampden, the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, Sir Joseph Priestley, the vice-chairman of the Hertfordshire County Council, and Sir Charles Longmore, the Clerk of the County Council, together with a very large number of the County Councillors: a number of the Bishop's Stortford Bench of Magistrates, of whom for many years Sir Edmund Barnard had been chairman, the Rev. J. H. Widdicombe (senior Tutor of Downing College, Cambridge), the Hon. Mrs. Holland-Hibbert (representing her husband, the Hon. A. H. Holland-Hibbert, who was prevented by illness from being present), Mr. J. B. Joel, Mr. Hartley, Mr. D. D. Taylor, Mr. Stilgoe, the Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board, of which for many years Sir Edmund was chairman, Mr. C. P. Sinclair, and Mr. Warner Terry.

Among the many bodies with which Sir Edmund Barnard was associated, which were represented, were the British Waterworks Association, the Metropolitan Water Board, Bishop's Stortford Urban District Council, the Bishop's Stortford Bench of Magistrates, the Lee Conservancy Board, the Colne Valley Water Company, the Maltsters Association of Great Britain, the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, the Hertfordshire Institute of Agriculture, the Herts and Essex High School, the Hertford Division Conservative Association, the Hitchin Urban District Council, and the many societies and associations in the village of Sawbridgeworth for which Sir Edmund Barnard had done so much.

A hundred men of the Hertfordshire constabulary lined the short road leading from Sir Edmund's residence to the churchyard, which was also surrounded by members of the police force, the local fire brigades, and representatives of the working staffs of the various waterwork bodies, with which Sir Edmund had been connected. The Chief Constable of Hertfordshire was in charge.

LADY MARSHALL HALL

The funeral of Lady Marshall Hall took place yesterday afternoon at Thursley Church, near Godalming. The officiating clergy were the Rev. A. J. Wheeler (the vicar) and the Rev. H. G. French. The lesson was read by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Badcock. The chief mourners were Miss Elna Marshall Hall, (daughter), Miss Oerum, Mrs. Hancock, and Mrs. de Pinna. Others present included:—

The Hon. Mrs. Abel Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Guy Portman, Colonel the Hon. S. Pleydell-Bouverie, Commander George Curzon (representing his mother, Mrs. Sleath-Skelton, and Miss Evelyn Curzon), Mrs. Lockhart-Mummery, Colonel W. P. H. Rushbrooke, Miss Rushbrooke, Mr. H. Binnie, Mr. J. C. Squire, Mr. R. H. Lowe, Mrs. Denton Carlisle, Mrs. Badcock, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. E. Waterlow Makovski, Mr. Graham Prichard, Mrs. Kinglake, Mrs. R. G. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hony, Major C. T. Street, Mrs. Astley, Miss Gooch, and Mrs. Pecskai.

CANON THEOBALD

The funeral of Canon Theobald took place at Lasham, Hants, yesterday afternoon. The officiating clergy were Chancellor E. L. Elwes, Canon P. R. P. Braithwaite, Canon A. L. Helps (nephew of Canon Theobald), and the Rev. A. C. Maclachlan. The chief mourners were Mr. G. R. Theobald (son), the Countess of Stamford, Miss Theobald and Mrs. Chalmers (daughters), Lady Jane Turnbull (grand-daughter), Mrs. Charles Theobald and Mrs. Edwin Theobald (daughters-in-law), Mr. Gordon Theobald (nephew), Mr. Lewis Moss (nephew) and Mrs. Lewis Moss, Mr. George Searle (nephew), Miss Searle (niece), Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur Helps, and Mr. and Mrs. Jervoise. Among others present were:—

Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Mosse, Mr. C. Mylius, Captain W. Briggs (representing Sir Mark Collet), Miss E. M. Barnard, the Rev. R. V. Bristow, Mr. M. Nichols, Miss Morris, Mrs. and Miss Malcolm, Captain French, Mrs. Keynes, the Rev. Dr. Bousted, Miss Griffith, Major Hampden Chawner, Miss Maclachlan, Captain Marley, Major F. H. T. Jervoise, Mr. Wynn Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Bridge, Mr. J. B. Longman, Mr. H. P. Burrell, Miss Phillips.

Mr. R. H. Lock, Miss Pechell, Captain and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. F. Gotelee, Dr. E. J. L. Leslie, Mr. R. L. Parry, Mr. J. Alfred Eggar, Lady Bradford, Sir Heath Harrison, the Rev. G. Stapleton, Major L. M. Dent, Mrs. Theodore Stephenson, Mrs. Arthur Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harnett, Mr. T. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Waters, Mr. A. G. Denyer, Mrs. W. G. G. Thompson, Miss Lefroy, Mr. A. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Malcolm, Mr. V. J. Gadban, the Rev. G. G. Richards, Mr. Arthur Parris, Major-General Sir George Jeffreys, Mr. J. W. Duncan, Mr. J. Stockdale, Dr. O. V. Payne, Mr. Edgar Kempson, the Rev. F. G. Eyres, the Rev. M. C. H. Collet, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Hall and Miss Hall, Mrs. Tennent, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wells and Miss Morris Wells, Mr. A. S. Williams, Miss Elwes, Mrs. Mcleod, and Mr. F. Seth Smith.

Canon Theobald's second surviving son, Colonel Courtney Theobald, being in South Africa, was unable to be present, and his son-in-law, Sir Mark Collet, Bt., and his grandson, the Earl of Stamford, were both unavoidably prevented from being present.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF MR. D. R. SASSOON

Mr. DAVID REUBEN SASSOON, of Queens-gardens, Hove, a director of David Sassoon and Co., London and India, who died on November 8, aged 63, left estate of the gross value of £522,735, with net personalty £512,437. He gives:—

£150,000 and such a number of Ordinary shares in David Sassoon and Co. as shall be equal to the number of shares he shall hold, or the whole of such shares if less than that number, to his cousin, Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., M.P.

£1,500 to King Edward's Hospital Fund; £500 to the Sussex County Hospital; £400 to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children; £250 each to the Brighton Hove, and Preston Dispensary, for the Hove Hospital, and the Mayor of Hove, for the Magistrates' Poor-box; £200 each to the Brighton Synagogue and the London Synagogue; £100 each to the Royal Surgical Aid Society, the United Kingdom Beneficent Society, and the Mayor of Brighton, for the Magistrates' Poor-box.

£1,500 each to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital and the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Board of Guardians; £500 to the Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Society, and £300 for their Holiday and Entertainment Fund; £200 each to the Gates of Hope School, the Sussex County Cricket Club, and the Brighton Union Club.

£250 to W. H. Gosling, formerly in his service; £750 each to Lydia Loveday, housemaid, and Albert Legg, butler; £200 to William Dyer, footman; £500 to Frances Gillard, cook; £200 to Edith Turner, if still in his service; a year's wages to his other domestic servants who have been with him for one year, and a month's salary to all clerks in the employ of David Sassoon and Co., in London.

After many large personal bequests the residue of the property to his sister, Lady Boyle.

Mr. DAVID DICKSON, of Victoria Villa, Wellside-terrace, Falkirk, late a director of the Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Companies, Limited, who died on September 16, aged 75, left personal property in England and Scotland of the value of £152,693.

Mr. HUMPHREY FREDERICK JOSEPH WELD, J.P., of Chideock, Dorset, died on June 30, leaving estate of the value of £55,401, with net personalty £10,687. He gives:—

A dole of 1s. and a loaf of bread to so many men residing in Chideock or on his landed property as can equal in number the years of his age, and £25 for the deserving poor of 65 years and upwards, to be selected by his wife; £100 to Bridget Mary Leahy; and one year's wages to Eileen Brown, if still in his service.

Mrs. ELIZA HELEN HOWES, of Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, W., and of Kings Cliffe, Northants, who died on November 13, widow of J. G. Howes, left estate of the gross value of £32,884, with net personalty £30,369. She left:—

£20 and £104 per annum to her late coachman, Edwin Warner, during his life, and then £52 per annum to his present wife should she survive him; £200 each to her maids, Edith Mary Mason and Lily Bollans, if in her service and unmarried at her death; and premises at Kings Cliffe, Northants, to the use of Nurse Kate Norman for life, with remainder to the residuary estate.

Mr. CHARLES HARRY POWELL MAYO, J.P., of Down House, Crownhill, South Devon, late assistant master at Harrow School, who died on November 8, left £24,787, with net personalty £24,434. Subject to a life interest he gives:—

£500 each to Harrow School Foundation and King Edward's School, Birmingham (for the Boys' High School Club), and £100 to Crownhill Convalescent Home.

The residue of the property to King Edward's School, Birmingham, for founding eight scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge, "and I offer the money to the Governors because of my affection for and gratitude to the school where I spent so many happy years, both as a boy and as a master."

Mr. RALPH WILSON, of West End-avenue, Harrogate, who died on November 12, left estate of the gross value of £43,754, with net personalty £42,977. He left:—

£500 each to the Bradford New Infirmary and the Harrogate New Infirmary.

Miss FANNY NUNNS, of Thorndale House, West Haddon, Northants, who died on December 15, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £20,034, with net personalty £18,301. She left:—

£500 to Northampton General Hospital; and £100 each to her gardener, Frederick John Smith, and to her former gardeners, William Gilbert and James Bailey.

Mr. HARRY WOOD SOUTHEY, J.P., of Castle Nibole, Little Birch, Hereford, formerly proprietor of the *Merthyr Express*, who died on November 4, aged 87, left £17,762, with net personalty £16,986. He left:—

£500, to be known as the "Bessie Southey Memorial Fund," the income to be paid to the rector and churchwardens of Little Birch, Hereford, for distribution among the poor of Little Birch; £250 Five per Cent. National War Bonds to Merthyr Tydfil General Hospital; and £50 each to the London Spiritualists Association and the Merthyr Spiritualists Society.

Mrs. FLORENCE ANNIE BANKS, of Bargany, Brassey-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, who died on November 16, left estate of the gross value of £16,443, with net personalty £9,935. She left:—

£25 per annum to Ruth Inglett, "for many years my faithful servant," £30 per annum to her "faithful" servant, Alice Featherstone, and one year's wages to each other domestic servant of two years' service.

Miss CONSTANCE ELIZABETH WOODROW, of Albert-road, Brighton, who died on November 18, left estate of the gross value of £7,205, with net personalty £7,130. She left:—

£100 each to her former landlady, Miss Florence Sarah Cook, her "old and faithful" servant, Alice Grevatt, her former landlady, Annie Parker; and £100 to Lillian Winifred Crossley, and £50 to Mary Ellen Crossley, "daughters of my present landlady."

Mrs. ISABELLA WILKINSON, of Dalton-square, Lancaster, who died on December 12, aged 70, widow of Alderman T. Wilkinson, left £5,372, with net personalty £4,595. She left:—

£100 to the Primitive Methodist Church, Moor-lane, Lancaster.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN ISAAC BERESFORD, of St. Avila, Foxrock, Co. Dublin, who died on October 15, aged 83, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £5,121. He left:—

£100 to Nurse Callaghan, "in appreciation of her attention and care"; £200 to his gardener, Hubert Naughton, "in appreciation of many years' loyal service"; and £100 each to Annie Harte and Molly Harte, if respectively in his service at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLNUTT, Miss Agnes Anne (78), of Wilton-crescent, Wimbledon, S.W., sometime Principal of New College, Southampton (net personalty £3,244)	£3,986
BLACKBURN, Mr. John (62), of The Market Place, Ripon, automobile engineer (net personalty nil)	8,562
BOYD, Mrs. Agnes (80), of Redington-road, Hampstead, N.W., widow of J. Boyd (net personalty £5,950)	6,035
BUIST, Major Robert Napier, R.A.M.C., retired, of Craigmore, St. John's-road, Tunbridge Wells (personal estate)	2,195
COHAM-FLEMING, Mr. Blyth Bickford, of Coham, Black Torrington, Devon (settled estate £24,970) (unsettled property £25,243) (total value)	50,213
CUMMING, Dr. George William Hamilton, M.D., of Overton, Torquay (net personalty £2,121)	2,345
HARNETT, Captain Stephen, of Melita Villa, Mill Hill-road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, retired yacht-master (net personalty £4,353)	4,825
HODGSON, Dr. George Graham, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., of Selwyn-road, Eastbourne, father of Dr. H. K. Graham Hodgson, the King's radiologist (net personalty £2,033) ..	2,281
HOSKINS, Mr. George Thomas, F.C.A. (81), of Windermere, Wellfield-avenue, Muswell Hill, N. (net personalty £4,508)	4,618
HUTCHINSON, Mrs. Constance Lamb (74), of Mickleham Cottage, Dorking, widow of J. S. Hutchinson (net personalty £4,648)	4,748
LEWIS, Mr. John Henry (74), of Casa Mia, Burnham-road, Leigh-on-Sea (net personalty £4,158)	4,237
LOYD, Mr. Thomas Mulcock (64), of Roseneath, Skelmersdale-road, Clacton-on-Sea, and formerly of Maldon-road, Colchester, and of Messrs. Loyd and Son, boot and shoe factors, Head-street, Colchester (net personalty £11,056)	18,745
WHALLEY, Mrs. Jane Martha (92), of Hill Court, Kington, Hereford, widow of J. G. Whalley, of Blackheath, S.E. (net personalty £13,174)	14,348
WOOD, Canon John, M.A. (95), of Hill House, Babbacombe, Devon, senior honorary canon of Christ Church, Oxford (net personalty £23,987)	26,811

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the REV. W. H. HACKSLEY, rector of Newington, as rural dean of Newington; and the REV. C. H. MAXWELL, vicar of Battersea, as rural dean of Battersea.

The REV. W. L. COOPER, vicar of Twyford, Berks, has accepted the rectory of Newbury—patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

The REV. W. A. EVANS, lately priest-in-charge of Michelago, New South Wales, has been appointed perpetual curate of Kimmeridge, Dorset.

The REV. I. HARRIES WILLIAMS, rector of Manordeifi, Pembrokeshire, has been appointed vicar of Llanrhystid, near Aberystwyth.

The REV. P. L. LEAKEY, vicar of Heath, Leighton Buzzard, from 1926, has been formally admitted to the office of chaplain of the Abbey School, Malvern Wells, by the Archdeacon of Worcester.

NOTES

The Rev. Lewis Roderick, vicar of Llangorwen, Cardiganshire, will resign his incumbency on March 31.

The Rev. H. Iselin, rector of Rawreth, Essex, and the Rev. C. J. Eastwood, rector of North and South Lopham, Norfolk, have cancelled their recent arrangement to exchange benefices.

A THREE-POUNDER

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE

(FROM AN AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT)

The best fish are the shyest, was the truism that guided us to the difficult pool that lay in the gloom of the steep hillside. No fresh-water stream that I have known contains finer black fish than that creek of the bush mountains. Nature put the fish there, for the Acclimatization Societies know it not.

The gloaming of a summer evening, preferably when there's thunder in the air, is the time to drop one's lines in those far pools. It was such an evening when we took the City man along the devious path thick with tangled shrubs and pitted with man-traps. He was an enthusiast; nothing less than the most distant pool must receive his lines. At a point we took to the creek bed, and leapt along from boulder to boulder as best we might. Sometimes, when the going there got too difficult among the slimy stones, we edged among the clematis and peppermint of the steep hillside that hugged the creek. A fine pool, silent, deep, dark; the enthusiast baited his hooks with eager hands. Among us we had soon a dozen corks on the surface, a dozen worms submerged deep in the gloomy waters. Whispering was deprecated, but a fire on the one narrow margin was allowed. Fish, such is the lore of that region, are not alarmed by the snapping of burning twigs, or by a dazzle on the water; they are, in fact, made curious by the latter, but the human voice must not be heard.

The lore stood. The bright gleam dancing soon set corks dancing too, and we began to pull up the finny prey. Mountain trout, plump beauties they were, and the coveted black fish. The City man had a two-pounder promptly, which fired him yet more to a three-pounder. Two black fish of that weight had (apocryphally) been drawn from that very place. Once more the cork on his "lucky" line began to dance all over the gleam area, and the angler manipulated carefully. Quietly he pulled the unseen struggler nearer and nearer to the bank. Then the right moment, a quick pull, and something just showed above the surface. The hook came ashore alone. There was, though, no alarming "plomp," the fish would bite again. Rebaited, the hook sank, and we all waited the major event. The fire-feeder crackled his dry ferns carefully, a brighter gleam shot out. Almost at once the cork disappeared.

Three-pounder! more like a fish twice that weight—a game brute, too, as though he had talked with salmon. The enthusiast struggled, pulling, pulling, handicapped by the steep rock at his elbow. There was free advice as he worked his catch, excitement set us shouting. He feared that the thin cord might snap, not made for such a weight as this. Carefully the line was drawn in, lifted. A great body lay between the angler's feet. It was dense gloom there by the bank, but more brambles, held blazing aloft, lit the spot.

The City man lifted a face slightly scared. "What is it?"

The bushmen, pressing round precariously, roared with laughter. "What on earth is it?" the City man emphasized.

"Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus"; the High School youth looked a little pompous.

"Common or garden name, platypus, or, if you like, duckbill," someone else supplemented. It might have been a white elephant, the City man looked so bothered. "What am I to do with him?"

"Take him to the Aquarium, they're always glad of a fresh specimen—don't live long in captivity." A great idea, that.

We got the creature safely into a basket, leaving the hook to be detached later. It was explained to the captor of this strange fish that, so far as that pool was concerned, no more "fish" would bite that night. So off we went homeward, the High School lad pouring out as we went his "nature study." The City man's dubiety was moment by moment turning to triumph, as he stumbled along among the pitfalls. He saw himself retailing the Greatest Fishing story to his friends at the office, and referring them to the Aquarium for confirmation.

How to "bed" a captured platypus was not in the ken of any of us, but, the hook disengaged from the creature's bill, it seemed safe and well to leave him for that night on the floor of beaten clay of an outhouse. We provided him with a pail of water so that he should have his proper amphibian environment. Over all we inverted a huge iron tub, placing a heavy piece of wood upon it as an absurd precaution.

The City man lay awake babbling of platypuses, dramatizing scenes with his fellow Civil servants, in which he played the part of hero. Early in the morning, even before the bushmen were astir, a pyjamaed figure came into our hut. "He's gone."

It was even so. We, as bushmen, ought to have known. Scientifically the captive had broken gaol. The tub was as we had left it, but to the outer world the platypus had tunnelled a passage through the clay of the floor, coming out a full yard from the tub's edge. On a series of soft spots of ground we traced for some distance the prints of webbed feet going towards the creek, at that point a quarter of a mile away.

Regarding these signs of an undeviating instinct, the City man remarked mournfully, "I wish it had been the three-pounder after all."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Royal Commission on Civil Service, Ministry of Health, 10.30.

Royal Commission on Licensing, 11.

Mr. Snowden attends dinner of Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

Anglo-French Luncheon Club: Luncheon to M. Robiquet, Dr. Wheeler presiding, Prince's Hotel, 1.

Institute of Arbitrators: Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at dinner, Incorporated Accountants' Hall, 7.30.

British Drama League: Lord Lytton presides at demonstration in support of a National Theatre, Kingsway Hall, 8.30.

Bishop of London reopens Mercers' Chapel, Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attending in state, 2.45.

Sir Kingsley Wood at Gordon L.C.C. Schools, Eltham, 8.

Royal College of Surgeons of England: Professor W. Sampson Handley delivers Hunterian Lecture on "The Papilloma and its Menace," 5.

Royal Institution: Lord Rayleigh on "Iridescent Colour in Nature," 9.

British Academy: Mr. Eric R. D. Maclagan on "Italian Renaissance Sculpture," 5.

Leighton House Society: Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher on "The Meaning of Architecture," 5.

University of London Animal Welfare Society: Professor F. T. G. Hobday and Dr. W. R. Halliday at discussion on "The Slaughtering of Animals for Food," King's College, 5.15.

British Institute of Philosophical Studies: Professor S. Alexander on "Science and Art," Royal Anthropological Institute, 5.45.

Property Owners' Protection Association: Major W. H. Hamilton on "The Recommendations of the London County Council's conference on the forthcoming Quinquennial Valuation of Property in 1930," Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 3.

University of London: Mr. Allan Walker on "British and Roman London," 3.

Westfield College: Professor G. M. Trevelyan on "British Foreign Policy in Relation to the Two English Parties, 1688-1815," 5.15.

King's College: Professor Caroline Spurgeon on "Leading Motives in the Imagery of Shakespeare's Tragedies," 5.30; Prince D. S. Mirsky on "Russian Literary Criticism," 5.30; Mr. G. A. Pavlovsky on "Russian Architecture," 40, Torrington-square, 12.

Morley College for Working Men and Women: Dr. Stella Churchill on "Public Health," 8.

City Literary Institute: Mr. S. Jackson Coleman on "The Lore of Garden, Hedgerow and Forest," 7.30.

Southwark Cathedral: Mr. Allen Walker on "The History and Architecture of the Cathedral," 6.

Reception: American Women's Club, to meet wives of American Delegates to the Naval Conference, 46, Grosvenor-street, 4.30.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower: The Rev. W. Muirhead Hope on "The Life and Letters of St. Paul," 1.

Court Theatre: *Man and Superman*, 5.

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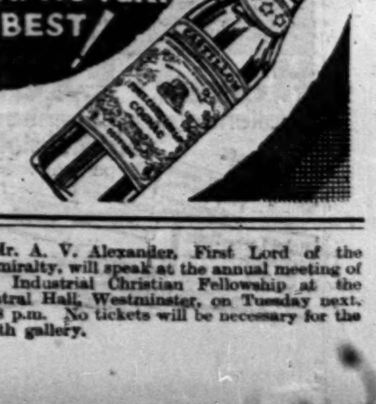
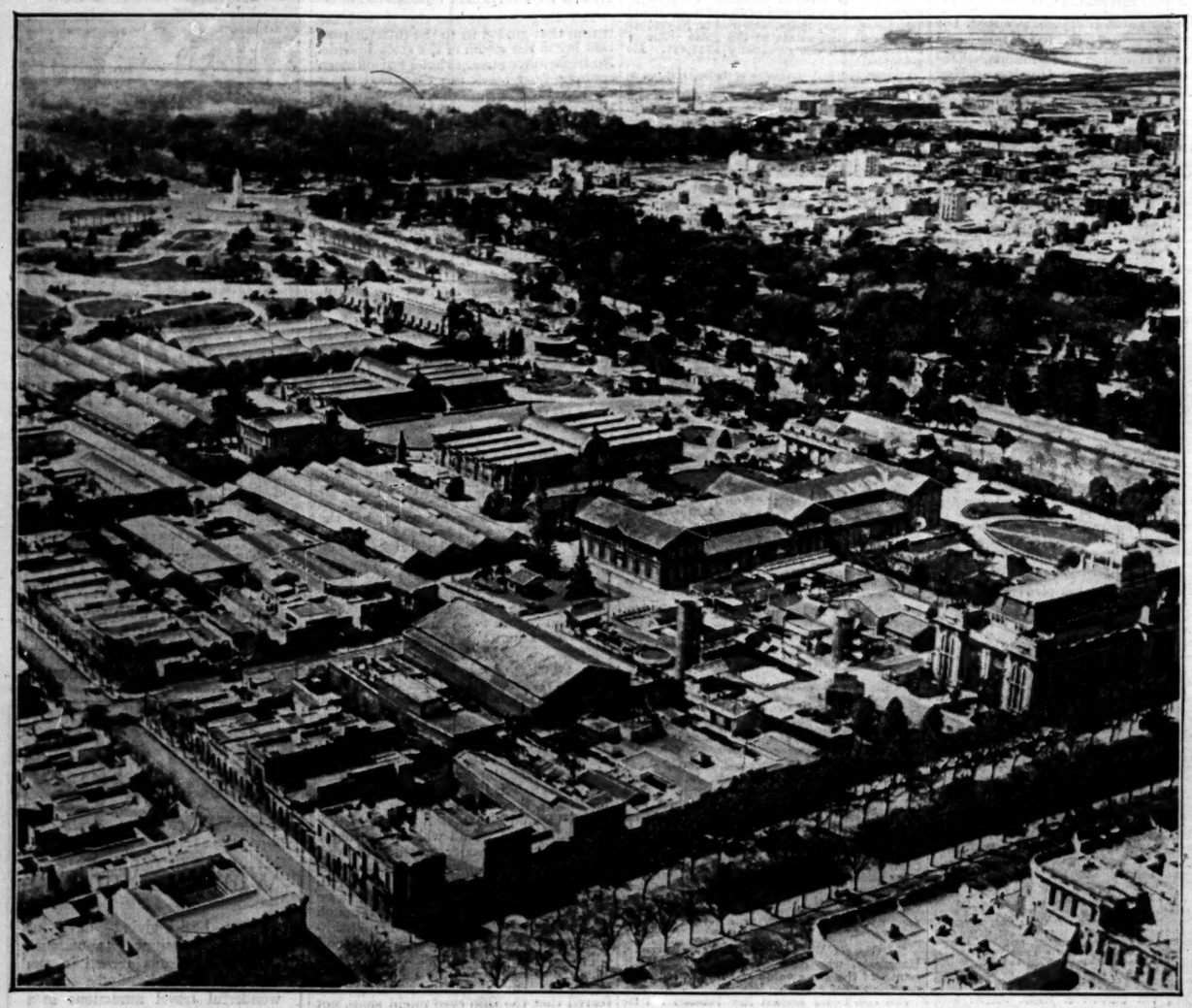
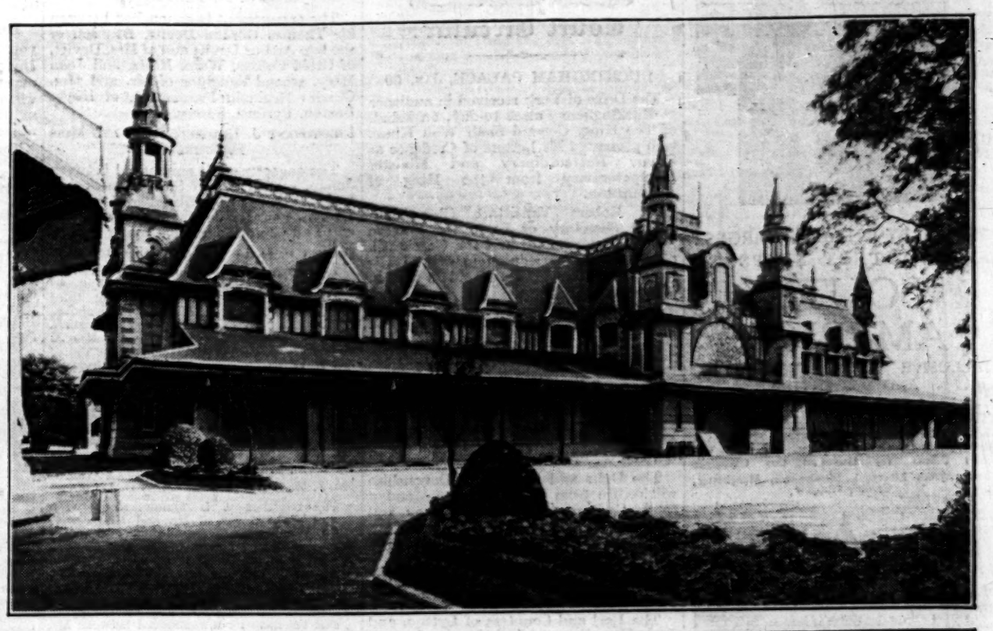


Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, will speak at the annual meeting of the Industrial Christian Fellowship at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. No tickets will be necessary for the south gallery.

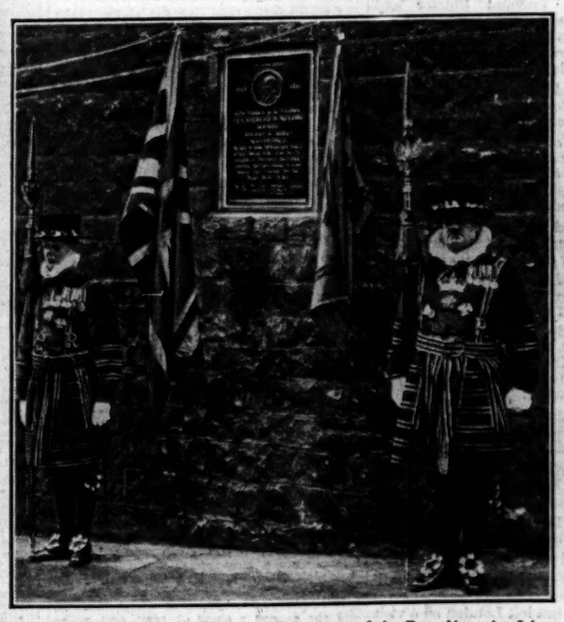
TRADE WITH ARGENTINA: SITE OF THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION



AN AIR VIEW OF THE SITE.—The British Empire Trade Exhibition, which will be held at Buenos Aires from February 18 to April 2 next year, is the first of its kind ever promoted in a foreign country. We give an air view of the site, 25 acres in extent, showing the British Government Pavilion overlooking the public gardens in the upper left portion of the picture. In the extreme distance are the river estuary and the docks.



THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAVILION for the exhibition at Buenos Aires. The British and Canadian Governments will be well represented, and the demand for space by British manufacturers has been such that additional buildings are being considered.



TOWER MEMORIAL.—The tablet in memory of the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth (1768-1843), who invented the percussion lock for small arms which was adopted by the British Army in 1839. The memorial was unveiled at the Tower yesterday by Mr. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland.

LORD BYNG, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, will leave England to-day for South Africa. He is seen with Lady Byng after a walk yesterday.

SOVIET VANDALISM.—Russian soldiers removing valuable antiques from the ancient Simonoff Monastery on the outskirts of Moscow, which was destroyed on the anniversary of the death of Lenin. The monastery was founded in 1370.

THE SIMONOFF MONASTERY.—Another photograph taken during the work of destruction at the Simonoff Monastery. It was stated that the site is needed for a "people's palace of culture."

LADY READING, whose death is announced. A photograph taken during Lord Reading's Viceroyalty of India.

WRECK OF THE KNEBWORTH.—Rescue work by life-line in progress when the British steamer Knebworth went ashore in a heavy gale and broke in two on the rocks at the foot of the lighthouse at Biarritz. After some of the crew had been rescued communication was broken and 15 remained on board until the next day.

FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES, AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions, Villa at Nice, and various sources, including many Items from the following important Collections:—The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anne, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.),

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Obituary

LADY READING

WORK FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Lady Reading, who died yesterday at her home in Curzon-street, will be remembered for her work on behalf of the women and children of India. She was herself an admirable wife and mother. In the last speech her husband delivered as Viceroy of India he spoke of the "invaluable solace and comfort" she had given him, adding that she was "in the truest sense of the word the best comrade a man could find."

She was Alice Edith, third daughter of the late Albert Cohen, and she married Mr. Rufus Isaacs in 1887 soon after his call to the Bar. He had altered his career already from the Stock Exchange, and but for his wife's advice he would have accepted a business partnership. To her therefore he owed that decision to continue at the Bar which made him successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and ultimately Lord Chief Justice of England.

When, at the beginning of 1921, Lord Reading was offered the Indian Viceroyalty, he was very doubtful as to the effect of the climate upon his wife's delicate health; but once more she overcame his hesitation. In spite of her continued ill-health, Lady Reading found her life in India happy, and she frankly enjoyed the ceremonial duties of her position. But the practical work she did was remarkable in one who had to undergo much physical suffering. She built on the work of her predecessors as president of such institutions as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, and co-ordinated their activities by the establishment in her first year of the Women of India Fund. Through this fund a modern women's and children's hospital at Simla, comprising 80 beds, was provided and endowed. The fund also gave Rs.3 lakhs (£22,500) for a new nurses' home at the Lady Hardinge Hospital at Delhi and a model health school there for the training of midwives and health workers from all parts of India.

At the opening of the Simla hospital Lady Reading, who could speak tersely and well in public, paid tribute to the assistance she derived from the "enthusiastic and devoted labours" of Sir Thomas Carey Evans, surgeon to the Viceroy. He also helped in carrying out a project, originating entirely with her, of instituting in 1923 the National Baby Week, which is now firmly established in all parts of India. It would be difficult to exaggerate the practical importance of the stimulus thus afforded to the infant welfare movement in a country where 2,000,000 babies die each year.

To Lady Reading's influence can be traced some share in the growth of public opinion which made possible the passing in 1929 of the Bill to raise the ages of marriage and consent. In these ways she contributed to the marked softening of political asperities during a Viceroyalty begun at the height of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. The comments of Indian newspapers of all shades of political opinion upon the institution of Baby Week were unanimous and generous expressions of gratitude. To the end of her life, Lady Reading took the keenest interest in India and in the progress of the work she had initiated and developed.

Lady Reading was made G.B.E. in 1920 and received the Order of the Crown of India in 1921 and the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal in 1924. She leaves an only child, Viscount Erleigh, K.C., who married the eldest daughter of Lord Melchett and has a son and two daughters.

The funeral will be at the Jewish Cemetery, Hoop-lane, Golders Green, on Sunday at noon. There will be a memorial service at the Upper Berkeley-street Synagogue on Tuesday at 4.30.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW

Sir Charles Mules writes:—

You obituary notice of Major-General D. G. L. Shaw states that he was "appointed General Officer Commanding at Aden early in 1914." This is incorrect. He was G.O.C. Karachi until November 16, 1914, on which day I saw him off on board ship on his way to Aden. Having no personal knowledge as to events at Aden, I say nothing about them. On July 15, 1915, Brigadier-General C. W. Price, C.B., D.S.O., then G.O.C. Karachi, was ordered to Aden, and General Shaw returned to Karachi. On August 22, 1916, he left Karachi.

As regards the unhappy event which led to his departure, I have some personal knowledge, as I was at that time and throughout the War, Chairman of the Port Trust, Karachi. The mixed draft which left Karachi at the hottest time of the year, 1916, was, under orders from Army Headquarters, sent by rail up country, and it is on Parliamentary record that the men were urgently required. It was well known at Karachi that General Shaw did all in his power to alleviate the inevitable hardship and danger of such a journey for men unaccustomed to a tropical climate, still less to that of Sind at its worst, and short of expostulation as to sending the draft (in war time!) he could have done no more than he did. Regret that he should have been held responsible for the unfortunate result was universal at Karachi. I did not accompany General Shaw on board the troopship—that was not in my province—but that gallant veteran, the late Colonel Rowland Martin, C.B., of Omdurman renown, did, and told me at the time (he, at an advanced age, was commanding the garrison regiment at Karachi), how General Shaw had warned and harangued the draft, had arranged for extra supplies of ice and more room in the train, &c. Colonel Martin also told me later that he felt so indignant at the treatment General Shaw received that he had written a full account of what happened to the M.P. representing his constituency, asking him to bring the matter to notice.

I am proud to say that I was one of General Shaw's many friends, and hold the opinion stated in your article, while, knowing as I do how greatly his last years were embittered by a rankling sense of injustice, and how until health failed he unremittingly strove for removal of the censure passed on him, I must feel abiding regret at his failure to secure it. I must add that, with 47 years' experience of Sind and its terrific heat, I have no hesitation in saying that in the circumstances some such result as occurred was inevitable, and that the troopship should not have been diverted from its original destination—Bombay—to Karachi unless those who ordered that diversion were prepared to take the responsibility for results.

PROFESSOR CALLENDAR

Mr. L. E. Upcott, formerly assistant master at Marlborough, writes:—

Hugh Callendar has quickly followed Leonard Hobhouse, who succeeded him as senior prefect at Marlborough College in 1883. Both boys became teachers and made contributions to the world's thought and knowledge; both were alike in this—that during their time at school, while absorbing and excelling in all that their teachers gave them, they marked out for themselves and followed in later life independent lines of study. Callendar had that versatility of talent that does all things easily. He was the first mathematician in the school; in classics he was in the first rank. Meanwhile of his own accord he spent hours in the school laboratory and read all the scientific books in the Sixth Form library, as those of Tyndall, Huxley, Helmholtz, and Lockyer. He used the microscope and was interested in natural history. When a telescope was given to the school he mastered it at once, gathered round him enthusiasts, masters and boys, and taught them to observe stars and nebulæ by night and sunspots by day; many an hour they spent with him on the masters' terrace or on the lead flats of the museum.

His inventive genius already showed itself in diverse directions. He invented (before the regular use of the fountain pen) a reservoir pen made of a glass tube fashioned by the blowpipe, with a small aperture; it was used by many; its fragility was its only fault. He devised (and perfected later) a system of shorthand which did not require phonetics. He contrived (this was for a prize offered by J. M. Wilson) an apparatus for recording simultaneously the force and direction of the wind. He kept the school weather-charts, and made calculations from them, and instructed us in the meaning of the new term, "anti-cyclone." He devised a system of testing sight, and especially the nature of colour-blindness, by the spectroscope. He put mind into everything he did. For example, being interested in rifle-shooting, he elaborated methods for more accurate range-finding, using a vernier. And besides mind he gave time. He said to me once, "It's nonsense for fellows to say they have no time to do things; it's simply that they don't use the time they have. I find plenty of time for everything." But, then, he had the mind—what a mind it was!

He was no recluse. He took his part in all school activities; he played for his house in football, at which his long legs served him well; he was in the Rifle Corps eight three years, in the gymnasium eight three years. He was universally popular: indeed, his example showed (as Anthony Hope, his contemporary, has told us) that schoolboys can admire intellectual as well as athletic prowess. With all that he had gentle and winning manners, a most attractive face, and modesty—"a capacity for keeping personally in the background." In those days specialization was beginning to press hard on the all-round man. Callendar was advised to devote himself entirely to mathematics. He persisted in "reading double" at Cambridge, though he was told it would injure his chance of a Fellowship. He got his First in the Classical and in the Mathematical Tripos, and then won his Fellowship by a thesis in science, which he was all the while studying as his by-work. What Callendar did for science in after life has been recorded in the tribute to him by Sir Joseph Larmor, from whom I have quoted above a sentence as true for the boy as the man.

Mr. W. M. Vaidya, B.Sc.Lond., writes from the Royal College of Science:—May I request you to find space for the following few lines written by one of the Indian students who had the pleasure and privilege of studying under Professor Callendar?

His method of teaching was unique. Short as used to be the time at his disposal during which he had to cover a wide range of topics in heat, he never failed to illustrate the subject matter of lectures with a large number of experiments. There is hardly any branch of heat in which he did not conduct original researches. And when he therefore came to lecture on calorimetry and thermometry he used to bring the original apparatus and explain every bit of it with great pains. Yet another welcome feature of his lectures was that he presented the subject from the points of view of all well-known research workers in that subject. It is often a habit with many research workers to lecture on a subject from their own point of view, but with Professor Callendar it was otherwise. To know Professor Callendar in the lecture theatre was to know the research worker. But to come in contact with him outside the lecture theatre was to know the real man. He was by nature very genial and sympathetic, always ready to help any student whenever in difficulties; and I have no doubt all Indian pupils of his will carry back to India proud memories of the man by whose death physics has lost a leading luminary.

COLONEL LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH

Colonel Francis Leger Christian Livingstone-Learmonth, who died after an operation on Sunday last, at the age of 54, was the second surviving son of the late Mr. A. J. Livingstone-Learmonth and of Frances Viscountess Portman. He went to Eton in 1889, to Mr. E. L. Vaughan's house, where he joined his brother Maxwell and his kinsman Lestock Livingstone-Learmonth, and where his elder brothers, Lennox, who died of enteric in the South African War, and Noel, had also been. His younger brothers, Brigadier-General John Eric and Captain Nigel Livingstone-Learmonth, went to Mr. C. H. Allcock's house. Leger joined the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1894. After a period in India he served through the South African War, first in the Royal Horse Artillery and subsequently on the Staff as D.A.A.G., being present at the Relief of Kimberley with Sir John French's Cavalry Division, and receiving the Queen's and King's medals with six clasps. He retired from the Regular Army as captain in 1910, but rejoined at the outbreak of the Great War, throughout which he served on the Western Front in the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel, being three times mentioned in dispatches and created C.M.G.

After the Armistice he returned to Dorset, in which county his family had for long had their home, and of which he was deputy lieutenant, and in 1923 took over the command of the 94th Dorset and Somerset Yeomanry Brigade, R.F.A. (Territorial). He took a keen interest in the efficiency of this unit, and on relinquishing the command only last year, after being given a two years' extension, he became chairman of the Dorset Territorial Association. He received a brevet colonelcy in 1926. One of a family of sportsmen, Colonel Livingstone-Learmonth was keen on all branches of sport. Together with his brothers he had hunted regularly with the Dorset packs over a long period, more particularly with the Portman Hounds, so long owned by his stepfather, the second Lord Portman; he had also shot big game and fished in many countries.

A gallant and capable officer, a charming friend and companion, Leger Learmonth was representative of a type which can ill be spared, and his premature death has come as a shock to his former brother officers and to his many friends, by whom he will be greatly missed. He leaves a widow, Gabrielle, daughter of the late General Sir Power Palmer, and a son and a daughter.

MME. JOACHIM-GIBSON

The death of Mme. Joachim-Gibson removes one who had taken a quiet but beneficial part in the musical life of London for many years. As a teacher of singing and a lover of all that was best in the music of the great generation to which she belonged, she was able to exercise a valuable influence on the taste of the present generation. The niece of Joseph Joachim, her own tastes were classical and finely critical towards modern tendencies in the art.

Eugenie Joachim (Mrs. Frank Gibson) was born in Prague, the only daughter of Friedrick Joachim, a wool merchant, and the elder brother of Dr. Joseph Joachim. Her mother was a good amateur pianist and a cousin of Adelina Patti through the Strakosch family. She spent her girlhood in Vienna, where her father's house was a meeting-place for the leading musicians of the day. Brahms was a frequent visitor and taught her many of his lieder. Liszt, Rubenstein, the pianist, Wagner, whose rehearsals of his operas she often attended, Mme. Schumann, and other musicians she knew intimately. She herself studied under Matilde Marchesi and Manuel Garcia. Thus she imbibed the traditions of a great school and passed them on to others.

On coming to England in 1884, she taught singing and soon had a company of brilliant pupils, Lillian Beauvelt, Julia Ravoyli, Ella Russell, Gregory Hast, and others among them. She was for 16 years a teacher at the Guildhall School of Music under Dr. William Cummings. She was an ardent supporter of the Royal Philharmonic Society, of which she had been for many years an Associate. Two years ago she was elected a Member.

BISHOP ANDERSON

The death at the age of 64 is announced in a Reuter telegram from Chicago of the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago, and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Charles Palmerston Anderson was Canadian born, and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, and Trinity University, Toronto. Ordained in 1887 to the charge of Beachburg, Canada, he worked there till in 1891 he was invited to the United States as rector of Grace Church, Oak Park, Illinois. In 1900 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Chicago, and succeeded to the bishopric five years later. Dr. Anderson was the author of "Letters to Laymen," "The Religion of Our Lord," "Religion and Morality," and "The Kingdom of God."

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND

Among the latest contributions received at the Bank of England for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London are the following:—

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Westminster Bank, £525; Mr. J. J. Crosfield, £500; the Prudential Assurance Company, £250; William Cory and Son, £131 5s.; Colonel Walter Guinness, M.P., £125; Colonel H. A. Wernher, £125; Sir Alan G. Anderson, £105.

DONATIONS.—Captain Sir Charles L. Cust, R.N., £500; "Anonymous," £500.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice to be a trustee of the Imperial War Museum, in succession to the late General Sir Charles Monro.

THE PUBLIC AND BEAUTY SPOTS

TROUBLES OF PRIVATE OWNERS

The trials of the private owner of beauty spots, brought to light by letters published in *The Times* this week, are also encountered in a lesser degree by the organizations like the National Trust which accept and manage beautiful pieces of country on behalf of the nation. They have special by-laws which make it easier to deal with cases of damage, but since the motorist constitutes their greatest problem, as he does that of the private owner, the best solution seems to be that already adopted at certain popular places of setting aside car parks and forbidding cars to go on to any other part of the common or downland.

Unless some such arrangement is made, an owner has to undertake the awkward work of supervision. It is admitted that there are special difficulties in preserving under private ownership places of beauty to which the public have access. Mr. Lawrence Chubb, secretary of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, yesterday drew attention to the example of certain owners who have made the National Trust the manager and freeholder of their properties while they reserved to themselves and perhaps the next generation the right of occupation. He pointed out also the advantage of having properties scheduled as rural areas under town-planning schemes. He admitted, however, that in ordinary circumstances private owners, though they might impose conditions on the public, would have troubles with the increasing numbers of motorists who liked to drive their cars on to grassland for picnic purposes.

SOUTH DOWNS

He spoke of several owners of sections of the South Downs to the west of Thirlmere, including Lord Buxton, Lord Gage, Colonel Powell Edwards, and Lady Chichester, who are taking steps to secure that their land shall remain downland in perpetuity, but added that he knew nothing of any intention to take special steps to deal with possible damage by members of the public. There should be some measure of protection against the motorist who, though technically entitled to go nowhere except on the highway, often thought he could go anywhere that he could drive his car. The thoughtless motorist generally caused most trouble, and the question must remain a matter of good will and of educating the public. Little could be done until the public learned to appreciate natural beauty and were willing to behave themselves.

Mr. S. H. Hamer, secretary of the National Trust, mentioned the special by-laws under which the trust's properties are administered and protected against damage, and agreed that the position of the private owner in this relation was more difficult. He added that in most cases the motorists did not cause serious trouble, but that when they did steps were at once taken to allot parking places from which they were not allowed to stray. An official of the Automobile Association also alluded to this as the most general solution. He agreed that unless there was some such arrangement at a popular place like Newlands Corner, where 400 or 500 cars might be found at a time, the result would be chaos, and probably damage. There were not many complaints from commoners or property owners last year, and the advice of the association was generally that a portion of the commons should be set aside as a car park. In one case, near Arundel, the Duke of Norfolk had made a park and charged motorists 6d. each. The association did not object to that either, since it regarded it as desirable that there should be some orderly scheme.

OXFORD PRESERVATION FUND

PLANS FOR PERFORMANCE OF "SAVONAROLA BROWN"

Mr. Max Beerbohm's *Savonarola Brown* is to be produced for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday, February 25, in aid of the Oxford Preservation Fund. It has long been Sir Nigel Playfair's ambition to produce this delightful burlesque, and he is now to do so with an Oxonian cast, which includes Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Richard Goolden, Mr. Gyles Isham, Mr. Robert Speaight, Miss Marie Ney, and others. The stage directions, fortunately, are not to be lost, but are to be enhanced by Sir Nigel's reading them. The songs and incidental music have been composed by Mr. Temple Abady, who was responsible for the music of the recent O.U.D.S. productions of *The Second Part of King Henry the Fourth* and *The Tempest*.

Other items to be included in the programme have been specially written and composed by Mr. Temple Abady, Mr. Dick Addinsell, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, Mr. Forbes Patrick, Mr. John Hastings Turner, and Miss Helen Simpson.

PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ORGANIZATION FORMED

At a large gathering at Southampton yesterday it was decided to form a Hampshire and Isle of Wight branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. The conference was convened by the Hampshire Rural Community Council and the Isle of Wight Architectural Association, and LORD MALMESBURY occupied the chair.

LORD MALMESBURY said there was no doubt that the countryside was being ruined. People seemed to have lost respect for other people's feelings or property.

LORD CRAWFORD said that the preservation of rural England was more in the interests of those who lived in the towns than in the country, because those in the country could always find some spot that was unspoiled, but those who lived in the towns would be the first to suffer if the beauty of the countryside was seriously impaired. Unless they took prompt steps whole districts which had been looked upon as the heritage of our race would be spoiled. They were not opposed to new roads, but wanted them designed properly so that they should not interfere unnecessarily with the natural contours of the land. They did not oppose the development of electric power, but they wanted to ensure that the standards should not injure the landscape. They did not oppose housing, but they did say that new housing schemes should be controlled rather than spread out ribbon-wise over the country.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES VAN NOORDEN

Mr. J. M. Bulloch writes:—

Having spent more than 30 years in illustrated journalism and grown up with the system of reproducing old prints—which "process" facilitated—I can corroborate all you say about my old friend Van Noorden, whose death has shocked and yet not surprised me, for his heart had recently given him much trouble. He and his friend, the charming Augustin Rischgitz, practically created a new feature of illustrated journalism. He simply lived his business from morning to night, from year to year, till he became overwhelmed by the size of his acquisitions. While he had, in Balthasar Gracian's phrase, the "touch of the trader," he was an artist at heart, and though he gave us a glimpse of his quality in his edition of "Pickwick," a vast encyclopædia of knowledge goes with him—unrecorded. "Van," as he was called, has left few, if any, rivals. Lovers of yesterday will miss him and his portfolio—and his silk hat.

BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lord Reading's bereavement will make it impossible for him to present, as chairman of the Lincoln Committee, the bust of Abraham Lincoln to the Gresham Committee, at the Royal Exchange on Lincoln's birthday, February 12. Lord Crewe will present the bust on behalf of the Lincoln Committee, and the Lord Mayor will accept it on behalf of the Gresham Committee. The United States Ambassador will attend if his duties in connexion with the Naval Conference permit.

The ketch The Bernard, belonging to Bridgwater and bound for Cork with bricks and tiles, was reported lost off Mine Head, Co. Waterford, on Wednesday morning. The Dunmore lifeboat put out to sea in response to distress signals and rescued the crew, who were adrift in boats.

POST-WAR HISTORY OF ULSTER

REMINISCENCES OF LORD CARSON

Lord Carson was the principal guest at a luncheon of the Ulster Association in London at the Hotel Cecil yesterday.

LORD DUFFERIN AND AVA, who presided, said Lord Carson had all the attributes of a great leader and successfully withstood the endeavours of various Governments to place them under a Dublin Parliament. He had the everlasting gratitude and the affection of those for whom he risked all.

LORD CARSON said that he was glad even for a few moments to be back "in Ulster" again. That association had branches in various cities, and he hoped they were going to extend. In the present day there was nothing like the enthusiasm of the people who came together remembering dangers and difficulties and local interests which had brought them together in the past and the origin of the stock from which they came. No Ulsterman ever forgot Ulster. He remembered meeting on one occasion the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey—a great Ulsterman and a great loss to New Zealand. It was at the time when a new Government was being set up in Ulster. A deputation had visited him (Lord Carson) to ask him to go over and be the first Prime Minister in Ulster. He felt it impossible to comply with that flattering request. Then Sir James Craig felt some hesitation, and it was suggested that they should apply to Massey. Meeting Mr. Massey later he (Lord Carson) said he knew it would have been hopeless. "Hopeless," replied Mr. Massey, "I am not at all so sure about that. I am an Ulsterman; might I not want to go home?" Once an Ulsterman, always an Ulsterman.

He could imagine nothing more salutary for the Province than that they should push as far as possible the prosperity of that association, not merely here but in the provinces. They had similar kinds of associations in Canada, in America, South Africa, and elsewhere. They wanted to make Ulster known, and men and women of Ulster should act together to bring that about. His memory went back to a time when the association fell somewhat into abeyance. This was a time when nothing must be allowed to fall into abeyance. In every possible way it was necessary to advertise Ulster. Some people thought there were bigoted Protestants over there who said nothing but "to hell with the Pope." He never heard that the whole time he was there. Some people thought they did nothing but show their independence of the South. He would like to know who made the linen industry? But they must have "push."

During the time he was a member of the War Cabinet there was trouble with the Zeppelins over London and there was an idea of bringing back aeroplanes from the front in order to promote confidence. He said he would never be a party to such a policy and suggested that enough aeroplanes were not being built. Those responsible said that every available place was making aeroplanes and he asked how many were being produced in Belfast. They had not thought of Belfast! Within a short time Harland and Wolff were turning out a considerable number.

He wished the great business men in Ulster would turn their attention to all kinds of new industries. It was all very well to have shipbuilding and linen. They wanted others. He did not know whether they were now making aeroplanes, which were becoming very popular "vehicles." All such things were worth considering.

Among those present were:—

Lady Carson, Lord Massereene and Ferrard, Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, Captain C. C. Craig, Sir Robert McCall, Sir William and Lady Turner, Sir Menus and Lady O'Keefe, Captain Herbert Dixon, M.P., the Very Rev. Dr. J. M. Simms, M.P., Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Wilson Hungerford, M.P., His Honour Judge Cusack, K.C., Mr. D. D. Reid, M.P., Mr. J. R. Fisher, Colonel T. C. R. Moore, M.P., Colonel Thomas Sinclair, M.P., Mrs. Andrews, Sir Richard Barnett, Professor J. A. Lindsay, Mr. T. Murphy, M.P. (Ontario), Mr. G. Porter (Toronto), Mr. R. A. McQuitty, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. R. Clyde, Colonel R. R. Kimmitt, the Rev. Crawford Hillis, the Rev. J. G. Morton, Mr. J. R. Hamilton, Major J. A. Mulholland, Major E. H. Clokey, Captain Gerald Lowry, Mr. R. Hyde, and Mr. A. B. Babington.

COSTUME IN DRAMA

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR ON MODERN METHODS

The first of a course of three lectures on "The Presentation of Drama in the 20th Century," was given last night at Bedford College by Sir Nigel Playfair, whose subject was "Costume and Production." Mrs. J. C. SQUIRE presided.

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR said there were three ways of setting about the creation of historical dresses. One might start in the strictly archæological mood, determined that the dress should be an absolute replica of what was worn in the period. This school, founded by Kean, continued through the epochs of Irving and Tree. Secondly, one might disregard strict accuracy and insist only on the decorative aspect. Or they might combine the two, and, while attempting nothing in shape or cut which was not strictly accurate, allow themselves a certain latitude in colour, decoration, and general detail. This had been the principle adopted at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, and was the method most suitable to the theatre generally, for in the theatre the main object was to create a momentary illusion. To take liberties with costume, to be picturesquely inaccurate, meant that one must be steeped in the spirit and feeling of an age which was not one's own. Why in *The Beggar's Opera* did the ladies of the town all wear their hair dressed exactly alike, whereas, in reality, women collected in a tavern would certainly have shown considerable variations? The answer was, that by showing the same shape in mass one insisted on and underlined the general characteristics of the period. The eye was concentrated on a particular effect.

After speaking with approval of recent experiments in the presentation of Shakespeare in modern dress, Sir Nigel Playfair said it might be asked why he did not dress his 18th-century revivals in modern costume. The answer was that there was all the difference in the world between a great human tragedy like *Hamlet* and a trivial comedy of manners. The effect of clothes on great emotions was negligible; on manners it was very great indeed.

Sir Barry Jackson will lecture on "Shakespeare in Modern Dress" on February 13, and a week later Mr. Maurice Browne will lecture on "The True Story of *Journey's End*."

THE BANKER'S PLACE IN COMMERCE

ARTICLES IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

Interest in the series of articles appearing in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*, on "The Banker's Place in Commerce," continues to be keen. The author is Mr. W. F. Spalding, the well-known writer on banking, who is examining the claim of the small trader that it is impossible to get his business financed, and the contention of the larger dealers that the high cost of finance prevents their competing in the world's markets. He has traced the history of banking in this country, and given an account of various ways in which banking accommodation is provided for the commercial community. In to-day's issue of the *Supplement* he continues his discussion of the extent of the joint stock banks' assistance in the financing of cotton. He states that, strictly speaking, it has been held to be the function of the joint stock banks to finance goods down to the time of export, when the foreign and Colonial banks are said to come on the scene. Nevertheless, he adds, so far have British banks advanced in the business of foreign exchange, that not infrequently financial assistance is carried very much farther. Documentary bills for oversea shipments are negotiated and sent for collection, and credits are opened to enable exporters to obtain their money immediately goods are ready to leave the country. Mr. Spalding gives a detailed explanation of the working of the documentary credit system.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home and abroad.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS

The Council of the Institution of Naval Architects have awarded the Gold Medal for the year 1929 to Mr. John Johnson, chief superintendent engineer of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, for his paper "The Propulsion of Ships by Modern Steam Machinery," and the Premium to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dondona, R.I.N., for his paper "Sea Trials of Italian Destroyers." The Medal and Premium will be presented at the opening of the annual general meetings, which will be held on April 9 at the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, W.C.2.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch) New Zealand*, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡, Mauritius‡‡, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c.‡‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*§.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (all parts)†, Peru (Iquitos).

8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia), Canada (all parts), China (all parts), Costa Rica, Japan, Newfoundland.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†, Costa Rica†, Jamaica, Newfoundland†, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, India and Afghanistan§.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
Houlder (Dunster Grange)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Feb. 5	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Feb. 7	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Oronsay)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails§	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVAR, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Raphael)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Feb. 5	6 p.m.
(Pernam., Bahia): Du. pkt. (Zeelandic)	Feb. 5	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Feb. 7	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Ascania)	Feb. 7	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Ascania)	Feb. 6	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): E. & F. (Argual)	Feb. 1	6 p.m.
(all parts): Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Oronsay)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
(all parts): Holt* (Sarpedon)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
(H.-kong and S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Coronado)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Nicoya)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Feb. 5	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails§	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Feb. 1	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 5	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Feb. 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Feb. 6	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Direct (Zealandic)	Feb. 7	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.): E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails§	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad); (Desert Motor Route)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle‡‡ (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Durban‡‡ (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Ascania)	Feb. 7	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Ascania)	Feb. 6	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama* (Corinthic)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania and Makura)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
Via Suez (Oronsay)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails§	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*§	Jan. 31	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c.: U.-Castle‡‡ (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Sarpedon)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
Cunard (Ascania)	Feb. 7	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
Harrison (Wanderer)	Feb. 7	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria: Ger. pkt.* (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Br. Cameroons: Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Gambia: E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8	2 a.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Fr. Senegal, Sudan, Fr. Guinea) E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 8	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons: E.D. (Aba)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): E. and F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*§ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
" Iraq	3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., by the Carnarvon Castle may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on January 31, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office.—**TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Bulgaria, China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Costa Rica, Greece (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Lithuania, Mexico (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **11 A.M.**—To Honduras Republic (Atlantic side). **1.15 P.M.**—To Portugal, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—**TO-DAY.**—U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas and British Honduras, by ss. Paris. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, and Central America, by ss. American Shipper. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Flandria. Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Rajputana and Cathay. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Macoris. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Darro.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

CITY OF ATHENS (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Dundee.
FLANDRIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires; Southampton, 6 p.m.
JAMAICA Merchant (J.D.F.), from Jamaica; Plymouth, 1.30 p.m.
RANPURA (P. and O.), from Bombay; Tilbury Dock, 11.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth. Due London Sunday.
CITY OF CANTERBURY (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Glasgow p.m.
CITY OF CORINTH (Ellerman), from Australia; Hull.
DARRO (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Liverpool, 4 a.m.
MELITA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Liverpool, p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN	
BAAFIS	For Victoria, left Duala 27th.
BODNANT	For Kribi, left Duala 27th.
DEIDO	Fm. W. Africa, arr. A'mouth 30th.
EGBA	For L'pool, left Lagos 28th.
NEW BRIGHTON	Fm. N.Y., arr. Dakar 29th.
BEN LINE	
BENNEVIS	For Far East, arr. Ldn. 29th.
BENVORLICH	Fm. Far East, arr. Kalasar 27th.
BLUE FUNNEL	
ANTENOR	Fm. Ldn., left Singapore 28th.
BELLEROPHON	Fm. Japan, arr. Dalny 28th.
DOLIUS	Fm. Japan, arr. Cebu 28th.
EURYBATES	Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
EURYLOCHUS	Fm. N.Y., arr. Batavia 29th.
KEEMUN	Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 27th.
MELAMPUS	Fm. Java, arr. Amsterdam 29th.
MENELAUS	Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 26th.
MENTOR	For Japan, left Shanghai 27th.
PRISANDER	For Ldn., left Padang 28th.
PELEUS	Fm. Japan, arr. L'pool 29th.
PYRRHUS	For Manila, left Singapore 28th.
RHEXENOR	Fm. L'pool, arr. Fremantle 29th.
BLUE STAR	
AVILA STAR	Fm Ldn., arr. B. Aires 29th.
AVELONA STAR	For Ldn., cld. St. Vincent 29th.
BOOTH	
DOMINIC	Fm. Para, arr. Manaos 28th.
BRITISH AND AFRICAN	
APAPA	For W. Africa, left Accra 28th.
BADAGRY	For U.K., left Accra 28th.
BOMPATA	For W. Africa, left Lagos 28th.
CALGARY	For S. Leone, left St. John 29th.
ONITSHA	For Cont., left Lagos 28th.
CANADIAN PACIFIC	
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Fm. Cristobal, arr. Kingston 29th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Fm. L'pool, arr. Funchal 29th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	For Batavia, left Padang 28th.
EMP. OF FRANCE	For N.Y., left L'pool 29th.
MELITA	Fm. St. John, due Greenock 1st.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	
BRAZZA	For Bordeaux, cld. Las Palmas 28th.
FORT DE DOUAUMONT	Fm. Duala, arr. Gd. Bassam 24th.
FORT DE TROYON	For Hamburg, left Libreville 27th.
FOUCAULD	For Matadi, left Pt. Gentil 25th.
KERGUELEN	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pauillac 28th.
SWAITOWID	Fm. Gdynia, arr. M'video 28th.
CLAN LINE	
CLAN ALPINE	For Glasgow, left Swansea 29th.
CLAN CHATTAN	For Ldn., left Cape Town 28th.
CLAN MACBEAN	Fm. Chile, arr. Tocopilla 29th.
CLAN MACDOUGALL	For Dunkirk, left Pt. Pirie 30th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY	For Chittagong, left Suez 29th.
CLAN MACIVER	For S. and E. Africa left E. Ldn. 30th.
CLAN MACVICAR	Fm. Malabar, arr. Galle 30th.
CLAN MONROE	For Chittagong, left Suez 30th.
CLAN MORRISON	Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mchstr. 29th.
CLAN MURRAY	For Chittagong, left Tuticorin 29th.
CLAN OGILVY	For Ldn., left Colombo 29th.
HYDASPES	For Beira, left E. Ldn. 28th.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE	
DE LA SALLE	Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Havre 29th.
ILLINOIS	For Havre, cld. Antofagasta 29th.
DONALDSON	
CONCORDIA	Fm. Halifax, arr. Ldn. 28th.
ELDERS AND FYFFES	
ARIGUANI	For Pt. Limon, cld. Trinidad 25th.
ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL	
CITY OF CANBERRA	Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 29th.
CITY OF CARLISLE	For Baltimore, left Philadel. 28th.
ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL	
CITY OF ADELAIDE	For Ldn., cld. Perim 30th.
ELLERMAN'S WILSON	
FRANCISCO	For Hull, left N.Y. 29th.
HARRISON	
DEFENDER	Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Natal 30th.
INGOMA	Left Demerara 29th.
HENDERSON	
MANDALAY	For Australia, left Newport N. 28th.
HOULDER	
GAMBIA RIVER	For Mchstr., left M'video 29th.
LAMPORT AND HOLT	
ARCHIMEDES	For N.Y., left Santos 21st.
BERNINI	For N.Y., left Rio de Jan. 29th.
LALANDE	For N.Y., left Rio de Jan. 20th.
MEISSONIER	For Ldn., left Gib. 29th.
LEYLAND	
DARIAN	Fm. Charleston, arr. Savannah 29th.
DAVISIAN	Fm. Kingston, arr. N. Orleans 29th.
NORWEGIAN	Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk, Va. 29th.
PHILADELPHIAN	Fm. Sabine, arr. N. Orleans 29th.
LLOYD SABAUDO	
CONTE BIANCAMANO	For Genoa, left Gib. 29th.
CONTE ROSSO	For R. Plate, left Santos 30th.
MANCHESTER LINERS	
MCHSTR. CITIZEN	For Baltimore, left Philadel. 28th.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	
CHAMBORD	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Majunga 28th.
CHENONCEAUX	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
SI KIANG	For Dunkirk, left Shanghai 28th.
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL	
KANGEAN	Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 30th.
MOENA	For Amsterdam, left Colombo 30th.
RADJA	For Amsterdam, left Padang 29th.
NELSON	
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN	For Ldn., left La Plata 28th.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	
ASAMA MARU	Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Yokohama 29th.
BINGO MARU	For B. Aires, left Kobe 29th.
HAKONE MARU	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hull 29th.
SUWA MARU	For Ldn., cld. Gib. 29th.
TAIYO MARU	Fm. Hong-kong, arr. 'Frisco 29th.
TAKAOKA MARU	Fm. Iloilo, arr. Panama 29th.
TENYO MARU	For 'Frisco, left Kobe 29th.
TSUYAMA MARU	For Yokohama, left Philadel. 28th.
WAKASA MARU	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Rio Janeiro 29th.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD	
AACHEN	For Hamburg, left St. Thomas 26th.
ABOINA	For Bremen, left Rio Janeiro 28th.
ANHALT	Arr. Manila 30th.
COLUMBUS	Fm. N.Y., arr. Gib. 30th.
GOTHA	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 29th.
HAVEL	For Antwerp, left 'Frisco 28th.
ILMAR	Fm. Dairen, arr. Genoa 27th.
SAALE	For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 17 h.
SAARBRUCKEN	For Hamburg, left Colombo 29th.
PACIFIC STEAM	
EBRO	For Cristobal, left Callao 29th.
LAUTARO	Fm. Clyde, arr. Callao 29th.
ORCOMA	For L'pool, left Havana 29th.
ORDUNA	Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 28th.
OROYA	For L'pool, left Santander 29th.
P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES	
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL	
CHITRAL	Fm. Sydney, arr. Adelaide 29th.
KHIVA	For Ldn., cld. Colombo 29th.
MIRZAPORE	For Bombay, left Singapore 29th.
MONGOLIA	Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 30th.
RANCHI	For Ldn., cld. Aden 29th.
RANPURA	Fm. Bombay, arr. Plymouth 30th.
VICEROY OF INDIA	For Bombay, left Suez 30th.
BRITISH INDIA	
ELLORA	For Bombay, left Kilindini 30th.
KARAPARA	For Pt. Natal, left Bombay 29th.
MORVADA	Fm. Ldn., arr. Madras 29th.
MUNDRA	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 29th.
SIRDHANA	Fm. Newcastle, arr. Sourabaya 28th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND	
WAIHEMO	For Napier, left Vancouver 28th.
PRINCE	
BRITISH PRINCE	For Yokohama, left Newport N. 27th.
CINGALESE PRINCE	Fm. Kobe, arr. Shanghai 28th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE	For Al'andria, left Malta 28th.
SAILOR PRINCE	For Syrian Cst., left Al'andria 29th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE	For Boston, left N.Y. 28th.
SICILIAN PRINCE	Fm. Malta, arr. Al'andria 29th.
RED STAR	
LAPLAND	Fm. N.Y., arr. Havana 28th.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD	
INDRAPOERA	For R'dam, left Batavia 29th.
KEDOE	For R'dam, left Pt. Said 29th.
KOTA RADJA	For R'dam, left M'seilles 29th.
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD	
FLANDRIA	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 29th.
GELRIA	For B.A., cld. Bahia 29th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET	
ALCANTARA	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Barbados 29th.
SILARUS	Fm. Newport, arr. Pernambuco 29.
SIRIS	For Antwerp, left Havre 29th.
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP	
SIMON BOLIVAR	Cld. Barbados 29th.
SILVER LINE	
SILVERBELLE	For Batavia, left Semarang 29th.
SILVERMAPLE	For Manila, left Shanghai 29th.
SILVERPALM	For Yokohama, left 'Frisco 29th.
SILVERPINE	For Calcutta, left Shanghai 29th.
UNION-CASTLE	
GLENGORM CASTLE	For Mauritius, left Pt. Natal 29th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE	Fm. Beira, arr. Mombasa 29th.
UNITED STATES LINES	
PRES. ROOSEVELT	For Hamburg, left N.Y. 29th.
WHITE STAR	
BALTIC	Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 29th.
YEOWARD LINE	
ALCA	Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 29th.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the pressure of early tonnage and the small demand for tramp carriers resulted in lower freight rates. River Plate, Indian, and North Pacific values being under the lowest of the past year. The immediate outlook is considered so discouraging that owners are bringing vessels home in ballast, several more having been ordered from South American waters rather than accept the current rates. A prompt steamer was fixed from Vancouver to U.K.-Continent at 18s. 9d.; down to 9s. 9d. was accepted for early February shipment from Buenos Aires to Antwerp or Rotterdam, and 15s. for ore from Bombay to Workington.

FIXTURES included the following:—San Lorenzo.—Pengreep, 6,900 tons, 10 per cent., London or Hull 12s., February. Buenos Aires.—Rokos Vergottis, 7,300 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam 9s. 9d., February. Bombay.—Linaria, 5,000-5,500 tons, Workington 15s., Ore, spot. Vancouver.—Brookwood, 7,200 tons, 10 per cent., U.K.-Continent 18s. 9d., with full options, spot. Port Newark.—Pollux, 4,000 tons, Sete 15s., Pitch, February. Black Sea.—Irland, 5,300 tons, basis Continent 12s., with full options, February. Alexandria.—Comte de Flandre, 300,000 cub. ft., Hull 10s., London 11s. 6d., Feb.-March.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE MONTE CERVANTES UNINSURABLE

News received from Hamburg yesterday showed that the German liner MONTE CERVANTES, ashore in the Beagle Channel, was a total loss, as attempts at salvage were considered to be entirely useless. The vessel accordingly became quite uninsurable.

The MONTE CERVANTES went ashore on January 22 while bound from Buenos Aires for Ushuwaiai, and 25 per cent. was first quoted in the London market; the rate then rose sharply to 85 per cent., and advanced further to 90 per cent., and remained at that level during business hours yesterday. The MONTE CERVANTES, a vessel of 13,913 tons, owned by the Hamburg-Süd-Amerika Linie, was built in 1927, and it is understood that the insured value was 4,000,000 marks (£200,000).

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTAFOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	60
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	20
RYUYO MARU	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Island, Jan. 11	15
LEHIGA	Los Angeles, Dec. 20, for Yokohama	70
BRAALAND	Shanghai, Jan. 23, for Rangoon. Ashore Bombay Reef	60

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC	Cruise, arr. Algiers 29th.
AMBOISE	For M'seilles, left Singapore 27th.
ANOKIS	For M'seilles, left Colombo 28th.
BEAVERFORD	For St. John, left Antwerp 29th.
BELTANA	For Hamburg, left Gravesend 30th.
CALEDONIA	Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 29th.
CALGARIC	Cruise, left Curaçao 27th.
CARLOW CASTLE	For Pt. Natal, left Aden 30th.
CAVALLA	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Al'andria 30th.
CERAMIC	Fm. Clyde, arr. Madeira 30th.
CITY OF BATH	Fm. Newport, arr. Zanzibar 29th.
CITY OF KOBE	Fm. Manila, arr. Cebu 30th.
CITY OF PALERMO	Fm. R'dam, arr. Table B. 30th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI	Fm. Dairen, arr. Hull 30th.
CITY OF VALENCIA	Fm. Tees, arr. E. Ldn. 30th.
CITY OF WORCESTER	Fm. St. John, arr. Mombasa 28th.
CITY OF YORK	For Bombay, left Karachi 29th.
COLUMBUS	Cruise, left Gib. 30th.
COM. P. LECOQ	For Dunkirk, left Colombo 27th.
CORINTHIC	For Wellington, left Gravesend 30th.
COTTICA	Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Madeira 30th.
DELILIAN	Fm. Philadel., arr. Mchstr. 30th.
DEVON	Fm. Rockhampton, arr. Mersey 30th.
DOCTEUR P. BENOIT	For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 27th.
DORSETSHIRE	Left Karachi 29th.
EDAM	For N. Orleans, left Bilbao 28th.
EL ARGENTINO	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 30th.
ELYSIA	For Bombay, left Mchstr. 30th.
EMP. OF FRANCE	For N.Y., left Clyde 30th.
ESPAGNE	For Havre, cld. Plymouth 30th.
FANTEE	Fm. Beira, arr. Lourenco Marques 30th.
GUYANE	Fm. Pointe à Pitre, arr. Bordeaux 28th.
HIGHLAND BRIGADE	Fm. R. Plate, arr. M'video 30th.
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN	For Ldn., left M'video 30th.
JAGERSFONTEIN	Fm. Beira, arr. Kilindini 29th.
KAMAKURA MARU	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pt. Natal 30th.
LAURENTIC	Cruise, due Haifa 1st.
LEERDAM	For R'dam, left N. Orleans 28th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE	For E. Africa, left Ldn. 30th.
MANDALA	For R'dam, left Gravesend 30th.
MATOPPO	For Table B., left Pt. Natal 29th.
MEGANTIC	Cruise, due Cadiz 1st.
MELISKERK	For Sthmtn., left Table B. 30th.
NALGORA	Fm. Samarang, arr. Calcutta 30th.
ORBITA	For Valparaiso, left Mersey 30th.
ORFORD	For Brisbane, left Suez 30th.
ORONTES	Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 30th.
ORVIETO	Fm. Ldn. arr. Sydney 30th.
PARTHENIA	For 'Frisco, left Portland 28th.
POELAU LAUT	Fm. Sourabaya, arr. Ldn. 30th.
PORT ADELAIDE	Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 30th.
PORT ALMA	Fm. U.K., arr. Sydney 27th.
PORT BOWEN	For Australia, left Ldn. 29th.
PORT CAROLINE	For Launceston, cld. Perim 29th.
PORT DENISON	For Lyttelton, left Wellington 30th.
PORT DUNEDIN	For Ldn., arr. Wellington 30th.
PORT FREMANTLE	Fm. U.K., arr. Newcastle 28th.
PORT PIRIE	For Ldn., left Newcastle 28th.
PORT WELLINGTON	For Australia, left L'pool. 29th.
PORTHOS	For Yokohama, left Colombo 29th.
PRES. HARDING	For Hamburg, cld. Plymouth 29th.
PROVIDENCE	For Naples, left N.Y. 29th.
RANDFONTEIN	Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 29th.
RANPURA	For Ldn., left Plymouth 30th.
SAXON	For Sthmtn., left Madeira 30th.
SHROPSHIRE	For Ldn., left Colombo 29th.
SOMERSETSHIRE	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Malta 29th.
SPAARNDAM	Fm. R'dam, arr. Vera Cruz 28th.
STATENDAM	For San Juan, left N.Y. 29th.
TARANTIA	Fm. Swansea, arr. Bombay 29th.
TELDE	For Garston, left Teneriffe 29th.
TRAFFORD HALL	Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 30th.
TRANSYLVANIA	Left N.Y. 29th.
URBINO	For Baltimore, left Colombo 29th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ANTHONY.—Erith, Jan. 30.—At 12.30 a.m. to-day collision occurred off Purfleet between unknown steamer and sailing barge Anthony, of London, laden bricks. Barge damaged port quarter.

AURILIA.—Dunvegan, Jan. 30.—Motor drifter Aurilia, of Banff, sunk in collision with steamer Glencoe east of Skye 1 p.m., January 29.

BARRHILL.—Gibraltar, Jan. 30.—British s. Barrhill, before reported damaged, arrived here yesterday.

CORCHESTER.—See Pass of Ballater.

FLEURBAIX.—Lowestoft, Jan. 30.—Steam drifter Fleurbaix, of Lowestoft, caught fire in Hamilton Dock this afternoon. Damage to cabins, decks, and engine-room bulkhead. Fire now extinguished.

GLENCOE.—See Aurilia.

VOCATIONAL LECTURES FOR CHILDREN

THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ON SERVICE

The first two of a series of vocational lectures for schoolchildren leaving the elementary schools in Chelsea and Fulham between now and Easter, 1931, were held yesterday afternoon at Chelsea Town Hall under the Walham Green Juvenile Advisory Committee in co-operation with the School Care Committees and the Head Teachers' Consultative Committees of Chelsea. The first lecture (to boys) was given by Mr. T. P. BENNETT on the building trades, and the second (to girls) by Mr. PERCY BEST on work in a big store. Over 500 children were present at each lecture.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P., addressing the girls, said it was not always possible to get the job that led to something better, and if they had to take blind-alley jobs they should keep looking out for the next job, and remember that jobs were dependent on the needs of sections of the community, and applicants could not create jobs by needing them. She had often found it a help when doing something that was not apparently worth while to remember Robert Browning's words, "All service ranks the same with God."

ROYAL MAIL LINER SOLD

The well-known Mail liner Avon, lately belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which was scheduled for a cruise in the Mediterranean next month, has been sold to Thomas W. Ward, Limited, Sheffield, and is to be dismantled.

The vessel was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff 23 years ago, and is a twin-screw ship of 11,073 tons gross, with a speed of 16 knots. During the War she was employed as an auxiliary cruiser, and after the Armistice was reconditioned as a liner, and resumed her place on the Southampton-River Plate service. The vessel was comfortable and luxurious, and had a large number of single berth cabins and numerous suites, which rendered her very suitable as a cruising ship, and besides proceeding to South America and the West Indies she made cruises to Norway. During the next few days she will make her last voyage—to Messrs. Ward's Shipbreaking Works at Briton Ferry.

Mr. F. Newson-Smith, a member of the Stock Exchange, has been elected chairman of the City Lands Committee of the City Corporation, and thus succeeds to the title of Chief Commoner.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

FRENCH GOLD POLICY

RESULT OF ELECTRICITY ISSUE

The reduction made yesterday in the discount rate of the Bank of France from 3½ to 3 per cent. is the first movement in the rate since January 19, 1928. As was to be expected, the change caused a sharp movement in the Paris exchange in our favour. There are sound reasons for the reduction, for the Bank of France is in a very strong position, and the liquidity of the commercial banks is also very satisfactory. The lowering of the rate should help Paris to realize her ambition to become an international monetary centre. To this end she has already established an acceptance bank. France will confer a great benefit upon the world, as well as upon herself, if she steadfastly pursues, in bad as well as in good times, her plan of becoming a financial centre. M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, at yesterday's annual meeting gave an assurance that the Bank would not put any obstacle in the way of the free working of the gold standard; that is to say, if the exchanges move against France, gold will be allowed to flow out just as it was allowed to flow in when the exchanges were in her favour. This is the right policy for a gold standard country to pursue in any case; but it is absolutely necessary to a country which seeks to establish herself as an international financial centre. There was a further earmarking of gold at the Bank of England yesterday. The market has good reason for its belief that this operation, as well as recent earmarkings, is not on account of the South African Reserve Bank but for Argentina in pursuance of the recent decree authorizing notes to be issued against deposits of gold with legations abroad. It is believed that these temporary earmarkings are for the purpose of financing crop movements.

Central Electricity Issue

Underwriters of the Central Electricity Board's issue of £7,000,000 of Five per Cent. stock at 97½ yesterday learned that they had been left with about 91 per cent. of the amount. Dealings in the scrip began yesterday and the price closed at 1½ discount. The response of the public to the issue was very disappointing. While no one expected that the whole amount would be subscribed by the public, investment brokers at first did not anticipate that more than 60 to 70 per cent. would be left with the underwriters. The poor result is an indication of the state of the investment market, which is very quiet. Those home corporations which are awaiting an opportunity to appeal to the investor should make a note of this result and not spoil their chances of success by asking too high a price for their loans.

Metropolitan Railway Dividend

A good start with the series of Home Railway dividends for the second half of 1929 was made yesterday by the announcement of the Metropolitan. The company is paying 2½ per cent., making with the interim dividend of 1½ per cent. for the year, a distribution of 4 per cent. for the year. This compares with 3½ per cent. for 1928. As before, £10,000 is placed to reserve; the balance carried forward is £8,128 larger at £32,016. The company's traffic returns for the year showed an increase of £36,000, and as the additional ¼ per cent. of dividend requires about £38,000 it would appear that the company, in spite of the larger business handled, was able to effect a reduction in its total outgoings. Indeed, such was indicated by the official statement made in July. The present distribution is the best paid on "Mets" since 1925, in respect of which year the rate was 5 per cent. Moreover, the line continues to exhibit definite signs of further development, receipts for the first four weeks of 1930 showing an increase of £6,100. On Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands stock the dividend for the past half-year is 2 3-8 per cent., making 3 7-8 per cent. for the year, as against 3¾ per cent. for 1928.

Bankers and Taxation Burdens

Sir Harry Goschen's speech at yesterday's meeting of the National Provincial Bank was such as one would expect from a practical man of affairs who is constantly in touch with business activities of all kinds and is thus capable of interpreting the thoughts of the average business man. In spite of last year's deplorable events, both at home and abroad, which caused bankers much anxiety, he pointed out that there had been a real if moderate improvement in some of the basic industries. This is a fact of genuine importance. He did not infer from the increase in the output of iron and steel that those industries were in a prosperous condition. But there were several undertakings, he said, which were once again covering their expenses, while some were actually working at a profit. In the coal industry also some undertakings were covering costs, and some were even working at a small profit. Sir Harry believes that a good deal of reorganization and re-equipment is necessary before conditions in the textile industries can improve. He admitted that the great basic industries were all clamouring for further supplies of capital for the purpose of installing new machinery and to bring their processes up to date, but he rightly repudiated the suggestion that the banks were under any obligation to supply this capital. This must be obtained from the savings of the people. Sir Harry, however, doubts whether this country is accumulating enough savings to meet its needs, owing to the high cost of living and heavy taxation. Like other business men, he is apprehensive of what the next Budget will contain, having regard to the programme already announced of further social expenditure. The chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank also drew attention to this important question. He declared that the country could not afford to meet the proposed increased cost of social services, which was already too high.

Hatry Losses

Sir Harry Goschen said that adequate provision had been made for all possible losses arising from the Hatry forgeries. This statement was no doubt intended to convey the fact that the bank's losses in this respect have been quite small. At the meeting of Williams Deacon's bank, the chairman, Mr. Dewhurst, announced that the bank had suffered no losses whatever through the collapse of the Hatry companies, the bank not having had an interest, either direct or indirect, in that group—a fact upon which the directors and the management deserve to be congratulated. Mr. Dewhurst explained that the reduction in the bank's profits in the last two or three years was a direct result of the depressed condition of Lancashire's cotton industry. The transference of a substantial sum from the general reserve fund to the contingent fund was for the purpose of assisting schemes of rationalization which would involve sacrifices from all concerned including banks. In an allusion to the improvement in the iron and steel trade, Mr. Dewhurst said that in no industry had the possibilities of rationalization been more carefully explored or results attained on so considerable a scale.

Business Conditions in Ireland

The annual meeting of the National Bank held yesterday was, as usual, productive of a well-informed summary of the economic situation in Ireland. As a whole, the position as viewed by the chairman (Mr. J. B. Meers) is rather encouraging. Reports on trade and agricultural conditions were, he said, satisfactory, and the closing months of the year showed an upward tendency in the prices of livestock and produce. The weather, too, was very favourable to agricultural pursuits; crops were abundant and well harvested, and the health of livestock was well maintained. Low prices, however, offset the excellence of yield and quality of the crops. There was a decline in the acreage under sugar beet. The reorganization of the dairying industry was steadily bearing fruit, and with a wider appreciation of the problems of scientific milk production and of organized marketing an enormous field for expansion would present itself. In industry the chief feature of interest, according to the chairman of the National Bank, was the campaign for the reorganization of the linen trade, the future of which seemed to be regarded with more optimism than for a long time past.

Crittall Manufacturing Issue

The balance of unissued Ordinary capital of the Crittall Manufacturing Company, consisting of 125,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, is now offered to the shareholders at 25s. per share at the rate of one new share for every seven shares held. Yesterday's price for the old shares was 30s.; so that a small bonus is contained in the offer, and shareholders will be able to sell the rights to the issue. The new shares, which are payable as to 10s. per share on or before February 10 and as to the balance by February 24, will rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares of the company; they will, therefore, be entitled to any interim dividend which may be declared, an interim distribution of 6d. per share having been made in February last year. With the latest addition the issued capital of the company will be increased to £1,500,000, of which £500,000 is in Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and £1,000,000 in Ordinary shares of £1 each. The company also has a debenture debt of £500,000 and there are Six per Cent. Five-Year Notes for £750,000 redeemable in 1933. In 1928-29 the earnings decreased and the dividend was lowered to 10 per cent., but at the general meeting last December the chairman spoke in confident terms of the company's prospects. The proceeds of the new issue will be used for the general purposes of the company.

Tax Allowance for Depreciation

At the annual meeting of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation held yesterday the vice-chairman (Lord Luke) made some pertinent observations on the question of allowances made by the Inland Revenue for depreciation. There was, he said, much talk of fresh taxes on income, and, therefore, the method of arriving at what was income became more and more important. He doubted whether the present allowances for depreciation upon items charged to capital account were large enough to cover the return of the capital cost, leaving the income item really net. It was important to put in a new type of plant when it could show an economic advantage in working, but if an insufficient depreciation reserve had been built up it delayed the scrapping of old plant, and the income-tax allowance was often taken as a basis for the depreciation percentage, though in the case of exceptionally prosperous concerns depreciation was written off at a much higher rate. Lord Luke said a change of practice was desired not only from the point of view of the saving to be made by a company on receiving full allowances against depreciation; there was also something in the psychological effect of removing what the management of a business might consider an injustice. The fact was, he added, that people got more irritated about income-tax than about almost anything else, and the extension of considerate treatment to an industry might bring about a much larger result in additional production than was warranted on account of any extra profit thereby derived.

Stagnation in Grain and Freights

Business in both the grain and freight markets is now at a very low ebb. The Continent mostly continues to refrain from buying wheat—France has been exporting wheat on a small scale, as well as selling flour abroad, and Germany has been exporting grain, while millers in this country have been very reserved. The good crops which were generally realized on the Continent last autumn have restricted buying and these fine harvests have been counterbalanced by smaller crops in Canada and Argentina. The extreme stagnation in the grain markets is naturally being reflected in the freight markets, and the main concern of owners of ordinary cargo vessels at present is how to limit losses. The low rate of 9s. 9d. per ton was accepted yesterday for grain from Buenos Aires to Antwerp or Rotterdam, whereas the rates for this trade last year ranged between the low level of 10s. per ton and 26s. per ton, and in 1928 were between 16s. and 25s. 3d. per ton. Such rates as have lately been accepted in the trade from Argentina to Europe, and also on other routes, must, it is declared in the freight markets, involve the owners in heavy loss. As the alternative to the acceptance of such terms, ships have been ordered home in ballast, and with low outward freights of coal these round voyages must have proved exceedingly costly to the owners. It is to be feared that since the returns of idle shipping on January 1 were compiled by the Chamber of Shipping the amount of tonnage laid up idle has been considerably augmented. This week a large cargo steamship, embodying the latest devices for efficient working, has been delivered by the builders and has been immediately laid up idle by her owners, as no remunerative employment was available. In the present depressing circumstances members of both the grain and freight markets are now trying to find such consolation as they can in the reflection that in each market conditions quickly change, and they are hoping that there may be some alteration for the better before long.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—The first Government forecast of the area sown to wheat in the whole of India is 29,319,000 acres, compared with the first forecast of 30,409,000 acres, and the final estimate of 32,011,000 acres last season.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

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STOCK EXCHANGE

CABLES AND WIRELESS WEAK

ELECTRICITY STOCK DISCOUNT

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday continued very quiet, but prices in some of the more speculative markets showed considerable movement. A feature was the weakness of Cables and Wireless stocks on the developments regarding Post Office international telephony published yesterday. The Gilt-edged market was heavy in tone on the poor result of the Central Electricity issue, underwriters having had to take up 91 per cent. of the amount; a slightly better tone prevailed in this market in the afternoon, owing to the French Bank Rate reduction. Dealings in the new electricity stock began on the basis of 1½ discount, at which price the scrip could be bought at the close. There was support for a number of well-known industrial shares, including United Molasses, Turner and Newall and International Nickel, while some very sharp rises occurred in Rhodesian mining shares, under the lead of Congo Border.

The five per Cent. War Loan, after being 100½, hardened to 100 13-16, while the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan closed at 75½ (a fall of ½), having been offered at that price. Long-dated stocks generally, while heavy in tone, showed little change in price. Cons. Four per Cents. were quoted at 82 13-16 and Local Loans at 61½. Conversion Five per Cent. scrip remained at par and the "B" at 100 11-16. Treasury Bonds hardened on the reduction in the French Bank rate, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1932-34, rising from below 99 to 99 3-16, while the Five per Cents. moved up to 101½. India stocks continued a dull market, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1950-55, being 81½ only and the Three per Cents. 50½. Australian stocks lacked support, but prices were steady. The HOME RAILWAY market was quiet, with the Ordinary stocks of the four big systems slightly firmer. The Metropolitan dividend was as expected, and the stock was ½ lower at 64½.

The tone in the FOREIGN market was steady. One or two Brazilian loans were fractionally lower, but the Chinese group continued firm, the 1898 and 1913 Customs loans hardening to 81½ and 61½ respectively. Province of Buenos Aires Three-and-a-Half per Cents. were better at 56½. There were fractional rises in French Rentes, which closed at 21½ for the Five per Cents. and 20½ for the Four per Cents. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were dull, the leaders showing falls of ½ in some cases. Central Argentine new Debenture closed a shade firmer at 5-16 discount, having been ¼ discount.

OIL shares were steady, with the Eagle issues firm. V.O.C. were slightly better at 3 3-32. Attock rose ½ to 1½.

One or two leading RUBBER shares hardened, in sympathy with the commodity, these including Anglo-Dutch and Highlands, the latter of which closed at 1 7-16. United Sua Betong hardened to 2 13-16 and F.M.S. Rubber to 1 17-32. Rubber rose to 7¼d. bid. TEA shares were irregular. Empire and Dooars were firmer, at 34s. and 42s. respectively, but Assam Frontiers, Travancore, Allynugger, and Eastern Assam were weak, the two last-named falling to 33½ and 3½ respectively.

RHODESIAN SHARES STRONG

The feature of the INDUSTRIAL market was the weakness of Cables and Wireless stocks on the differences between the Imperial and International Communications Company and the Post Office, reported in our issue of yesterday. Cables and Wireless "B" stock fell sharply to 30 offered and closed at 31, showing a fall of 3½, while the "A" stock dropped to 69 and closed at 70—a fall of 2. The Preference stock was nearly a point lower at 97½. The industrial market as a whole had a brighter appearance, there being support for well-known shares, such as Turner and Newall, United Molasses, Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, British-American Tobacco, Leyland Motors, and Imperial Chemical. International Nickel advanced $1 to $59¼, at about which they were quoted in the street. The shipping group had an easier appearance, White Star Preference falling to 12s., and cotton textile shares were dull, Bradford Dyers falling to 30s. and Bleachers to 28s. 6d. Celanese of America dropped ½ to 6½. Margarine shares closed a little firmer, though below the highest of the day. Courtaulds and Imperial Tobacco were firm, though little changed in price. Lyons, John Barker, and Harrods (B.A.) were lower. There were also falls in Lautaro and Hudson's Bay. Vickers hardened to 8s. 7½d., but Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds declined, together with Powell Duffryn. Several bank shares showed fractional falls. There was some support for newspaper shares, among which Associated Newspapers Deferred (1 9-16) and Daily Mail Trust (69s. 6d.) were better.

A sharp advance took place in RHODESIAN shares under the lead of Congo Border, a revival of support for this group finding prices very sensitive, owing to lack of supplies. Congo Border opened at about 9 and, excepting a short-lived set-back at about 10, advanced rapidly and steadily to 11½ bid, which was reached in the street; later the shares were called 11½, at which they showed a rise of 2½. N'Changa rose from 2 to 2½, while Rhodesian Anglo-American advanced 5-32 to 1½, at which price the shares were bid for, Rhodesian Selection Trust ½ to 2½ and Loangwa 3d. to 6s. 6d. Chartered, Bwana M'Kubwa, and others in the group showed small gains, while Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring were both firmer. Minerals Separation rose to 5½. Rio Tinto rose 1½ to 46½. Among SOUTH AFRICAN shares Brakpan weakened to 3 3-16 (a fall of 3-16) on London liquidation. French selling caused a small fall in Gold Fields. The diamond group was firmer, De Beers Deferred and Preference rising to 10 1-16 and 12 9-16 respectively, while Johannesburg Consolidated, Consolidated Mines Selection, Anglo-American, and T.C.I.A. were others to close higher. T 'n reacted 2s 9d. a ton, but there was still support for tin shares, among which Ipoh, Siamese, and Tavoy advanced, the last named on French buying. Lower prices prevailed for Tigon (1½), Mysore, and Mount Isa, but Broken Hill shares had a firmer appearance.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

SLOW BUYING IN NEW ZEALAND

INVERCARGILL, Jan. 30.—The first wool sale of the season was held here to-day. About half the catalogue was passed. The bidding generally was not keen, buyers operating in very restricted limits.—*Reuter.*

MELBOURNE, Jan. 30.—At the last wool sale to be held here this month the offerings totalled 6,500 bales, 85 per cent. of which were sold. Best wools were in strong demand, and conditions generally were unchanged. The next series at Melbourne will open on February 10.

SYDNEY, Jan. 30.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings amounted to 8,442 bales, out of which 7,410 were sold; private sales consisted of 543 bales. There was an average selection. The market ruled firm, the opening rates of the series being maintained for best descriptions. Dusty and faulty lines were irregular. Best merino, showing outstanding quality, met with a strong demand. All sections of buyers operated freely. Greasy merino realized up to 24½d., comeback 12½d., and crossbred 11d.—*Reuter.*

A NIGERIAN LOAN

It is understood that Nigeria proposes to raise a new loan. It will amount to £4,650,000, and will probably be issued in the near future provided the condition of the money market remains satisfactory. The money is required for railway construction, water works, bridges, and a sewerage scheme for Lagos, the principal town of the Colony.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
London	5	3 15/16	3-4
New York	4½	4¼-4	4
Paris	3†	2¾	3
Berlin	6½	6	5-7
Swiss Bank places	3½	2	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2 13/16	1¼
Brussels	5½	3½	1¼

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER ACTIVITY

IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Activity on the Stock Exchange showed a further expansion to-day, but the market, after early strength, developed irregularity. Sales were returned at 3,646,000 shares.

The overnight advance in industrial stock averages to a new high level for the current movement attracted a considerable volume of outside buying orders, and the opening was firm. Active buying was noticeable in most of the standard issues, notably Steel Common, General Electric, Union Carbide and Carbon, and Westinghouse Electric. There were also signs of increasing activity in pool specialties, and among merchandising issues the strength of Sears-Roebuck was noteworthy, the stock opening at a rise of 4½ at 99½ on the announcement that the net earnings for the past year showed an expansion of $3,150,000. The early advance was extended early in the session by further covering of short commitments, and although slight declines occurred later under scattered realizing and some professional selling for a reaction, the market soon rallied. The resumption of "bull" support on set-backs caused quick rebounds, particular firmness being shown by motor and railroad issues, the rise in the latter being led by New York Central, which was actively bought on expectations of a better market for the stock with the expiration of the "rights" to-morrow.

The continuance of "bull" support for the speculative leaders was neutralized in the afternoon by increased professional selling in the expectation of a technical reaction. This resulted in more or less substantial set-backs in various sections of the market, the increased pressure directed against individual stocks such as International Telephone and Telegraph and United Aircraft, the latter on reports of a dissolution of the "bull" pool, promoted active selling in public utility stocks. The close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 30	Jan. 29
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.91⅛	4.91¾
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/16	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86 11/16	4.86⅜
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 9/16	4.82¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86 5/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92½	3.92¾
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.10¼	40.11¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90	23.89½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.92½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30¼	19.30½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	13.25	13.17
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.72	40.11
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.40	11.40

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	Jan. 30	Jan 29	—	Jan. 30	Jan. 29
Atchison	235½	235½	Int.C.Amer	29	29
Atl. Coast	168	168	Kansas C.S	76¾	77⅛
B. & O.	115½	115¾	Louisville	131	131
Do., Pref.	79	79	Min. S.P.	29	29
Brooklyn M. Trait.	70¼	70¾	Miss. Pac.	88	88⅝
Can. Pac.	198	198⅜	Do., Pref.	153	156½
Cent. N.J.	300	300	N.Mex. 1 Pf	3	3
Ches. & O.	214½	213½	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅛	1¼
Ch. G.W.	14½	14½	N.Y. Cent.	180	178½
Do., Pref.	38	37½	N.Y. Chic.	114¼	114
Ch. N.W.	85¼	84¼	N.Y. Pacific	85⅝	84¼
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24⅝	24⅜	Pennsylv'a	78⅞	78¾
Ch.Rockls.	117½	118½	Reading	130	130¼
Del.& Hud.	171¼	171½	S.L. & S.F.	108¾	109⅛
Del., Lack.	157½	158	S.L. & S.W.	63	63
Erie	57	57⅛	S. Pacific	120	120
Do., 1st Pf	61⅝	61¾	Southern	154½	154⅜
G.N., Pref.	96½	97¾	Do., Pref.	98	98
Ill. Cent.	129½	129	U. Pacific	222	221
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	31	30½	Do., Pref.	82	82¾
			Wabash	57	55¾
			Do., Pf. A	85	83

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	120	119½	Int. Match	75½	71⅞
AlliedChem	274	270	Int. Nickel	57¾	58
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29	31¼	Int. Paper	27	27
Am. & F. Pwr.	91⅝	92¼	Int. Tele.	65⅝	65½
Am. Can.	128¼	128½	Kennecott	58⅞	59⅜
Am. Loco.	100⅛	100	Kresge S.S.	33½	34¼
Am. Rolling Mills	89½	88¼	K'ger 5%	27⅞	27¼
Am. Smelt.	72⅜	73⅛	Liggett & M.	103	104¼
Am. Sug. R.	64¾	62¾	Loose-Wile	60¾	60¾
Am. Tel.	222⅜	222½	Mack Trks.	77	76
Am. Tob.	219	220	Monts'g'W.	47⅝	44½
Am. Woo'l'n	10⅛	10⅜	Nash Mtrs.	53	53½
Anaconda	74½	75¼	Nat. Biscl.	204¾	201
Armour D. A.	80	79	Nat. Cash R.	79	80¾
Ass. Dry Gds.	33	32½	Nat. Dairy	46⅝	47
Atlntic Ref.	37⅞	38	N. Amer...	98	98
Baldwin	32¼	32⅜	Packard	16¼	15⅞
Barnsdall A	22⅝	22¼	Pan.A. Pet.	52	52
Beth. Steel	100⅜	101¼	Ph. Ser. N.J.	87⅞	88¼
Cde Pascoe	61¼	63	Pullman	84¾	84¼
Cde Copp.	57	61	RadioCorp.	35¼	35⅛
Chrysler	36⅞	36⅛	R'm'g'n Rd	33¾	34
Col. Fuel..	45½	44¾	Ryl. Dutch	52⅜	52⅛
Colum. Gas	81	81	Sears R'b'k	99	95⅜
Col. Graph.	26¼	26⅜	Shell Trans.	45¼	45
Cons. Gas	107⅜	108⅛	Shell Un..	22⅜	22⅜
Cont. Can.	56	55½	Sloss S. Sl.	44½	40⅜
Cont. Oil..	22⅛	22½	Std. Brands	26⅞	26⅞
Corn Prod.	92⅜	94	Std. Gas..	113½	114¾
Curtiss	30	30	Std. Oil of Cal.	59⅛	59¼
DavisonCh.	32⅞	32¼	Do., N.J.	63¼	63¼
Drug. Inc.	78⅜	78½	Do., N.Y.	32⅞	32⅞
Du Pont..	120½	119	Studebaker	43⅞	44⅝
Eastmank.	191	191	Texas Corp	54¼	53¾
Elec.P.& L.	58¾	60	Tex. G. Sul.	61⅝	61⅞
Electric Storage	73¼	73	Tidewater	11⅞	11⅞
Fox Film	30½	31½	Un.Carbide	89	88
Gen. Elec.	72⅝	68½	Un. Fruit	102	102¼
Gen. Foods	50¼	50¼	United Gas	36¾	36⅞
Gen.Motors	41¾	41	U.S. Ind'l Alc.	9⅛	9⅛
Gillette	103⅛	103½	U.S. Rbr.	26½	25¼
Goodrich	45⅞	45⅝	U.S. Steel	181¾	181⅝
Goodyear	74⅞	72	Do., Pref.	142½	142⅜
Hou.Oil'f'n	56½	56½	W. Un. Tel.	201¼	202
Hud. M'trs	58	57	Whse. Mtg.	157½	154⅝
Ind. Bayon	109⅞	110	Woolworth	67	67¼
Int. Comb. Eng.	7⅝	8⅛	Worth'n Pump	77½	79
Int. Harv'r	89⅛	90¼	Youngst'n Sheet	123	124

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17⅝	17⅞	Mid. West Utilities	27½	28⅛
Assoc. Gas	45½	45½	Pennroad	13⅛	13⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅜	27⅞	Silica Gel.	23	25½
Celanese	30⅛	32¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53⅛	53½
Elec. Bond	88⅛	86⅛	Swift Int.	33	33½
Gulf Oil	136	135¼	Vacuum Oil	95	95
Int. Pet.	20⅝	20⅜			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99⅛	99 2/32	Finl., 6% 1945	93	93
Do., 4½%	100 8/32	100 3/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	120⅝	120¼
Do. (4th) 4¼%	100 2/32	100 2/32	Do. 7% '49	114¼	114
U.K. 5½% 1937	103½	103½	Ger., 7% '49	106¾	106¾
Do. 4% 1960-90	84¼	84¼	Greek 7% 1964	98½	99
Arg. 6% 1959	96⅜	97	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	94⅛	93½
Aust. 5% 1957	89½	89¼	Hungary, 7½% '44	100½	101
A'tria, 7% 1943	103¼	104⅛	Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	97½
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅞	102½	Jap., 6½% 1954	102⅞	103
Do. 7% 1955	110	109¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅜	103⅜	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102½
Brazil, 7½% 1952	101	101	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103⅜	104
Bulg., 7, '67	77	77½	Do., 7% 1958	106	106¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	Poland 7% 1947	83½	83¼
Chile, 7, '42	101	101	Do., 8% 1950	94	95
Do., 6, '60	89	89	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	95	95
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110¾	San F., 8% 1950	93	93
Denm'k 5% 1942	104¼	104⅛	Seine, 7% 1942	107¼	107¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	104¼	104⅛
Do., 5½% 1953	102⅝	102⅝	TokyoCity 5½% '61	89	89½
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Jan. 30	Jan. 29
Atchison, Pref.	103⅝	103⅞
Lehigh Valley	72½	71⅞
Mis.-Kan.-Texas	53½	53⅝
New York, Ontario, and Western	14	14¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	49⅝
Texas and Pacific	117¼	117⅞
National Lead	166¼	155

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

Money continued easy, with 4½ per cent. the ruling and highest, and 4 per cent. the lowest and last rate paid.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4½ to 4½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer, with cable transfers 1-16c. higher at 4.86 11-16.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has arrived from Colombia, and $5,160,000 from Rio de Janeiro. The week's gold movements comprised imports of $5,304,000 and exports of $34,000. Earmarked stocks of gold have decreased $2,501,000.

Silver declined ¼c. to 43⅝c. for foreign bullion.

Japan is shipping 4,000,000 yen in gold to New York to-morrow.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows an increase of $4,000,000 in brokers' loans at $3,345,000,000, against

(Continued at foot of next column)

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy and 2¼c. to 1¾c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 132½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 122½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 123½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 135c. MAIZE steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 94½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and unchanged. White clipped, 52½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 3c. decline. No. 2 Western, 94c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY steady and unchanged for No. 2 malting at 70c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was barely steady with spring clears and Kansas straights 10c. down at $5.60 and $5.95 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6.45 and $5.30. Rye flour quoted $5.65 to $6.25.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	481	824	2,185	256,642	290,541
Do., Atlantic	108	249	489	61,454	89,241
*Exports, ditto	65	373	1,172	51,508	69,360
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	950	1,204	4,716	147,878	179,998
Do., Atlantic	27	54	48	2,923	15,602
*Exports, ditto	—	43	—	9	10,001
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	81	94	331	15,488	16,522
Receipts, Atlantic	85	46	312	12,411	13,908
*Exports, ditto	8	—	106	2,228	3,189
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	189	377	1,009	94,434	90,490
Do., Atlantic	23	18	49	4,235	8,627
*Exports, ditto		9	—	101	3,581

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD closed barely steady at 10c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 29 to 29 points down. March, 8.42c.; May, 7.90c.; July, 7.75c.; Sept., 7.60c.; Dec., 7.48c.; Jan., 7.50c. Sales, 44,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 35 to 27 points decline. March, 13.05c.; May, 12.23c.; July, 11.67c.; Sept., 11.36c.; Dec., 11.16c. Sales, 84,000 bags. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14¾c. to 15¼c.

COCOA futures closed steady, 1 point down to 2 points up. Sales, 15,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 9.55; May, 9.93; July, 10.21; Sept., 10.46; Dec., 10.15.

SUGAR.—RAW futures closed steady at 1 point to 3 points gain. Sales, 22,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.85; May, 1.94; July, 2.04; Sept., 2.11; Dec., 2.17; Jan., 2.18.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted 3.77c. per lb. Sales by the Cuban Committee totalled 140,000 bags, February shipment, at 2c. per lb., c. and f. Other business comprised 29,000 bags of Porto Rico at 3.67c. and 28,000 bags at 3.71c. per lb., c.i.f., all for prompt shipment.

COTTON on the spot closed 40 points lower at 16.25c. The futures market opened with values showing a loss of 3 to 5 points, and weakened afterwards under general liquidation and lack of support. The fall was checked later by bear covering and buying for a reaction, but selling pressure was renewed in the afternoon and the close was steady although 34 to 43 points lower on the day. New Orleans spot middling declined 42 points to 15.76c., and the futures market finished barely steady with prices 42 to 45 points below previous final values.

NEW YORK — CLOSING RANGE

Futures	To-day	Prev. day
February	16.04	16.47
March	16.16	16.57
April	16.26	16.68
May	16.41	16.83
June	16.50	16.92
July	16.64	17.04
August	16.68	17.08
September

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

MORE SOVEREIGNS SET ASIDE

The news of the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of France from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. reached the Money Market comparatively late in the day and had little effect beyond causing some inquiry for three months' fine bank bills on French account at under 3 7-8 per cent. The French exchange responded to the lower official discount rate, and the Paris rate closed 7c. higher at 123.97f. Discount rates were nominally unchanged, the further earmarking of sovereigns at the Bank and expectations of dear money next week exerting a steadying influence. Banks were reported to have taken March bills at 3 7-8 per cent., and there was a demand from a special quarter for "hot" Treasury Bills at this rate. Offers for a line of Glasgow Corporation Bills not exceeding £300,000 were received yesterday, and indications pointed to the bulk having been placed in bills maturing on June 30 at 3 7-8 per cent. Money was plentiful at the start, and fresh advances for the night were frequently obtainable at 3 per cent. during the earlier hours. Later money became scarcer, and the general rate in the late afternoon was 3½ per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 3½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
3	4	3⅛–4	3⅛–4	3⅛–4	4	
Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)				
2 mths.	3 mths.	4 months	5 months	6 months		
⅝	⅝	⅝–½	½–⅝	⅝–¾		
4	3⅛–⅛	3—3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–3½		

FRENCH BANK RATE REDUCED

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. and the rate of interest on advances from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.—*Reuter.*

POLISH DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED

WARSAW, Jan. 30.—As from to-morrow the Bank of Poland will reduce its rate of discount from 5½ per cent. to 8 per cent., and the rate of interest on bonds from 9½ per cent. to 9 per cent.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Following the reduction in the discount and advance rates of the Bank of France the Paris exchange moved sharply in favour of sterling and closed at 123.97f., compared with 123.90f. on Wednesday. Forward francs were bid for, the premium being 6c., one month, and 12c., three months. There appeared to be a tendency to offer francs and buy sterling in several Continental centres, the Amsterdam rate closing at 12.11⅛–11/16ff., against 12.11ff., and the Zurich rate at 25.20½f., against 25.19½f. The New York rate also advanced, being finally $4.86 37-64, compared with $4.86 17/32. Spanish pesetas were at one time firmer, the Madrid rate moving to 36p.; later Spain offered pesetas, and the rate closed at 36.67½p., against 36.62½p. on Wednesday. Forward pesetas were in demand. The German exchange finished ½pf. higher at 20.36½m. At 1s. 5 57-64d. the Indian exchange was slightly lower. Japanese yen were rather dearer. A further decline, to 44¼d., occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, in spite of the additional earmarking of gold:—

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Jan. 30	Jan. 29
New York	℔ to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅛–86 1/32	4.86 15/16–86 1/16
Montreal	℔ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 1/32–⅛	4.86 1/32–⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–97	123.88–91
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93–93¼	34.93–93¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.96–93.00	92.95–93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.20–28 21/32	25.18⅛–19½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Belgium	M. to £	123.25	123½–123¾	123½–123¾
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.66–37.16	36.40–37.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	——	108⅛–108½	108⅛–108⅞
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11–12.12	12.10½–11⅞
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36–36½	20.35½–36½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.55–34.58	34.55–34.59
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82–27.85	27.80–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164⅜–164⅞	164⅜–164⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.24	43.31–43.43	43.31–43.43
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.2215	25.20–25.23	25.20–25.23
Jugo-Slavia	Dns. to £	812.6	817–820	817–820
Constantinople	Pst. to £	119	1.020–1.045	1.020–1.045
Belgrade	Dns. to £	25.2215	275½–276¼	275½–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½–49	48½–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–676	670–675
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17–18.28	18.18–18.26
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¾–21¼	18.20¾–21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12¼–12¾	18.12–18.13½
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18⅜–19¼	18.18⅛–18.19
Alexandria	Par to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rpe.	1sd.	1/5 7–5 9/32	1/5 7–5 9/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5 7–5 9/32	1/5 7–5 9/32
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5 7–5 9/32	1/5 7–5 9/32
Hong-Kong	Per dol.	——	Holiday	1/6⅝–⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅝–1/16	2/0⅝–1/16
Shanghai	Per tael	——	Holiday	2/6–⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/32–15/16	2/3 11/32–15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞–13⅜	12.12⅞–13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.985d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
S. de Janeiro	Per bell.	5.899d.	5/9 15/16	5/9 15/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	44⅞–44 7/16	44¼–44¾
Montevideo	Per dol.	47.577d.	44⅞–44 7/16	44¼–44¾
Uruguay	℔ to £	40	39.80	39.70
Mexico	Per dol.	51d.	44⅛–45	44⅛–45
Lima	£ to £	Par	234⅜ prem.	234⅜ prem.
Mexico	Peseeto £	9.76	10.00–10.30	10.10–10.35

* 90 days. † Based on local stabilization at $2.90–3.03 to 100$. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

On	Buying Rates per £100: Demand	90 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Selling Rates: Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 10 0	0 9 5	18 9 9 5	7 6 9 4	16 3	
New Zealand	98 17 0	0 9 5	17 9 9 5	6 6 9 3	17 0	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	0 9 8	2 9 9 7	10 6 9 6	17 0	
On					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia					98 0 0	97 12 0
New Zealand					98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa					99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia					99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.70	24.69
Venezuela	Bolivars to £	25.25	25.55	25.52
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.08	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.00	10.10
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

* 90 days.

NEW ZEALAND EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

Following the recent increase in the discount on the Australian pound the New Zealand exchange has moved against the Dominion

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED

The Bank is prepared to act as Registrars for Municipal Corporations and to undertake general duties as Transfer Agents for Public Companies, Governments, or other Institutions.

Head Office:
15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

the Associated Australasian Banks in London announcing that on and after to-day London selling rates on New Zealand will be as follows:—Drafts and mail transfers, £2 7s. 6d. per cent. discount; cable transfers, £2 per cent. discount. This represents an increase of 7s. 6d. in the discount. As from to-day the rates for purchasing documentary bills on New Zealand will be altered to:—£3 10s. per cent. discount for sight bills; £4 1s. 5d. per cent. discount for 30 days'; £4 12s. 6d. per cent. discount for 60 days'; and £5 3s. 9d. per cent. discount for 90 days'. This represents an increase of 10s. in the discount.

The Bank of England yesterday announced that £200,000 had been set aside in SOVEREIGNS, that £2,000 in sovereigns had been taken for export, and that £1,703 had been sold in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a reduction in the Bank's gold stock of £203,703, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Jan. 30 .. Nil		Jan. 30—Sovs. set aside ..	200,000
		Sovs. ..	2,000
		Bar gold ..	1,703
Efflux	203,703		
Total ..	£203,703	Total	£203,703

Net influx for 1930 to date, £3,912,532; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to January 29, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of £5,313,896.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per fine oz. It is understood that no change has been made in the arrangements for the shipment of gold from Spain.

SILVER was offered on Indian account, and the price declined 3/16d. to 20¼d. per oz. for cash and 20½d. for forward delivery.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

No remittances were made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council during the week ended January 25, 1930.

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

Assets	Jan. 23 Francs	Inc. or Dec. Francs
Reserve—		
Gold coin and imports ..	42,880,671	+ 93,746
Silver and copper coin ..	233,505	— 2,496
Current postal accounts ..	507,908	+ 24,892
Available at sight abroad ..	6,995,687	— 50,453
Advances on gold coin ..	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted ..	7,515,809	+ 998,595
Negotiable bills bought abroad ..	18,721,488	— 2,781
Advances on securities ..	2,467,494	— 51,719
Negotiable bills of the sinking fund department	5,452,545	— 159,008
Loans to the State without interest ..	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,346,408	— 147,810
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	68,874,617	— 313,696
Treasury current account ..	7,115,281	— 308,994
Sinking fund current account ..	3,435,671	— 55,804
Current and deposit account ..	8,508,492	+ 1,490,421
Other sight liabilities	812,168	— 28,835
Various liabilities	1,582,439	— 180,775
Total liabilities	87,741,299	+ 782,692
Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities	—	48.81%

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

Assets	£	Jan. 23 Crowns	Inc. or Dec. Crowns
Gold stock		1,981,575	+ 28
Balances abroad and foreign currencies ..		2,115,923	— 86,043
Other cash		24,693	+ 968
Bills discounted		383,232	— 34,382
Securities discounted		50,656	unchanged
Advances on collaterals ..		15,511	— 378
State notes debt balance and assets of the Banking Office of the Ministry of Finance in liquidation		4,101,481	— 2,365
Other assets		467,475	— 122,703
Liabilities:			
Capital fully-paid up and capital reserve fund ..		406,800	unchanged
Reserve funds		73,622	unchanged
Bank notes in circulation ..		6,271,502	— 305,598
Cheque account balances, &c. ..		1,356,873	+ 32,505
Other maturities: Short-term cash vouchers ..		315	unchanged
Other liabilities		510,000	+ 27,170

BANK OF SPAIN

	Jan. 25 Pesetas	Inc. or Dec. Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,566,768,450	+ 856,860
Silver in hand	711,111,667	+ 3,626,832
Foreign bills	86,020,031	— 2,428,775
Discount and short bills ..	2,014,838,837	— 43,900,761
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, and redeemable debt	885,025,000	— 25,684,394
Notes in circulation ..	4,398,997,175	— 45,057,000
Current accounts, deposits, &c. ..	1,923,103,563	+ 46,709,658
Dividends, interest and other obligations ..	80,299,926	— 8,585,099
Government securities ..	273,478,387	+ 46,347,187

—*Reuter.*

COMPANY RESULTS

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

Railway Share Trust and Agency.—Final dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 10 per cent. for the year ended January 15 (against 9 per cent. for the preceding year).

Railway Debenture and General Trust.—Final dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 9 per cent. for the year ended January 15 (against 8 per cent. for the preceding year).

City of Buenos Ayres Tramways.—Balance dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, making 5 per cent. for the year 1929 (the same), transferring £10,000 (the same) to amortization and general fund, and carrying forward £501 (against £1,346).

Holborn and Frascati.—Balance dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year (the same), in addition to a bonus of 3 per cent. (the same), plus a special bonus of 1½ per cent. (the same) for the year ended December 31 last; £10,000 to rebuilding and improvements account (the same); £16,000 to be carried forward (against £16,638).

Metropolitan Railway.—Dividend upon the Ordinary stock for the past half-year of 2½ per cent., making 4 per cent. for the year, placing £10,000 to general reserve, and carrying forward £32,016. The dividend for the year 1928, after placing £10,000 to reserve, was at the rate of 3½ per cent., £23,888 being carried forward. The dividend on the Surplus Lands stock is recommended to be 2½ per cent. for the past half-year, making 3¾ per cent. for the year, as against 3½ per cent. for 1928.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE

The revenue account of the Queensland Insurance Company for the year ended September 30 last shows that after transferring £20,000 (against £30,000) to reserve for unexpired risks, the profit amounted to £82,509 (against £95,869 for 1927-28). The distribution for the year is unchanged at 12½%; the carry-forward is increased from £21,416 to £41,424. No allocation is made to reserve (against £25,000).

YORKSHIRE RAILWAY WAGGON

The net profit of the Yorkshire Railway Waggon Company for 1929 amounted to £33,705 (against £45,459 for 1928), excluding £1,567 brought forward. The dividend for the year is unchanged at 10 per cent. (a final dividend of 5 per cent. being payable on February 13), the allocation to reserve fund is £6,000 (against £8,000), while £900 is again to be applied in reduction of the cost of freehold properties at Horbury, leaving £2,535 to go forward. Meeting, February 6.

LONDON PROPERTY INVESTMENT

The property of the London Property Investment Trust for the year 1929 amounted to £12,461 (against £11,641 for 1928), to which is added £1,462 brought forward, giving a disposable total of £13,923. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (the same) on the "A" shares and a dividend of 5 per cent. (the same) on the "B" shares, to place 25 per cent. of the remaining profits, or £1,469, to reserve, to carry £1,507 to next account, and to distribute the balance among the holders of the Founders' shares in accordance with the articles of association. The reserve fund is invested on the cumulative principle and will be increased to £25,803. Meeting, February 11.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL INVESTMENT

The accounts of the Scottish Central Investment Trust for the year ended January 15 show a net revenue of £56,232 (against £39,498 for the preceding year), out of which the Preference and interim Ordinary dividends took £32,000. Having transferred £10,000 (against £5,000 from profits) to reserve fund, which now amounts to £55,000, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 6½ per cent. for the year (against 6 per cent.). During the year £97,100 Five per Cent. Debenture stock, 1965-75, was issued. The funds of the company are spread over 391 investments; a valuation of these shows that they are of a value in excess of the balance-sheet figure of £1,983,544. Meeting, February 4.

PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT

The net profit of the Public Benefit Boot Company for the year ended December 28 amounted to £31,313 (against £38,996 for 1928). The decline is due to a special writing down of stock. A total sum of £38,194 has been written off the stocks, and to meet this exceptional contingency £30,694 has been transferred from the reserve fund, and the balance has been charged against the year's profit. During the year the issued capital has been increased by £100,000, all of which ranks after the two classes of Preference shares. In addition to this, the Preferred Ordinary shares, which were previously non-cumulative, are now entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. After deducting the dividends for the year on the two classes of Preference shares and the fixed 8 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares, the directors propose to place £4,562 (against £5,000) to reserve, and to write off the expenses of the share issue, amounting to £1,200, carrying forward £34,998 (against £34,719). The new members of the board represent the holders of 98 per cent. of the Deferred Ordinary shares, and it is in accordance with their policy that it is recommended that no dividend be paid on these shares.

COMPANY MEETINGS

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER ALLOCATIONS

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR ALL LOSSES

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE YEAR

"A PERIOD OF CONSTANT ANXIETY"

BANKS AND INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION

THE CALL FOR FURTHER CAPITAL

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the National Provincial Bank Limited was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, Bt., K.B.E. (the chairman of the bank), presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors was read by SIR ALFRED LEWIS, chief general manager.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with my usual custom I propose to commence my remarks to you to-day by amplifying some of the matters touched upon in our report.

It is with much sorrow that we have to record the loss the board has sustained by the death of our friend and colleague, Lord Avebury. John Lubbock, as he was better known to many of us, came of a renowned banking family and bore a name which will always be associated with the welfare of bank officers; originally a partner in Robarts, Lubbock and Co., he became a director of this bank on our acquisition of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and we have to deplore the loss, not only of a member of our board, but also of a valued colleague and friend.

We also report with deep regret the loss we, and especially our Northampton local board, have suffered by the death of Mr. Charles B. Fisher, who was an influential and well-known figure in the shires.

The numbers of our extraordinary directors have, we are sorry to say, been depleted by the resignation of Colonel H. F. Smith, for many years one of the directing factors in Messrs. Smiths, of Nottingham, and also a partner in Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths.

NEW DIRECTORS

As announced in the report, your directors have appointed two new directors to seats on the board, whose names will be later on duly submitted to you for re-election. It has given the board much pleasure to express in this way some public proof of the appreciation they entertain for the valuable services Sir Alfred Lewis has rendered the bank as joint general manager and chief general manager for many years. We were fortunate in securing, as a result of the acquisition of the Bradford District Bank, Sir Alfred's services for this institution. Since that time he has laboured without ceasing to combine the best features and traditions of the National Provincial Bank and the Bradford District Bank into one homogeneous whole and to maintain the sound position the bank enjoys. His efforts have been crowned with success, and we cordially welcome him as a member of our board. (Cheers.)

In electing Captain Evan Cadogan Eric Smith to a seat on the board, we are glad thus officially to retain our connexion with one of the oldest and most respected firms of bankers in the country. His father, Mr. Lindsay Eric Smith, was an honoured member of our board for many years, and I am confident that his son, who has already made his name in other spheres of business, will prove a useful and valuable colleague.

NEW BRANCHES AND "NIGHT BANKING" FACILITIES

Our report shows that the policy of opening new branches wherever favourable opportunities occur continues in force, and I am pleased to say that our endeavours to encourage thrift and provide facilities for saving among even the youngest of all classes of the community are meeting with the success I venture to think they deserve.

The provision of means for depositing cash at our offices after banking hours, by the installation of night safes, appears to be meeting the convenience of our customers in increasing measure, and will be developed as the demand for such facilities becomes apparent.

I think, too, I should not omit to say that we are proceeding with the installation of mechanical aids to our accounting and clerical system, steadily but cautiously, as is found desirable and with due regard to the experience obtained of the constant improvement in the machines placed at our disposal. The initial outlay is, of course, heavy, but the ultimate economies will, we believe, amply justify the expenditure involved.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

In accordance with the new Companies Act, the balance-sheet, which is accompanied by a profit and loss account, is submitted to you in a revised form, but the changes involved are only slight and do not prevent a comparison with previous years.

Our capital and reserves, which show no change, appear in the same manner as before, and with the balance of profit and loss account show the total of the bank's paid-up capital and reserves at £19,808,086 18s. 5d. This is followed by the item representing our deposits and other accounts, which, at £271,540,937 3s. 9d., show a decrease, in common with most other banks, from the abnormally high figure at which they stood in last year's balance-sheet.

The next line, balances due to subsidiary companies, is an innovation, and represents balances in our hands belonging to our two subsidiary companies, Messrs. Coutts and Messrs. Grindlay.

Liabilities for acceptances, &c., appears on both sides of the account as usual.

ASSETS ITEMS

The manner in which our first four items on the assets side of the account is set out is unchanged. These show a reduction in sympathy with the decreased figures of our deposits and the increased total of our advances, which is, perhaps, particularly noticeable in the amount of Treasury Bills as compared with the same date in 1928. This item forms what I may term the compensating balance of our accounts, for if our deposits increase, it is in this form mainly that the money finds a temporary home, and if the demand for advances increases or deposits are withdrawn, it is this henroost that is primarily robbed to find the necessary funds. Our investments show, in the aggregate, a small reduction as compared with the figures of last year. Our holding in other banks is set out somewhat differently than in previous balance-sheets, but you will notice that the only alterations in the figures are that our investment in Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, which stood at £420,000, has now been increased to £600,000, owing to the shares having been fully paid up, and that we have increased our holding in the Yorkshire Penny Bank by £31,250. Our investments in subsidiary companies are set out separately in accordance with the terms of the Act, but otherwise show no change.

ADVANCES £6,000,000 HIGHER

Our advances stand at £158,000,000, an increase of £6,000,000 as compared with 1928, which clearly demonstrates, especially in view of the decrease in our deposits, that the bank has again during the past year made every effort to meet the requirements of its customers, thus enabling them, in many cases, to keep their works running and avoid further unemployment. (Hear, hear.)

There is nothing owing to us by subsidiary companies.

On the next page we set forth a separate profit and loss account in the form required by the Act, from which you will see that the profit brought into the account after making provision for rebate and bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £2,224,786 8s. 11d.

I might here refer to the Hatry collapse. The repercussions of such a collapse could not but affect directly or indirectly, at some point or other, a business of the magnitude of, and as widespread as, ours. We have, however, made adequate provision for possible losses out of the year's revenue. (Hear, hear.)

To return now to our own profit figures. From the sum of £2,224,786 8s. 11d., to which I have already referred, has to be deducted £35,082 1s. 4d., the amount of the directors' remuneration, paid by this bank. The total amount of £46,411 10s. 4d., as set out in the account, includes over £11,000 which, although paid by our two subsidiary companies to their directors who are on our board, has, under the Companies Act, to be shown in our statement.

NET PROFIT BALANCE AND DIVIDEND

The balance of net profit brought down from this section of profit and loss to what I may term the appropriation account, amounts to £2,189,704 7s. 7d., and compares with the figure of £2,108,663 16s. 11d. in last year's balance-sheet. With the balance of £865,845 8s. 6d. brought forward from last year, we arrive at a total of £3,055,549 16s. 1d. available for the dividends and various allocations, which have been set out on the other side of the account.

The dividend paid in July last of £853,147 8s. 10d. has first to be charged and the balance is appropriated to the following accounts: to the pension fund, £100,000; to bank premises, £200,000, against £100,000 last year; and to the contingency account, £200,000; so that, after the deduction of a final dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum for the half-year, amounting again to £853,147 8s. 10d., the sum of £849,254 18s. 5d. remains to be carried forward to next year, as shown in the balance-sheet.

I need not emphasize the fact that such a satisfactory result of our operations as is before you, produced during a period of most extraordinary difficulty, could only be achieved by watchful control of our resources and careful management of our business. It has been a year of unremitting labour for the chief general manager and the general managers, and I am sure you will support me in paying tribute to them and also to our managers and staff throughout the country, who, by the loyalty and the efficiency of their united efforts, have contributed to the gratifying results which are before you. (Hear, hear.)

We follow our usual practice in appending the balance-sheets of our affiliated banks, Messrs. Coutts and Co. and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Limited. The figures shown speak for themselves, and indicate the increasing business which is being conducted. Messrs. Grindlay and Co., it will be observed, have established a reserve fund of £100,000.

Our foreign auxiliary continues successfully to serve the needs of our customers and connexions in the towns in which it is situated in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and shows satisfactory progress.

THE BANCA ITALO-BRITANNICA

Many of you will recall references that were made in the Press in the early months of the year to difficulties which had arisen with the Banca Italo-Britannica, a subsidiary of the British Italian Banking Corporation, and we regret to say that the position of the Italian subsidiary bank had been seriously imperilled owing to alleged irregularities on the part of the management.

While we were one of the three clearing banks for the British Italian Banking Corporation, we took no part in its establishment, and our direct financial interest was a comparatively small one—namely, £20,000.

In addition to its interest as the holder of the bulk of the capital in the Italian bank, the parent institution in London was also materially interested on account of the facilities it had afforded the Italian bank in the ordinary course of business.

After conferring with the highest authorities both here and in Italy, we and our associates were fully confirmed it was of paramount importance that adequate support should be rendered to the Italian bank, otherwise more serious losses were likely to eventuate, and British prestige, both in banking and commercial circles, might suffer irretrievable damage. An arrangement was therefore reached in which we participated, whereby the position should be safeguarded, and an announcement was made in February of last year, to which we were parties, to the following effect:—

In view of certain unfavourable rumours in regard to the affairs of the Banca Italo-Britannica, the Italian subsidiary of the British Italian Banking Corporation, we are authoritatively informed that London banks have made such arrangements as will ensure due fulfilment of all the engagements of the Banca Italo-Britannica and the continuation of the business without interruption.

REORGANIZATION RESULTS

In the reorganization which ensued we made a substantial contribution, for which due provision has been made by us; and I am pleased to say that, as a result of the efforts of the three clearing banks and others interested, the chairman of the Italian bank, at the general meeting held in Milan in December last, was able to make a statement to the following effect:—

That the Italian institution had now passed the crisis in which it had found itself in the early weeks of 1929, and that the balance-sheet as on September 30, 1929, would furnish the proof of the correctness of his statement.

The chairman went on to say that he was able to make this declaration because in February last the English group had announced that they had intervened in order to put the Banca Italo-Britannica in a position not only to meet its liabilities, but also to carry on the course of its business without interruption, and that this undertaking was accomplished with considerable sacrifices, as a result of which they had been enabled to consolidate and make completely liquid the position of the bank. He further added that the undertaking then given by the English group, i.e., an undertaking to render the balance-sheet of their bank sound, had thus, as would be seen from the figures, been completely fulfilled. The capital and reserves of the bank were intact and they were now in a position, with their own resources, to be able to set out again on the path which was interrupted by the bad faith of others; the path for which the Banca Italo-Britannica was founded and for which it exists.

You will accordingly see that the London banks have completed the task which they undertook in February of last year, and the obligations implied under the announcement already referred to have been fulfilled in their entirety and are at an end, and we hope that with a new board and management the business of the bank may now be conducted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

In addressing you last year, I ventured to say that one could hardly forecast the probable course of business from one week to another, and I am sorry to say that the past year appears to me to have provided ample justification for that statement.

As you will remember, the year opened with a more confident feeling that better times were in store for the country, but the increase in the Bank rate at the beginning of February to 5½ per cent. in consequence of the persistent demand for gold from America was the first cloud in the sky.

The transfer of money from this country to the United States by American and other institutions, dictated no doubt by the high rates prevailing in New York on account of speculative commitments on the New York Stock Exchange, rather than for the requirements of commercial transactions, engendered a certain feeling of uneasiness, which subsequent events and the ever-growing fever of speculation did nothing to allay.

Thanks to the foresight of the Bank of England, who no doubt anticipated that, as time went on, still further shipments of bullion might be required, their stock of gold was, at some expense, considerably increased as compared with the beginning of the year, but the shipments to America, a growing demand from Germany, and the unprecedented requirements of France for gold, gradually reduced the stock of the precious metal to 130 millions. Some counter action on the Bank's part was clearly needed, and the Bank rate (which in the interest of our trade had for some months been courageously maintained at 5½) was raised on September 26 to 6½ per cent. From that time onwards, the gold situation, although not by any means satisfactory, began to improve; the Bank rate was gradually reduced, until at December 31 it stood at 5 per cent., with a stock of gold of 146 millions.

It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that, in spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout the past 12 months, the Bank of England's holding of gold showed a reduction of only £7,000,000 at the end of the year, compared with the corresponding date in 1928.

The gold situation, however, has not been the only subject of preoccupation during the year.

FAR EASTERN DISTURBANCES

The Civil War in Afghanistan early in the year, with all the effects of its possible repercussion on India, was naturally a subject of much anxiety. Constant disturbances in China and the conflict between the Manchurian Government and the Soviet Republic, which arose in July last, dispelled any hope of that expansion of our business with China of which we had a reasonable expectation at the end of last year; while disturbances and political uncertainty in the Near East also contributed to the maintenance of a feeling of tension which has persisted throughout the last 12 months. The impending General Election in this country in the early months of the year had the usual effect of restricting business, perhaps even to a greater extent than has sometimes been the case, owing to the uncertainty of the result and the possible change in Government and in policy.

Unfortunate occurrences in the business world, both at home and abroad, have played their part too, in keeping the nerves of the commercial community in a high state of strain and in restricting the enterprise and expansion of trade which might otherwise have taken place.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS

On the Continent of Europe business has not been good, and reports of failures and difficulties have unfortunately been rife in many directions. It is a matter for regret that in many cases serious irregularities and undoubted evidence of fraudulent practice have been brought to light, and one cannot help wondering whether the inordinate desire to make money quickly, and at all costs, which, unfortunately, has been only too prevalent, has not had some influence in lowering the high moral standard of business integrity both at home and abroad on which we have so far been accustomed to rely. I trust that what appears to be a lapse from the high traditions of financial and commercial morality, may prove to be only a temporary aberration, and that last year's experience will have shown the world at large that the maintenance of a high standard of honour and probity is the primary and the most essential basis of all domestic and international business transactions. This basis of credit, once destroyed, would be hard to restore, and the community must realize that, despite the allurements of possible profits on a large scale, it is an honourable obligation on their part to see that their engagements bear a reasonable proportion to the means at their disposal. (Hear, hear.)

WALL-STREET SPECULATION

The feverish condition of the stock markets both at home and in the United States has been a constant menace throughout the year, and the orgy of speculation in America and the soaring prices of industrial securities in that market attracted many people to what appeared to be an easy way of making money. The disastrous slump which took place towards the end of the year not only dispelled this illusion, but probably caused unpleasant losses in many directions. At the same time a somewhat similar situation was developing in this country, fortunately on a smaller scale, but still carrying in its train material losses to those concerned.

I have endeavoured to give you in a somewhat sketchy form a short account of some of the more outstanding events which have characterized the past year, but the whole period has been one of constant anxiety and has called for the exercise of the greatest possible vigilance and care on the part of your executive officers.

It may almost surprise you, after all I have said, that I am able to record improvement in the position and results of any of our important industries. The fact, however, that during the past 12 months there have been no prolonged or important trade disputes involving protracted stoppages of work has been of material value, and the better understanding between employers and employed, which appears to be slowly but surely permeating the country, has been an important factor in the improved results which have been achieved in some directions.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The production of both iron and steel shows a considerable development as compared with the figures of 1928, and a still more pleasing feature is that our exports of these metals represent an appreciable increase both in the raw and manufactured grades as well as in the more highly finished states, such as hardware, cutlery, and machinery. The year's output of British steel of 9,600,000 tons is almost a record in the history of the industry, but even with this production the available steel plant in the country is not approaching its full capacity. It would be idle to pretend that our iron and steel trades are in a prosperous condition, but progress has been made. The reorganization and amalgamations which have taken place and are still in process of completion have effected many economies. Much dead wood has been cut out, and I do not think I should be expressing too optimistic an opinion if I say that there are several undertakings which are once again covering their expenses, and that there are some which are actually working at a profit. (Hear, hear.)

There can be, I think, no doubt that we have in this country—and, indeed in the most suitable localities—an abundance of the material elements necessary to produce iron and steel on competitive terms with any country in the world. We have labour, both skilled and unskilled, unequalled by any other people, but while, perhaps, our machinery for subsidiary purposes cannot be surpassed, the information at my disposal leads me to think that improvements can be effected in the primary processes for economical production of the basic material. How these improvements can be effected is a question for our experts. While financial considerations may here and there present difficulties, I am sure that no efforts will be wanting on the part of British banks to afford the necessary assistance to sound proposals, and I am confident that it is only by the provision of the most economic and efficient plant that this industry can successfully exploit to the fullest advantage the natural means at its disposal, and compete effectively in the markets of the world.

SHIPBUILDING AND COAL TRADE CONDITIONS

I am glad to say that our shipyards show an improvement in the volume of work, at all events, on which they are engaged, both the tonnage launched and that under construction showing an increase over last year's figure, and we seem to be holding our own in this direction with the rest of the world. Reports from some districts indicate that the orders in hand justify a certain measure of optimism as to sufficiency of work for some months, and we only hope that the prices at which contracts have been secured may afford satisfactory profits and thus contribute to the resources of our shipbuilders for such further developments as they may find it expedient to make. In this connexion we cannot but be impressed with the intense efforts which our Continental rivals are making in the building of larger and more speedy ships for capturing a greater share of the trade of the world.

Conditions in the coal industry, judged by the increased tonnage produced and larger exports, appear to be improving, and it is especially gratifying to note that a larger number of men are now employed in and about the mines. It is, however, doubtful whether net profits show any commensurate return, although some collieries appear at last to be more than covering production expenses, and some even to be working at a small profit. The tendency towards combined working, and collective selling organization is a satisfactory feature, and in one instance at all events appears to be showing successful results. Owners and workers seem to

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED

CAUSES OF THE REDUCED PROFIT

SATISFACTORY GENERAL PROGRESS

THE YEAR'S MONETARY CONDITIONS

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COTTON TRADE

MR. POWYS DEWHURST ON THE RATIONALIZATION SCHEME

The ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of Williams Deacon's Bank Limited was held yesterday in the Board Room, Mosley-street, Manchester.

Mr. GERARD POWYS DEWHURST (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. Thorburn) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts, said:—With your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I propose to take the report in your hands as read, and with no changes of particular importance during the year to report in the *personnel* of your board or executive, I will, if I may, turn to the figures of the balance-sheet.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

As you will notice, in order to comply with the Companies Act of 1929, these are presented in a somewhat different form and more detailed character.

On the liability side our capital remains the same, but our reserve fund at £1,000,000 shows a reduction of £350,000, to which I will refer later, while our deposits at £31,792,000 are rather lower by some £400,000. Our liability also for acceptances and endorsements on behalf of customers shows a decrease on last year's figures of nearly £500,000, a temporary fluctuation, but caused partly by fall in prices.

Turning to the other side of the sheet, our cash stands higher by £250,000, representing 12.2 per cent. of our deposits. This figure was higher than we anticipated, due to unexpected large sums paid in to credit by our customers on December 31. Our daily average throughout the year is maintained, as near as possible, at 10.5 per cent.

Balances with other banks are less by £259,000, while our short money at £3,412,000 is higher this time by over £500,000.

BILLS AND TREASURY BONDS

Commercial and bank bills have remained fairly steady throughout the year and the actual figure at December 31 is almost the same as in the previous balance-sheet. The variation in the total figure is due entirely to our holding at the end of 1928 an exceptionally large amount (approximately £2,000,000) of Treasury Bills. This year, as the balance-sheet shows, we had more money at call and notice and more invested in Government stocks.

We have made considerable purchases during the year of short term Treasury bonds, and these account for an increase of over £600,000 in our British Government securities. Other investments and properties (other than bank premises), previously included as one item, now appear separately and call for no comment, while a small increase is to be noted in our shareholding interest in the Yorkshire Penny Bank, representing our quota of that bank's new capital, which we have been glad to take up.

The next item, advances to customers, shows a reduction of some £800,000 compared with last year, the total at £16,825,000 giving a ratio of 52.9 per cent. to our deposits. This figure is well spread, advances of £1,000 or under representing over 85 per cent. of the total number of our overdrawn accounts.

There is little change to report in our bank premises account, and it is satisfactory to note that the earning capacity of our new branches has, on the whole, fully come up to our expectations.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Passing now to our figures of profit and loss, you will see that, after making the usual provisions, our net profit appears at a total of £297,900, showing a decrease of £7,439. This profit, with the balance of £27,465 brought forward from last year, gives us a total of £325,366 now to be dealt with. This, after transferring £50,000 to contingencies account, enables us to pay a dividend at the rate of 13¼ per cent. on our "A" shares and 12½ per cent. on our "B" shares, and to carry forward to next year's account a balance of £31,225, which compares with £27,465 brought into the account. The reduction of profit shown in our statements for the past two or three years is a direct reflection of the state of affairs in the staple industry of Lancashire. In a number of cases it has not been possible to charge interest, either where mills are working under schemes or during the transition period pending absorption into new combines or mergers.

SACRIFICES IN AID OF INDUSTRY

Such schemes of rationalization involve also sacrifices from all concerned, including the banks, and to provide for the contingencies arising therefrom the board has transferred £50,000 from the current year's profits and £350,000 from the general reserve fund, in addition to sums set aside internally, and if by their action in supporting such schemes the board can feel that the bank has materially contributed in bringing about the reconstruction of the trade in Lancashire and the betterment of its principal industry, then I trust you will agree the sacrifices called for will not have been in vain.

With regard to the dividend, in view of the foregoing your board have thought it desirable to reduce the rate by 1¼ per cent. on the "A" shares; obviously their first concern must be the replacement of reserves, and the directors feel sure the shareholders will approve of the prudence of this policy.

Apart from these particular trading difficulties I am glad to be able to report that the business of the bank shows gratifying progress in every direction, whether judged by fresh business entertained or new accounts opened, with the result that we can again note this year an increase in the proportionate figures of our bank in the Clearing House returns of both London and Manchester.

Quite a feature of the year, too, has been the growing popularity of our home safes, which have evidently come to stay and have proved a definite attraction to the small depositor.

THE COTTON TRADE AND EASTERN MARKETS

As regards the year under review, I am afraid I have little of an encouraging nature to report in regard to the cotton industry. A poor and irregular demand for our productions from the Far East and the Continent has been the experience of most of those engaged in the export side of the trade. Difficulties of trade with India have always increased in times of unrest, and movements such as the non-cooperation scheme and threats of boycott of British goods, the usual weapons of the political agitator, have been much in evidence. This factor, with still keener Japanese competition, and uncertainty with regard to an increase in the import duties, have had their effect on business. Trade, too, with China, hampered by the disorganized state of the country, has been temporarily brought to a standstill by the difficulties of exchange, following the heavy fall in silver, with the result that both spinners and manufacturers on this side have experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping machinery running with anything like regularity, which has led to short time and a considerable degree of unemployment for the operatives. One good feature appears, and that is that this country is assured of an ample supply of its raw material for the season, and it is satisfactory to note that growths of cotton, other than American, form an increasing proportion of our market supplies.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING METHODS

It would appear that the method of hand-to-mouth buying on the part of our foreign markets has quite superseded the old custom of seasonal purchases, and in view of the number of producers on this side who are forced to sell without regard to the cost of production, their policy would appear to be justified, and it can only be hoped that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, when once it gets into its stride, will be able to correct this unfortunate tendency. This company has now been registered and has received acceptance of its proposals from 75 concerns, containing 5,388,000 spindles and 19,700 looms. This means a "federation equivalent" of 7,668,000 spindles, which is very hopeful progress towards the 10,000,000 spindles which the promoters fixed as their goal. High hopes are entertained of the success of this corporation in its efforts to resuscitate a large section of the cotton trade from its present position and regain for this country its lost markets. Considering the financial conditions under which this corporation will be operating, a high standard of efficiency may fairly be expected, and critics of this vast scheme of rationalization will only be disarmed on proof being afforded that sound administration and economical methods have effected their object in substantially reducing the cost of production. It is in this direction, I feel sure, that the salvation of our trade must lie. For quality, durability, and design the goods we produce can hold their own in foreign markets, but the question of price at the rates ruling in distributing centres abroad must be the deciding factor.

THE INDUSTRY'S BURDEN OF TAXATION

Certain improvements in our methods of marketing, distribution, and selling can doubtless be achieved, and fresh capital, we have reason to believe, will be available for the reconditioning of plant and installation of the latest machinery; but when all is said and done, and every possible economy is effected, the heavy incidence of taxation still remains upon the industry, with the immediate prospect of a still heavier burden to provide for the proposed increase in the cost of social services, in the shape of pensions and unemployment pay, which in a full year is estimated to amount to about £21,000,000.

Without passing any opinion on the merits of such schemes, which fall with particular weight upon our exporting industries, I merely submit that this country, at present, simply cannot afford them.

It may be instructive to compare our outlay in this direction with that of other countries. The cost of the Government's social services per head of population in this country appears to amount to £3 18s. 6d.

France to 13s.
Belgium to 5s. 6d.
Italy to 3s.
United States of America nil.

And in each of these foreign countries the rate of taxation has been, or is being, reduced, with the definite intention of improving the competitive power of their industries. It would almost seem that economy, to which all parties in the State since the War have rendered lip-service, is no longer a live issue in politics.

COAL AND IRON AND STEEL TRADES

A certain improvement during the year can, I think, be reported in the coal trade, whether judged by the total output of the pits or the figures of tonnage exported, and we have better reports from our South Yorkshire customers than has been the case since the coal strike of 1926. Improvements in methods of working, the policy of mechanization, and the effects of a longer working day have all contributed to lowering the cost of production and increasing the competitive power of the trade in foreign markets. We must hope that legislation now before the House of Commons, while concentrating particularly on this latter side of the trade, will be able to avoid the disastrous effect of the resultant higher prices of coal to our home industries.

Though progress in the iron and steel trade during the year has been slow, it has nevertheless been steady. In Sheffield, where our interests are considerable, and also upon the North-East Coast, a distinct measure of improvement in output, and even in marginal profit, is to be recorded, while in no industry have the possibilities of rationalization been more carefully explored or results attained on so considerable a scale.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

During the year disturbed monetary conditions have been the rule rather than the exception, though it was not until the summer that matters became acute. From then onwards heavy gold withdrawals, mostly on French account, and continued weakness of sterling, necessitated a rise in the Bank-rate to 6½ per cent. in September. In the meantime prices of all stocks and shares on the New York Exchange, financed by money costing an exorbitant rate, had reached such a peak that they bore no relation to dividend yields, and a collapse of appalling magnitude occurred in October, with the immediate result that, the pressure on the world's money markets being relieved, sterling here appreciated in terms of dollars, and gold began to return to London, thus enabling the authorities to reduce the Bank-rate to 5 per cent. before the end of the year.

A situation of extraordinary difficulty also arose in London as a result of the collapse in shares of certain companies known as the Hatry Group. The Stock Exchange and the financial community generally are to be congratulated on the way the position has been handled, with the view of localizing the trouble and avoiding endless litigation. Naturally Stock Exchange values of gilt-edged securities, as well as industrial shares, have given way in sympathy.

SERVICES OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND STAFF

In conclusion, gentlemen, I should like you to join with me in expressing to the executive officers and staff of this bank our keen appreciation of the services they have rendered during the year. It is in difficult times such as these that we can estimate at its true worth the value of their help and cooperation, and the best evidence I can produce of that is the steady and continued growth of this bank's business.

I have now pleasure in proposing: "That the report and accounts now presented be received and approved and be entered on the minutes of this meeting."

Mr. B. G. WOOD (deputy-chairman) seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

LORD BRADBURY then moved, and SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS seconded, the re-election of Sir Kenneth Irwin Crossley, Bt., and Mr. Percy Ashworth as directors of the company, which was agreed to.

MAJOR MURRAY MARSDEN moved, and Mr. CHAPMAN seconded, the election of Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley and Co., chartered accountants, as auditors of the company for the year 1930, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. G. WOOD then took the chair, when, upon the motion of Mr. FOWLEY, seconded by Mr. LEWIS ORFORD, "the best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman for his conduct in the chair."

The motion was carried with acclamation, and the CHAIRMAN having briefly responded the meeting terminated.

RUBBER ESTIMATES FOR 1930

In their review of the rubber industry in 1929, Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carritt state that the United States are "at present still affected by the debacle of Wall-street and the consequent set-back in trade. No other country has recuperative powers equal to America, and its Government is vigorously endeavouring to re-establish confidence. Whether recovery be rapid or not, the fact remains that the U.S.A., which had approximately 25,000,000 rubber-tired vehicles in use at the end of 1928, added about 1,000,000 to that number in 1929, and motor transport is not likely to decline in 1930. Whilst possibly the sale of motor vehicles may experience a temporary set-back, tire replacements should be correspondingly greater and compensate for possibly fewer tires required for new equipment."

Allowing for further expansion in European and Eastern absorption, the reviewers estimate total consumption for 1930 at 83[illegible],000 tons, while they estimate production at 845,000 tons.

Mr. W. Escritt, who has been with the company for 32 years, has been appointed a director of Joseph Rank, Limited, millers.

THE NATIONAL BANK

REVIEW OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

UPWARD TENDENCY OF PRICES

MR. J. B. MEERS'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank Limited was held yesterday at 13, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. B. MEERS, C.B. (chairman of the bank), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. S. Goadby) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and balance-sheet having been in your hands for some days I propose, with your permission, to follow our usual practice and take them as read. (Agreed.)

Ladies and gentlemen, the year 1929 will go down in the history of the financial world as an extremely difficult one. It may be said to have begun in a promising manner, but as it went on it certainly did not uphold its promise, and perhaps the best way to criticize it is to say we are thankful, from a business point of view, that it is finished and done with.

The new year has certainly opened with a brighter outlook, coupled with a welcome return of confidence. The practical steps being taken to solve our many problems show commendable determination, but I would venture to say, from a banking standpoint, that, in view of previous experience, well-established economic laws must not be lost sight of, as, if they are, they have the unhappy faculty of reasserting themselves and leaving the situation worse than before.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will now ask you to refer to the balance-sheet, and, as is our usual practice, I will briefly analyse the items and compare the figures with those placed before you a year ago, and I venture to say you will in all the circumstances find them satisfactory. The paid-up capital still stands at £1,500,000, while the reserve fund is £1,455,000—only a few thousands less than the paid-up capital. Notes in circulation are less by £756,000, due, as I have mentioned on previous occasions, to the substitution of Irish Free State notes.

Deposits, &c., are lower by £83,000, a comparatively small figure, which calls for no comment. The item acceptances to bankers' drafts, &c., shows a reduction of £22,000. Our net profits at £126,000 for the half-year are less. The main explanation lies in the fact that the National Bank does not benefit by a high Bank rate. The cessation of our note issue in the Irish Free State has also, as I have more than once mentioned, to be taken into consideration.

THE ASSETS

Let us now turn to the "assets" side. Cash on hand shows an increase of £672,000, and our "money at call" is less by £1,679,000. This latter reduction is due principally to a contraction of business on the Stock Exchange and a consequent falling off in monetary requirements. Taking the next three items together, there is a reduction in our investments of some £575,000. This is reflected in our general advances, which show an increase of £700,000. "Bills discounted" are slightly more by £18,000. The next figure, "Bankers' guarantee," &c., is merely a contra.

"Bank premises" are up by £18,000. As you are aware, ladies and gentlemen, the amount at which they are shown in the balance-sheet, £799,450, does not represent their value. I have reason to know that our English branches alone are, at the present time, worth more than this figure. A glance at the totals will show that our aggregate means are just under £42,000,000, while the proportion of our liquid assets to our liabilities to the public payable on demand is the very satisfactory figure of 58¼ per cent.

THE DIVIDEND

From the profit and loss account it will be seen that we pay the usual dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and that we place £10,000 in reduction of "Bank Premises Account," and £10,000 to "Contingencies Account," carrying forward £30,376. Full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts, on which we exercise careful supervision and keep a special check. The figures which I have just referred to give the result of our operations during the past half-year, which, as I have stated, has been one of exceptional difficulty in view of the situation which arose here in the early autumn and the American crisis which followed.

You will be pleased to learn, ladies and gentlemen, as your directors are to record, that the clientèle of the bank continues to grow—the number of accounts open in our books shows a most satisfactory increase when compared with twelve months ago.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM IRELAND

Reports from Ireland on trade and agricultural conditions are satisfactory, and the closing months of the year showed an upward tendency in the prices of live stock and produce. The weather, too, was, on the whole, favourable to agricultural pursuits, crops were abundant and well harvested, and the health of live stock was well maintained throughout.

Graziers had a fairly prosperous year with an improved level of prices ruling. The cattle trade received a temporary set-back from the early drought, but an improvement later reasserted itself with advantage to those who held-over stocks. The fat cattle trade was steady throughout the year, and, if a fodder shortage in England and Wales does not force under-finished stock on to the market, the prospects are reassuring. Sheep prices showed some falling off, but pigs were an improved trade, the benefits of which were largely minimized, however, by a dearth of stocks. The horse-breeding industry has benefited and should continue to derive advantage from the very successful season of Irish horses in Great Britain and from the ever-widening appeal of the Dublin Horse Show.

EXCELLENT CROPS: DISAPPOINTING PRICES

Crops were everywhere excellent in yield and quality, but realized very disappointing prices. Oats fell sharply, due to the competition of subsidized German grain, and barley growers have received little encouragement from the prices ruling for this commodity. There was a decline in the acreage under sugar beet, the results from which crop are reported to have been very satisfactory. Ample supplies of good-quality potatoes and well-saved turf and an improvement in the kelp industry brought some comfort to those affected by the collapse of the fishing industry, steps for the revival of which are an urgent national necessity. The reorganization of the dairying industry is steadily bearing fruit. With a wider appreciation of the problems of scientific milk production and of organized marketing an enormous field for expansion will present itself.

The improvement in the cattle trade has brought some measure of stability to the land market, without, however, any material change in values, save perhaps a slight improvement in the case of small, well-placed holdings. The demand for grazing-land is somewhat more active. The Licensed trade continues under grave disabilities, and the outlook is not encouraging. The property market in this trade shows no improvement, all but the best-class houses being difficult to sell, but it is satisfactory to note that exports of the brewing industry have increased on the year.

REANIMATION OF THE LINEN TRADE

In industry the chief feature of interest is the campaign for the reanimation of the linen trade, the future of which seems to be regarded with more optimism than for a long time past. The work on hand and in prospect in the shipyards is satisfactory, and the work in the textile and allied trades generally is increasing. The provision of housing throughout the entire country is giving considerable employment in the building trades.

The total external trade of the country showed expansion for the year with an increase in the adverse balance. The tendency, however, in the later months denoted a fall. Live-stock exports increased in practically all branches, but fresh pork, fish, and butter exports showed a falling off. An interesting feature is the sharp increase in imports of machinery and motor-cars.

Provincial reports on the internal position agree that in the main economic and social conditions continue to improve. The total acreage under crops, including hay, and the numbers of live stock are fairly maintained, and the position as regards the collection of outstanding debts is said to be easier.

With present-day economic problems receiving an ever wider appreciation from agriculturists and others, a gradual change is working itself in the habits and activities of the people, and this process, though slow, is the least likely in the long run to impair its efficacy, since the looked-for new order will be founded upon matured experience, organized efficiency and an intelligent understanding of the factors that go to build up and sustain the social and economic fabric of the country.

WORK OF THE STAFF

I must not conclude without saying a few words with reference to our staff. We are fortunate, ladies and gentlemen, in having, on the whole, a loyal and devoted staff, who realize their duty in forwarding the interests of the bank.

I now beg to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and I will ask Sir Thomas Esmonde, the deputy chairman, to second it.

Before putting the resolution to the meeting, I shall be glad to give any information and answer any inquiries which may be made.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

SIR THOMAS H. GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart. (chairman of the Irish board and deputy chairman of the bank), in seconding the motion, said that the past year had certainly been a difficult time financially, industrially, and agriculturally. So far as the financial trouble was concerned, the financial world had satisfactorily surmounted it. As to industrial depression, there was much unemployment in England and in Ireland, and he hoped that the practical efforts which were being made to solve the problem in England would be successful. Ireland was vitally interested in English prosperity, and the best wishes of Ireland went out to this country in its efforts to solve the serious problem of unemployment.

With regard to agriculture, the bank was very much concerned in the prosperity of that industry because it dealt with many farming clients. The previous year had not borne out the promise of its beginning. Although they had had good harvests, unfortunately very poor prices had been obtained for their produce. In the coming year they had every hope that things would improve. The prospect of an industrial revival in England appealed to Irish farmers because they could sell their produce to much better advantage to a prosperous England. Looking at the situation all round, he thought that the coming half-year would be a fruitful period both for the bank and for the public generally.

The resolution was carried unanimously without question or comment.

On the motion of the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, seconded by the Rt. Hon. the EARL of KENMARE, C.V.O., the retiring directors, Mr. J. B. Meers, C.B., Mr. M. J. Cooke (deputy chairman of London board), and Mr. R. J. Kelly, K.C., were re-elected.

On the proposition of Mr. W. H. BISHOP, seconded by Mr. J. P. PURCELL, the auditors, Mr. Charles Fox, F.C.A., Mr. David Macdonald and Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, F.C.A., were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. J. G. COLMER, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, deputy chairman, directors, and staff for their services during the past half-year, congratulated the chairman on his clear and admirable speech and said that the past year had certainly been difficult for bankers, but he thought that the general opinion of the shareholders would be that the results were quite satisfactory, to say the least of it, in view of the circumstances. The outlook was perhaps not so cheerful or so clear as they would like it to be, but he thought, with the chairman, that on the whole better times were in store for them.

Mr. W. W. HARRIS seconded the vote, and it was unanimously accorded, a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluding the proceedings.

THE BANK RETURN

A notable feature in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, made up to January 29, is the reduction of £14,559,000 in the Public Deposits, a movement mainly attributable to the redemption of the Three per Cent. Exchequer bonds. As a result of this disbursement, bankers' deposits have increased by £7,515,000, while a considerable reduction has taken place in the security items, Government securities having fallen by £3,365,000 and "securities" by £902,000. An expansion of £1,618,432 in the note circulation, combined with a reduction of £860,807 in the coin and bullion, has resulted in a decline of £2,479,239 in the reserve, the total of which is now £62,410,196. The "proportion" has risen from 51⅞ to 52⅞ per cent., as may be seen below:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Notes issued:		Govt. debt ..	11,015,100
In circulation	348,017,972	Other Govt. securities ..	233,604,935
In banking department ..	62,116,575	Other securities	10,806,329
		Silver coin ..	4,483,636
		Amount of fiduciary issue ..	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion ..	150,134,547
	£410,134,547		£410,134,547

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Capital ..	14,553,000	Govt. securities	54,300,615
Rest	3,587,819	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	14,592,859	Discounts and advances ..	5,500,023
Other deposits:		Securities ..	13,976,447
Bankers ..	67,463,302	Notes ..	62,116,575
Other accounts	35,987,303	Gold and silver coin ..	293,621
Seven-day and other bills ..	2,998		
	£136,187,281		£136,187,281

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,587,819	+ 42,310	+ 6,524
Public deposits ..	14,592,859	− 14,558,557	− 4,636,696
Other deposits—			
Bankers ..	67,463,302	+ 7,514,946	+ 9,252,528
Other accounts	35,987,303	− 24,669	− 1,875,314
Govt. securities ..	54,300,615	− 3,365,000	+ 3,798,760
Other securities—			
Discounts and advances ..	5,500,023	− 279,543	− 4,157,204
Securities ..	13,976,447	− 902,429	− 1,969,989
Reserve	62,410,196	− 2,479,239	+ 5,076,494
Note circulation ..	348,017,972	+ 1,618,432	− 7,626,452
Coin and bullion ..	150,428,168	− 860,807	− 2,549,958
Proportion ..	52⅞%	+ 1%	+ 3⅛%

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended January 29 shows a total of £801,652,000—a decrease of £115,871,000 compared with the corresponding week a year ago. For the current year to date the aggregate total is £3,598,143,000 being £449,533,000 less than for the period to January 30 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 23	£149,962,000	£5,962,000	£8,924,000	£164,848,000
" 24	139,805,000	5,741,000	9,749,000	155,295,000
" 25	86,745,000	5,889,000	9,170,000	101,804,000
" 27	120,507,000	6,530,000	8,069,000	135,106,000
" 28	99,231,000	5,845,000	8,866,000	113,942,000
" 29	116,121,000	5,187,000	9,349,000	130,657,000
Week	£712,371,000	£35,154,000	£54,127,000	£801,652,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 24	£195,288,000	£6,475,000	£8,943,000	£210,706,000
" 25	152,607,000	6,090,000	9,455,000	168,152,000
" 26	83,680,000	6,058,000	9,098,000	98,836,000
" 28	137,923,000	6,784,000	8,467,000	153,174,000
" 29	119,638,000	5,689,000	8,827,000	134,154,000
" 30	137,019,000	5,737,000	9,745,000	152,501,000
Week	£826,155,000	£36,833,000	£54,535,000	£917,523,000

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate inc. or dec. from July 1*
Internat. of C. Amer. (Dec.)	£148,758	−46,569	+10,710 (for year)
Do. (net)	£64,279	+31,900	+60,766
Paraguay Centl. ..	£3,580	+230	−9,100
S. Indian (Jan. 4)	Rs.12,06,175	+99,202	+41,44,588 (April 1)
Utd. of Havana‡ ..	£84,910	−35,264	−206,542
TRAMWAYS, &C.			
B.A. Lacroze ..	£12,440	−737	−31,065
L.C.C.	£82,929	+4,410	+54,057 (April 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Return for December.—Kw. hours sold, 316,244,000; and gross revenue, Yen 9,245,600. Sterling equivalent at par of exchange, £946,842. Increase over corresponding period last year, £31,750.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND OF 65 PER CENT. FOR THE YEAR

RECORD OUTPUTS AND PROFITS

LARGER AND HIGHER GRADE ORE RESERVES

MR. JEREMIAH COLMAN'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C.

Mr. JEREMIAH COLMAN, J.P., the chairman, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Horace Morgan, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN referred to the very great loss the corporation had sustained through the death, in May last, of Mr. C. W. Mann, one of the directors. Dealing with the accounts, he said:—The value of Government securities and cash in hand more than represents the paid-up capital of the company, which you will all agree is a very satisfactory position. (Hear, hear.)

THE YEAR'S PROFIT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the total profit earned was £203,584, which is £40,144 more than in the previous year.

As to the disposal of the profit earned, we have already paid an interim dividend of 25 per cent., and recommend the payment of a final dividend of 40 per cent., making 65 per cent. for the year, as against 55 per cent. in the previous year. We are also asking your approval to set aside the sum of £37,000 for the objects mentioned in the directors' report, and which I shall refer to in more detail later. After these allocations have been made, there will remain a balance of £63,260 to be carried forward, as compared with £59,176 last year.

The working cost of mining, treatment, and general expenses was 39s. 1d. per ton, as compared with 40s. 9d. in the previous year, a saving of 1s. 8d. per ton. Of this amount, however, development absorbed 1s. 3d. owing to the larger footage made, depreciation 1d., and the remaining 4d. per ton was paid to the Government by way of royalty and is accounted for by the increase in the value per ton of ore mined.

ORE RESERVE POSITION

As regards the technical side, the main feature of general interest in the consulting engineer's report is, of course, the improvement in the ore reserve position, which shows not only an increase in tonnage (at nearly 600,000 tons), but also an increase in grade—a record for both tonnage and average value. We are fortunately able to take advantage of this by the improvements effected during the last year or two in the treatment plant, and are now crushing larger monthly tonnages of higher grade ore. As you will have noted from the published returns for the past three months we have been producing succeeding record outputs, and the profits have far exceeded all previous records of the corporation. (Cheers.) And this we think will continue.

Another very interesting feature is the good development that has been made in the mine since the end of our financial year. New ore of good width and value has been exposed on three of the bottom levels—namely, 19, 20, and 24. These results have been made known to you in the monthly progress reports and speak for themselves.

I might summarize the position by saying that we have about six years' ore in sight that should yield very handsome profits, and, at the same time, have a reef that is developing well in two directions—that is, both up and down.

THE "NEW MAKE" OF ORE

In case some of you are still interested in the geological significance of the "New Make," it may be said that the pitch upwards to the south-west and, more especially, the steepening of the dip of the reef evidenced between 20 and 19 levels bring the ore body more into line with the old Côte d'Or workings, and should this steepening be maintained or accentuated the original Côte d'Or theory might again be considered possible. I may say here that we are driving at No. 18 level to cut the "New Make" and expect to get it in a few months' time—say in May.

Another point which you will probably be interested in is the fact that we have started sinking the main shaft to prospect for the reef at 25 level. In the ordinary course the line of reef there should be cut about the middle of this year—say, in May or June.

I think you will agree with me that the mine is in a very sound position, and this fact is emphasized, as I mentioned before, by the good returns we have had during the past few months, which touch the highest marks—both for output and profit—ever reached in the history of the company.

CENTRAL TREATMENT PLANT

Work is still going on in the reconstruction of the Central Treatment Plant, but progress during the 12 months was such that we are now able to handle an increased tonnage. I would remind you that these alterations involve heavy structural work and have been carried out without any stoppage of the plant; in fact, the output has been increased while they were in progress.

In addition to the work at the Central Treatment Plant a new switchboard has been erected at the power station. The electric mains have been overhauled and a larger mine fan installed at the ventilation shaft, and consequently the general ventilation throughout the mine is materially improved.

Our new programme of construction includes additional bin capacity at the main shaft and more leaching vats at the cyanide plant, to deal with increased tonnage. We are also installing another 500-600 horse power Premier gas engine at the power station.

Again this year practically the whole of our electric power has been produced by the wood-gas plant, the Diesel engine being kept as a stand-by and only running intermittently.

Two of the older vertical gas engines have now reached a stage when they cannot be run economically and are being replaced by the new Premier horizontal engine to which I have just referred. This engine and its dynamo are on order, and when installed we shall have three of this type with a total capacity of over 1,000 kilowatts, and as spares two of the newer vertical gas engines and the Diesel engine. The total capacity of the plant will be about 1,600 kilowatts.

The cost of power for the year, including all charges and depreciation on plant, is just over three farthings (actually .776d.) per Board of Trade unit, which I think you will agree is a satisfactory figure. (Hear, hear.) The steam plant, the chief function of which is to operate the winding engines, ran mainly on firewood, although between 900 and 1,000 tons of coal were used during the earlier months of the year. Firewood supplies are now in a satisfactory condition, both for roasting and steam power.

BUILDING UP A STRONG POSITION

We propose, with your concurrence, to transfer, first, the sum of £30,000 to an exploring account. We consider it is prudent in these times of prosperity to build up a fund which will enable us further to investigate other propositions within our concession. As you are aware, in addition to the Ashanti mine there are prospects which warrant further investigation when the time is opportune. Also, we should be in a position to carry out any research which may appeal to us as a possibility of reducing treatment costs and so bring bodies of lower-grade ore, which are known to exist, into the payable class. The directors wish to be in the position to take advantage of any new development without interfering with their present policy of dealing with current profits.

Then, in regard to starting a benevolent fund and also a pensions scheme—these efforts of the directors in the interests of the staff will, no doubt, receive your entire sympathy. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present, the record of the health at the mines is particularly good; in fact, the average of deaths by accident or otherwise during the 33 years the company has been operating constitutes what I am sure any insurance company would consider a good risk. Accidents do, however, happen, and, moreover, Ashanti is [illegible] resort. In the past, when men have died in the corporation's service, the directors have made compassionate grants to their dependents, and it is now thought advisable that this matter should be put on a more satisfactory basis, which is the main object of creating this fund.

The pensions scheme is a necessary provision in these days to provide a reasonable allowance in old age to the employees who have faithfully given the best years of their lives to the service of the corporation. Your directors are proposing to set aside the sum of £5,000 to form the nucleus of a fund for this purpose.

THE BIBIANI MINE

Before closing my remarks I would refer briefly to the Bibiani Mine, in which, as you know, we are largely interested. As I explained last year, the capital of this company has been increased to £100,000 in order to examine thoroughly the possibilities of the mine. Those of you who are shareholders in the Bibiani Company will have received a circular embodying a short report from the consulting engineer. The tone of this report is encouraging, and in about six months it is expected that Mr. Watkins will be able to express a definite opinion as to the possibilities of the mine, which will enable the directors of the company to formulate their plans for the future.

In conclusion, it again gives me much pleasure on behalf of the board to recognize the services of our consulting engineers, the manager and staffs, both at home and abroad, and to express to them the thanks of the board and of the shareholders for the excellent work they have carried out during the year. (Cheers.)

I now move:—"That the report of the directors dated January 21, 1930, and of the auditors dated January 15, 1930, and the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1929, be received, approved, and adopted."

LORD LUKE ON MINING TAXATION AND DEPRECIATION

LORD LUKE, vice-chairman, in seconding the resolution, said:—The chairman's statement has, as usual, covered all there is to say about the mine, but maybe you will allow me to add something as regards the accounts.

There is much talk of fresh taxes on income. The method of arriving at what is income becomes more and more important. Are the present allowances for depreciation upon items charged to capital account large enough to cover the return of the capital cost, leaving the income item really net? A mine is not only hit by lack of full depreciation, but also by the fact that the mine itself is bound to be a wasting asset.

Not in mining alone but in all industry, this question of depreciation not only against wear and tear but obsolescence is a very important factor. (Hear, hear.)

It is important to put in a new type of plant when it can show an economic advantage in working, but if an insufficient depreciation reserve has been built up it delays the scrapping of old plant, and the income-tax allowance is often taken as a basis for the depreciation percentage, though in the case of exceptionally prosperous concerns like this we write off at a much higher rate.

Also, it is not only the saving to be made by a company on receiving full allowances against depreciation, &c. There is also something in the psychological effect of removing what the management of a business may consider an injustice. The fact is that people get more irritated about income-tax than about almost anything else, and the extension of considerate treatment to an industry may inspire a much larger result in additional production than might be warranted on account of any extra profit thereby derived.

I believe the officials interpret the income-tax laws as fairly as they can. It is an alteration in the law recognizing the need for and the justice of fuller allowances as regards depreciation that is required.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the final dividend as recommended was approved.

The retiring director—Mr. Oliver V. G. Hoare—was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors having been reappointed the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 90.10 (previous closing, 89.40); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 104.60 (104.75); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.80 (100.80); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100 (99.90); 5% Rentes, 1920, 137 (136.65); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.65 (103.65); 6% Rentes, 1927, 108.75 (109); 5% Credit National, 1919, 610 (609); 6% Credit National, 1921, 567 (567); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 542.50 (542.50); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 575 (571); 6% Credit National, 1924, 576 (576); 4% Egyptian Unified, 392 (392); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89.50 (88.75); 4% Japanese, 1905, 484.50 (484.80); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.90 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.80 (4.40); 4% Turkish Unified, 95.90 (95.25); Banque de France, 25.925 (26.050); Banque de Paris, 3,210 (3,175); Banque Parisienne, 2,295 (2,295); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,100 (2,085); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,155 (4,175); Credit Lyonnais, 3,265 (3,275); Banque d'Orient, 347 (359); Banque Ottomane, 1,367 (1,370); Suez Canal Shares, 21,275 (21,150); Chargeurs Reunis, 768 (767); Messageries Maritimes, 232 (239); Transatlantique, 1,141 (1,145); Raffinerie Say, 2,065 (2,060); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,012 (1,015); Wagons-Lits, 706 (706); Thomson-Houston, 1,275 (1,263); Lautaro Nitrate, 390 (394); Ford of France, 189 (186); Rio Tinto, 5,780 (5,655); Tharsis, 625 (615); De Beers, 1,240 (1,211); De Beers Preferred, 1,551 (1,552); Jagersfontein Estate, 255 (254); Central Mining, 2,265 (2,260); Chartered, 253 (250); Brakpan, 442 (463); Crown Mines, 412 (411); East Rand, 73 (72); Geduld, 437 (434); General Mining, 102 (100); Consolidated Goldfields, 261 (271); Johannesburg Consolidated, 275 (270); Randfontein Estate, 38 (38); Rand Mines, 394 (391); Tanganyika, 339 (334); Transvaal Consolidated, 195 (192); Union Corporation, 447 (446); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 86 (86); Mozambique, 78 (77); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 42 (42); Caoutchoucs, 211 (208); Eastern International, 148 (142); Gula Kalumpong, 170 (171); Kuala Lumpur, 235 (233); Malacca, 230 (229); Mexican Eagle, 165 (165); Royal Dutch, 41,005 (40,900); Shell Transport, 588 (588); Platine, 1,980 (1,950); Lianosoff, 99 (99); Baku (Napthe), 600 (620); Oceana Consolidated, 19.50 (20). Exchange on New York, 25.47 (25.47); exchange on London, official average, 123.95 (123.92); cheques, closing market rate, 123.96 (123.90½). Private discount rate, 3⅝% (3⅝%); short money, 3% (—).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103 9/16 (previous, 103 9/16); 5% Dutch, 102½ (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 65 11/16 (65⅞); 3% Dutch, 77 7/16 (77¾); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49¾ (50); Peruvian, 12¾ (12⅝); Peruvian, 4%, Cum. Pref., 54⅞ (54¼); New York Ontario, 16 (—); United States Steel, 182⅞ (178¼); Union Pacific, 222 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 398½ (397); Anaconda, 156½ (155); Deli Batavia Rubber, 96⅝ (100); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 379 (376¼); Deli Mij. — (347); Senembah Mij. 399½ (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 170¾ (167½); Margarine Unie, 353½ (354½); Philips Lamps, 505 (509); Exchange on Berlin, 59.48½ (59.49); London, 12.11½ (12.11 5/16); New York, 2.49 (2.49); Paris, 9.77¾ (9.77¼).

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 108 (previous, 105); Dynamit Nobel, 79.25 (77); Kali Industrie Kassel, 202.50 (203); Salzdetfurth, 369 (361); Rheinbraunkohlen, 252 (251); Rhein Westfael Elekt., 185 (181.40).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.25 (previous, 8.00); Mexican Consols, 20.12 (unquoted); Reichsbank, 305.25 (294); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 185.75 (184.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 157.25 (156.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 240.25 (238.50); Deutsche Bank and Diskonto, 151.25 (150.50); Dresdner Bank, 152.50 (152); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 143.50 (142); Harpener, 142.50 (140.75); Allgemeine Elekt., 171.75 (169.25); Farbenindustrie, 167.40 (162.75); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 100 (100); Hamburg Amerika, 105.25 (103.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 104.25 (103.50); A.K.U., 128 (118); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 105.40 (103.10); Svenska Tandsticks, 340 (338.50); Polyphon, 272.75 (266); Siemens and Halske, 278 (271.75); Schuckert, 186.75 (182.50). Exchange on London, 20.36⅝ (20.35¾); Paris, 16.43½ (16.43½); Amsterdam, 168.11 (168.15); New York, 4.18½ (4.18½). Private discount rates.—Short term (30-55 days), 6 per cent. (6 per cent.); long-term (55-90 days), 6 per cent. (6 per cent.); call money, 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. (4½ per cent. to 6½ per cent.).

FRANKFURT, Jan. 30.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 152 (previous, 151); Darmstädter Bank, 241 (239); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 134½ (134½); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 114 (114); Farbenindustrie, 169⅝ (164); Harpener Bergbau, 142¼ (140½); Mannesmann, 109½ (108¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 124½ (122¾); Phönix Bergbau, 109 (108); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 144¾ (142); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 173½ (169½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 171 (171); Siemens and Halske, 278½ (273¾); Schuckert, 189¼ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 150 (149); Philipp Holzmann, 100 (98); Zellstoff Waldhof, 209¼ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 104½ (103¼); Hamburg Amerika, 105½ (104); Süddeutsche Zucker, 158 (157½); German Liquidation Loan, 51⅛ (51¼); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 90 (—); German Protectorate Loan, 2 15/16 (2 15/16); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 11⅞ (11¾).

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106 (previous, 106.25); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10.60 (11); Oest. Nationalbank, 330 (330); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21.15 (21.25); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51.25); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 95 (unquoted); Niederoest Eskompte, 171 (171); Donau-Dampschiffahrts, 38 (37.50); A.E.G., Union Elekt., 29 bid (29.75); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 184 (183.75); Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 61.80 (62.10); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 35.25 (35.60); Berg and Huettenwerke, 841 (unquoted); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.75 (59.25); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 6.25 (6.60). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.25 (285.26); London, 34.55 (34.55¼); New York, 702.50 (702.50); Paris, 27.87 (27.88).—*Reuter.*

TRACTION AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST

INCREASE IN THE DIVIDEND

CAPITAL AND REVENUE POSITION

MR. H. A. VERNET'S VIEWS ON A FURTHER SHARE ISSUE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Traction and General Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 27, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. A. VERNET (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. C. Noakes) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report falls naturally into two divisions—capital and revenue. In regard to capital, both share and Debenture issues are unchanged from a year ago. It has been suggested to us that we should consider the question of a further issue of share capital on bonus terms as an alternative preferable to an increase in the rate of dividend. Undoubtedly there exist to-day good opportunities for investment at acceptable rates of interest; but the same conditions which make such rates obtainable militate against the sale, on adequate terms, of an amount of Debenture stock corresponding to the share issue. Unless the share issue is so accompanied its advantages are discounted. The prospects of placing further Debenture stock in the near future are not favourable. I do not go so far as to claim that this is a fatal bar to the issue of further share capital. The board, however, are of opinion that an immediate issue is not desirable.

The balance-sheet indicates that we have no advance from our bankers at the present time. Thus we are in a position to avail ourselves of opportunities of investment as they present themselves, by means of temporary borrowings, to be replaced either by sales of investments, as they become ripe, or, alternatively, by a capital issue at a later date. At present we do not commit ourselves to any definite line of action. The company has ample unissued capital, and the directors will bear the question of a fresh issue in mind.

VALUATION OF THE INVESTMENTS

The investments number 456 and stand in the books at a total of £2,145,098, as compared with a total of £2,116,530 on the last day of 1928. A valuation made on the usual lines indicates an appreciation of about £189,000 over the book cost, or, in round figures, £100,000 less than the appreciation 12 months previously. The percentage of appreciation is about five points lower than it was at the end of 1928. Some diminution in market values was inevitable in a year such as 1929, which saw the end of a great stock market speculation in the United States and Canada, partial crop-failures in the latter country and in Argentina, an unhappy condition of affairs in Brazil, largely connected with a lock-up in coffee—to give only a few examples of occurrences overseas. The speculation in New York had an intense effect on money in other centres. Large sums in gold have been shipped to and fro across the Atlantic, disturbing the money situation in London and involving a rise in the Bank rate to 5½ per cent. early in the year, and to 6½ per cent. on September 26. London, also, has had troubles of its own of a serious character. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that December 31, 1929, was not a favourable date for making a valuation of investments.

May one, in passing, say a word of appreciation of the manner in which the Bank of England has acted in face of a series of difficult and perplexing occurrences? The action taken from time to time has not always met with public commendation; dear money is always painful, but gold-hunger on the part of one's neighbours is a difficult condition to meet. However, business men judge by results, and we have reason to be thankful that we have a Bank of England—and a Governor.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

The figures in this account are again not quite comparable with those of the preceding year, for the reason that the whole of the new capital raised in the year 1928 was not revenue-producing during that year. The amount of interest and dividends received, £122,945, compares with £107,879 for 1928; and after payment of management expenses and interest on Debenture stock, the balance carried to the balance-sheet is £85,957, against £74,432. Deducting the Preference dividend, £22,206, there remains available for the Ordinary stock, £63,752. We propose a dividend of 17 per cent., which requires £45,302 and leaves a surplus for the year of £18,450. We have transferred £11,739 6s. to the reserve account, bringing that account up to a round £325,000. The balance remaining to be carried forward amounts to £42,508, which is the equivalent of about 16 per cent. on our Ordinary stock, and compares with £35,797 brought in. I trust that, in the circumstances, we shall not be deemed extravagant in proposing an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend on the Ordinary stock. I may remind you that our Ordinary stock bears a slightly lower percentage to the total capital than is usual with trust companies; it is, therefore, desirable to maintain a substantial balance in hand in case of any fortuitous diminution of revenue in the future. It should be added that, before declaring the dividend, we made the usual estimate of income for the year 1930, and we calculate that it should be not less than the amount received in 1929; we hope it may be more.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS

The report contains the usual classification, and the percentages show but little variation. The holding in "public utilities" has decreased somewhat; the holdings in the United States show a percentage increase, but are still lower than we would willingly see them. There are several reasons for this; one is that the incidence of American income-tax is such that the net return obtainable from bonds and Debentures in the United States of America has become unattractive; another is that during the past summer prices of stocks were pushed up to altogether indefensible levels, and one's judgment was to sell rather than to buy. Nevertheless, underlying strength is so great, prosperity so widespread, that the United States stands pre-eminent among countries overseas to which to turn on proper opportunity for the investment of further funds.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANIES

A year ago I drew your attention to the considerable development of investment trust companies then taking place in the United States. A recent computation places the amount of stocks and shares of investment trusts sold to the American public between January 1 and September 30, 1929, at the somewhat spectacular figure of $2,000,000,000. Investment trust companies in America vary widely in their system of capitalization, their nature and their purposes, from those of investment trusts on this side; indeed, some of the American issues were admittedly of a speculative character. The possibility suggests itself that some of the $2,000,000,000 have not yet found permanent resting-places, and that there may be other examples of undigested securities. This condition may lead to opportunities for advantageous investment if one has the patience to wait.

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, presented to this meeting be received and adopted, that the payment of interim dividends of 2¼ per cent. on the Preference stock and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (less income-tax) be hereby confirmed, and that final dividends of 2¼ per cent. on the Preference stock and 11 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (less income-tax) be declared for the year 1929, requiring together the sum of £67,508 1s. 4d., being the dividends recommended by the board."

The HON. W. B. L. BARRINGTON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., was re-elected as a director of the company, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the other members of the board.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53¾ 54	..
38⅝ 31½	Do., 4% ..	82¾ 83	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	100¼ 100⅝	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 101⅝	..
91¼ 86½	Funding Loan, 4% ..	95¾ 96⅛	..
95 90	Victory, 4% ..	95¼ 95⅝	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Nat. Bds. ..	93⅝ 93⅞	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75¾ 75⅞	–⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅝ 99⅞	..
100⅜ 97⅜	Treas. Bds., 5% ..	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅛ 97⅛	Do., 5% .. 33-35	101 101¼	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% .. 30-32	99⅝ 100	+⅛
98½ 94⅝	Do., 4½% .. 32-34	99 99¼	+⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% .. 31-33	97⅜ 98	–⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	56 57	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61⅝ 62⅛	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	61¼ 62	..
84¼ 80	Transvaal, 3% ..	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	248 251	..
85⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80 82	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	58 60	–⅛
61¾ 50⅞	Do., 5% ..	49½ 51½	..
51¾ 44	Do., 4% ..	41½ 43½	..
101⅜ 93	Do., 4% ..	98¼ 98¾	..
93⅜ 80¼	Do., 4% .. 50-55	80¾ 82¾	–⅛
109 103⅛	Bolsover	105⅜ 106¾	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61½ 62½	–¼
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	71¼ 72¾	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 4% .. 40-60	100⅛ 101⅛	..
104¾ 100	Corp of Ldn., 5%	100⅝ 101¼	..
65⅜ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 64½	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	62½ 65½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	82½ 83½	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½ 69½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
	"A"	59 60	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B"	78 79	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	98 99	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% .. 45-75	84½ 85½	–⅛
91¾ 86¼	Do., 5% .. 29-49	86¼ 87	..
91¾ 86¼	Do., 5% .. 30-50	81¾ 82¾	..
95¾ 91⅞	Cape, 4½% .. 16-36	94½ 95	..
112⅝ 108⅜	C. of G., 5% .. 48-68	100⅜ 101	..
104⅝ 99⅝	Kenya, 5% .. 45-65	99⅝ 100⅜	..
85⅜ 81⅝	Natal, 3½% .. 34-44	81½ 82½	..
78¾ 72½	Do., 3% .. 29-49	74¼ 75¼	–⅛
88 83¼	N.S.W., 5% .. 45-65	82 83	..
87 69½	Do., 3% .. 26-58	66 68	..
94½ 90¼	Do., 4% .. 1935-45	87½ 88½	..
102 98¾	Queensld., 5% .. 45-67	96 97	..
93 88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	84 85	..
82 77½	Do., 4% .. 29-49	77 78½	..
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% .. 45-65	100½ 101½	..
97⅞ 91½	Do., 4½% .. 45-65	94 94½	..
89⅛ 82¾	Do., 4% .. 43-63	82½ 83	..
98½ 84⅞	Do., 5% .. 40	86¼ 86¾	..
90¼ 75	Do., 5% .. 1945-75	78 78½	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% .. 45-65	100⅝ 101	..
99 94½	Do., 4% .. 40-60	95½ 96½	..
84 75⅝	Do., 4% .. 40-50	71 72	..
104¾ 98⅜	S.Af., 5% .. 45-75	99¼ 100¼	..
90 81½	Do., 4% .. 45-65	84½ 85	..
94⅝ 89⅛	Do., 4½% .. 1935-45	90½ 91½	..
103⅝ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% .. 34-49	99⅝ 100¼	..
85⅛ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% .. 1940	76 77	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	84½ 85½	..
79¼ 70	Do., 5% .. 29-49	66 67	..
94¾ 86	W.Aus., 5% .. 45-65	94 95	..
90⅜ 86	Do., 5% .. 30-35	84½ 85½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	69 70	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Jan. 30	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼	Arg., 4% Resolution ..	83¼ 84¼	..
80¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½ 81½	..
92⅜	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	91¼ 92¼	–¼
103	Austria, 6%	102 103	..
109½	Belgian, 7%	109 110	..
90⅜	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90 91	..
49½	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	50 51	..
52⅜	Do., 4% Resolution ..	52¾ 53½	–¼
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64 64¾	..
75	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	76 77	–½
80¾	Do., 6½% .. 1927 ..	82¼ 83¼	–¼
53¾	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56 57	+⅛
77	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	..
96⅞	Do., 6½% .. 1926 ..	95½ 96½	..
96	Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	86 87	..
103⅛	Do., 7½% .. 1922 ..	102 104	..
99	Chinese, 5% .. 1898 ..	98½ 99½	..
78½	Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	80¾ 81¾	+½
64¼	Do., 4% .. 1911 ..	64 65	..
60¾	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	61 62	+½
60	Do., Shanchoi-K., 5%	59 61	..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	21 26	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	26 30	..
111	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110½ 111½	..
78¼	Egyptian Unified ..	78 80	..
21¼	French, 5%	20⅜ 21⅜	+⅛
19⅜	Do., 4%	19⅞ 20⅜	+¼
104½	Mdd. 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
105	Nord, 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
104½	Orléans, 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
103	P.L.M., 6%	103¼ 104¼	..
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
104½	German, 7%	104¼ 105¼	..
57	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	56 59	..
74½	Do., 5% .. 1914 ..	74 76	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
89½	Do., 6% Stabilization	89 90	–¼
105¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103 104	..
17⅝	Italian, 3½%	17¼ 18¼	..
100½	Do., Cons. Consort. "B"	100 101	..
73	Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	72½ 73½	–¼
90½	Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	88¾ 90¾	+¼
99½	Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	99 100	..
99	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90¾ 91¾	..
22	Mexican, 5%	22 22	–1
78	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	80 82	..
88½	Polish, 7%	89 90	..
42	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42 43	..
46½	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¾	..
3½	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	3 4	..
4	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	4 5	..
102	Slesvig, 6% .. 1924 ..	102½ 103¼	..
18¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	18½ 19½	..
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½ 66½	–½
11⅞	Peruvian Corp. ..	11 11½	..
52¾	Do., Pref.	52¼ 53¼	..
104½	German Potash, 7% ..	104¼ 105¼	..
81½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81¾ 82¾	–¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92⅝	Great Western	91¾ 92½	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95½ 96½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼ 92¼	..
55¾	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	54½ 55¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼ 77¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½ 76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70½ 71½	..
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	12 12½	..
37¼	Do., 5% Pref. ..	36¼ 37	+¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56¾ 57¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st. Gtd. ..	73½ 74½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	66¾ 67¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59¾ 60¾	–¼
—	Metropolitan	64 65	..
74	Met. Dist.	74 75	..
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	29⅝ 30⅛	+⅛
73¼	Do., Pref.	72¾ 73¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼ 77¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	90 91	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89 90	..
23/9	Underground, £1 ..	22.10½ 23.4½	..
109	Do., Income	107 109	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	Antofagasta Cons. ..	80½ 82½	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80¾ 82½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28 29	..
99½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99¼ 100¼	–¼
87½	B.A. and Pacific ..	86 87	–½
85⅛	B.A. Western	80¾ 81¼	–⅛
204	Canadian Pacific ..	205 206	+1
87	Central Argentine ..	86 87	–½
77½	Central Uruguay ..	75½ 77½	..
23½	Cordoba Central ..	20 22	..
40	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	33 37	–2
29	Costa Rica	28 29	..
84½	Entre Rios	84¼ 85¼	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29 35	..
51¼	Leopoldina	51 52	..
9	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½ 9½	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4½ 4¾	+⅛
188	San Paulo	184 188	..
23	United of Havana ..	22½ 24½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7⅛ ..	..	Lloyds, A	62/9	–3d
Alexanders ..	5¼* ..	..	Martins	7⅛ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6⅞ ..	–⅛	Mere. Ind., C ..	13 ..	–⅛
Bk. of Aust. ..	11 ..	..	Midland, £1 ..	78/0*	–6d
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	8⅜ ..	–⅛	Do. £12 ..	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65 ..	..	(£2 10s. pd.) ..	9* ..	..
Bk.of N.S.W. ..	37 ..	..	National	2¼* ..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	56/6 ..	–6d	Nat. Dist. B. ..	9½* ..	..
Barclays, A ..	85 ..	..	Nat. Ezypt'n ..	3⅝* ..	..
Do., B	84 [1] ..	+1d	Nat. Indla	43 ..	..
Do., D.C.O. ..	24/9* ..	..	Nat. Prov. ..	12 [2] ..	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼ ..	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	64 ..	..
Can. Com. ..	55 ..	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14⅝ ..	..
Char. Indla ..	17 ..	–¼	Un. of Aust. ..	10⅛ ..	..
District	31¼ ..	–⅛	Un. Discount ..	9½ [3] ..	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	6⅝ ..	–⅛	Westminster ..	75/0 ..	–3d
Hambros	6⅝ ..	..	Do., £1	50* ..	..
Hongkong	113 ..	–1	Wms. Deas, A	42/0* ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	19½ ..	..	Mchtn. Assur. ..	16¾ ..	..
Alliance Assur. ..	15¼ ..	..	Phoenix, Lp. ..	14½ ..	..
Britannic	15 ..	..	Prudential	21⅜ ..	..
Com. Union ..	24½ ..	–⅛	Do., "B" ..	39/0 ..	..
Eagle Star	12 ..	..	Royal	8⅛ ..	..
Empire, Life ..	75/0 ..	..	R. Exchange ..	6¼ ..	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27⅜ ..	..	Scottish, "A" ..	16⅜ ..	..
Law Union	10¼ ..	–⅛	Sea	75/0 ..	..
Ldn. and Lan. ..	2⅞ ..	..	Sun Assur. ..	38 ..	..
N. Brit. & M. ..	34½ ..	..	Sun Life	53¼ ..	..
			Y'ksh'e(50/-) ..	6¾ ..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton ..	0/9 ..	..	Engl. Cotton ..	2⅝* ..	–⅛
Bleachers	20/6 ..	–6d	FineSpinners ..	26/6 ..	–3d
Borax, Def. ..	13/9 ..	..	Hoyle, J.	1¼ ..	..
Brad. Dyers ..	30/0 ..	–9d	Imp. Chem. ..	27/3 ..	..
Brit.Celanese ..	13/9 ..	..	Do., Defd. ..	9/0 ..	+3d
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	11/6 ..	..	Jute Ind., Pf. ..	3/4½ ..	..
B. Col. Dyers ..	5/9 ..	..	Linen Thread ..	17/6 ..	..
Brit. Enka	2⅜ ..	..	Lister	16/3 ..	..
Calico Print. ..	15/0 ..	..	Patons & B. ..	1¼ ..	..
Can.Celanese ..	2¾ ..	..	Ryhlands	22/6 ..	..
C'ts'sAmer. ..	6¼ ..	–⅛	Salt Union	13⅜ ..	..
Coats	65/0 ..	..	Sells (W'm) ..	3/0 ..	..
Cook, Son	10/0 ..	..	Snia Viscosa ..	13/0 ..	–6d
Courtaulds	2¼ ..	..	Wardle&Dev ..	2 ..	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass.Elec.In. ..	26/3 ..	–3d	Hydro Elec. ..	45¼ ..	+¼
Atlas	27/0 ..	..	Johnson &Ph.	35/9 ..	..
BarcelonaTr. ..	4¼ ..	+¼	Metro. Elec. ..	50/3 ..	..
B'mouth&Pd. ..	52/3 ..	..	Mex.Lt.Com. ..	76 ..	+3
Brazil Tract. ..	40¾ ..	..	Do., 1st Pf. ..	72 ..	..
Brit. Insul'd ..	37⅛ ..	..	Mid. Counties ..	27/9 ..	..
Brush Elec. ..	127 ..	..	Newc'le Elec. ..	24/0 ..	..
Callender's	5¾ ..	..	Perak River ..	11/6 ..	..
City of Lond. ..	32/3 ..	..	Siemens	25/0 ..	–3d
CountyLond. ..	46/0 ..	..	Telg. Const. ..	26¾ ..	..
English Elec. ..	6/0 ..	..	Vic. Falls	3* ..	..
Gen. Elec.	45/6 ..	..	Whitehall Pl.	24/0 ..	..
Hanley's Tel. ..	6⅛ ..	..	Yorkshire	32/6 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/0 ..	..	Imp. Smelt. ..	19/0 ..	..
Am.Dentl.Df.	4/3 ..	..	ImperialTob. ..	4⅜ ..	..
Apollinaris ..	9/6 ..	..	Imp.Tob.Can.	41/0 ..	+3d
Assd. Cement	26/0 ..	..	Int. Nickel ..	39⅝ ..	+1
Austin, B.Pf.	11/6 ..	..	Kreuger & T.	27⅞ ..	..
Bovril, Def. ..	38/9 ..	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/7½ ..	..
Brit. Alum. ..	44/6 ..	–3d	Leyland, M. ..	57/9 ..	+10½d
Brit. Am. Tb.	53⅝ ..	+⅛	London Brick	57/0 ..	..
Brit. Match ..	26/3 ..	–3d	Mantle'G Df.	14/6 ..	..
Brit.Oil Cake	52/6 ..	..	Marconi Mar. ..	2⅝ ..	..
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅜ ..	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅜ ..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6 ..	..	Marg. Union ..	31⅞ ..	+⅛
Cab.&W. "B" ..	31 ..	–⅛	Mather & P. ..	2⅝ ..	–⅛
Do.,Pf.'s 'A'	70 ..	–2	Nairn.M.&.G.	70/0 ..	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	97⅛ ..	–⅛	Napier	2⅛ ..	+1d
Carreras, "A"	91¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..	P. & O. Def.	50/0 ..	–5d
Col. Graph. ..	5½ ..	..	Phillips (G.) ..	1¼ ..	..
Critall	12/6 ..	..	Pinchin J'son	2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	..
Cr.& Bl., 1 pf	12/10½	+1½d	Prior, W'dge.	30/6 ..	..
Cunard St'm	21/6 ..	–6d	Rolls-Royce ..	2⅝ ..	..
Dennis Bros. ..	2¼ ..	+⅛	Rover (6/-) ..	8/9 ..	–1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	13/6 ..	+1½d	Royal Mail ..	34 ..	..
E.Readyco.B.	17/1½ ..	–6d	Singer	26/0 ..	..
Fluley, Jas. ..	45/9 ..	..	Sm. & Arg Mf.	10/0 ..	..
Furness, W. ..	35/6 ..	–6d	Sth. Met. Gas	101 ..	..
Gas Lt. & C.	18/10½	..	Spillers	24/6 ..	–3d
Gaumont Br.	15/1⅛ ..	..	S.T.D., Pref.	12/3 ..	..
Globe Tel. ..	12/5 ..	..	Swed.Match B	16⅜ ..	..
Graenophone ..	4¼ ..	+1⅛	Turner & N'T	41½ ..	+⅛
Gay Motors ..	17/6 ..	..	Utd. Dairies ..	51/0 ..	..
Harrisons&C.	6⅛ ..	..	Us. Molasses ..	5¼ ..	+⅛
Imp. Airways	21/0 ..	–3d	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	4⅜ ..	..
Imp. Con.Gas	37/5 ..	–5	Wall Paper'D.	44/0 ..	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	6¼ ..	–1½d	Howard & B. ..	9⅞ ..	..
Armstrong ..	10/6 ..	..	Lambert	38/0 ..	..
Babcock&W.	59/6 ..	..	Pease & Plat.	4/0 ..	..
Baldwins	3/3 ..	..	Platt Bros. ..	8 4½ ..	..
Bengal	9/0 ..	..	Powell, Duff.	11/9 ..	–3d
B.S.A.	10/6 ..	–3d	Richds.West.	6/6 ..	..
Bolsover	17/0 ..	..	Renton & H. ..	7/0 ..	..
Brown(John)	5 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/6 ..	..
Cammell Ld.	2/6 ..	–1½d	Staveley	21/6 ..	..
Consett	10/0 ..	..	Stew.&L.Def.	26/9 ..	+1½d
Cory (Wm.) ..	58/6 ..	..	Sth. Durham	22/6 ..	..
Dorman Long	6/6 ..	..	Swan, Hunter	22/3 ..	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6 ..	..	Tata Deb. ..	97⅛ ..	..
Guest, Keen	55/3 ..	–6d	Thomas, R. ..	27½ ..	–1½d
Hadfields ..	9/9 ..	..	Vickers	87⅛ ..	+1½d
Harld&W.P.	10/9 ..	..	Wcardale,Df.	20/0* ..	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3 ..	..	Y.K.Am.A&D	7/6 ..	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	22/6 ..	–3d	Ind. Coope ..	60/0 ..	–6d
Bass, Ratcl. ..	65/9 ..	..	Mann's	56/6 ..	–3d
Bonskin's ..	32/6 ..	..	Mitch'n & B.	54/0 ..	..
C.of Lon.Def.	9/0 ..	–3d	S. Africa ..	55/6 ..	..
Courage	63/3 ..	..	Taylor Wlkr.	51/3 ..	..
Distillers ..	167/6* ..	..	Threlfalls ..	55/0* ..	..
Guinness	103/9 ..	..	Walker,P.&C.	17/9 ..	..
Hoare	64/0* ..	..	Watney, Def.	55/0 ..	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6 ..	..	Lewis,Pig.Pf.	48/0 ..	..
Army & N. ..	59/0 ..	..	Lipton	4/3 ..	..
Barker	64/3 ..	–9d	Lyons, "A" ..	4/7 ..	–⅛
Boot'sPureD.	21¼ ..	–⅛	Maple	59/0 ..	..
Carlton	36/9 ..	..	Map. &Webb	14/6 ..	..
Debenhams ..	9/6 ..	..	Maypole,Def.	5 4½ ..	..
Gordon Htls.	14/6 ..	..	Savoy Hotel	57/3 ..	..
Harrods	70/6 ..	–5d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3 ..	..
Harrds(B.A.)	19/0 ..	–5d	Sthn. Hotels	20/6 ..	..
Home&C. ..	16 1½	–1½d	Waring & G.	24/6 ..	..
Internat. Tea	21/0 ..	..	Whiteley	5 ..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6 ..	..	Daligety	1¼ ..	..
Arg.Stha. Ld.	23/0 ..	..	Forestal	17/3 ..	–3d
Assd. Est. M.	50 ..	..	Goldshr. Mt.	29/0 ..	..
Assd.Mex.Pr.	1 ..	..	Hudson's B.	4⅜ ..	–⅛
Brit. N.Born.	7/6 ..	..	Kanada Cot.	2/6 ..	..
Cty. Ld. Rep.	18/3 ..	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109 ..	..
Cordova	1/6 ..	..	Sudan Plants	5⅜ ..	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	14/3 ..	..	L. Asiatic ..	4 4½ ..	..
An.-Dutch ..	32/6* ..	+3d	Lansat	11⅝ ..	..
An.-Java	2/10½ ..	..	Malacca	1⅛ ..	..
An.-Malay ..	1¼ ..	+1½d	Malayalam ..	23/0 ..	..
Bah Lias	1⅛ ..	..	Mendaris	15/9 ..	..
Bajoe Kidoel	11¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..	Mentiman ..	2 4½ ..	..
Batu Tiga ..	1¼ ..	..	Pataling	1⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..
Bertam Cons.	4/0 ..	..	Perak	3 1½ ..	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½ ..	..	RembauJelei	23/9 ..	..
Cab.&W. "B"	31 ..	–⅛	Rubber Est. ..	35/6 ..	+3d
Do.,Pf.'s 'A'	70 ..	–2	Sarawak	1 1/16 ..	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	97⅛ ..	–⅛	Selangor Un.	1 1/16 ..	..
Napier	2⅛ ..	+1d	Senah	1⅛ ..	..
P. & O. Def.	50/0 ..	–5d	Sialang	1⅛ ..	..
Phillips (G.) ..	1¼ ..	..	Straits Rbr. ..	1⅝ ..	..
Pinchin J'son	2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	..	Sum. Para ..	3/0 ..	..
Prior, W'dge.	30/6 ..	..	Tandjong ..	1⅜ ..	..
Rolls-Royce ..	2⅜ ..	..	Tanjong Mal	1⅛ ..	..
Rover (6/-) ..	8/9 ..	–1½d	Telogoredjo ..	1 1/16 ..	..
Royal Mail ..	34 ..	..	U. Serdang ..	3 1/16 ..	..
Singer	26/0 ..	..	U. Sua BV'g	2⅝ ..	+⅛
Sm. & Arg Mf.	10/0 ..	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 1/16 ..	..
Sth. Met. Gas	101 ..	..	U. Tenaang ..	2/3 ..	..
Spillers	24/6 ..	–3d	Vallambrosa ..	12/0 ..	..

TEA

Anal. Est. ..	19 ..	..	East Prod. ..	4⅛ ..	..
Am.-Ceylon ..	1²³⁄₃₂ ..	..	Empire	34/0 ..	+1/6
Assam Co. ..	30/0* ..	–3d	Gabiha	2⅞ ..	..
Assam Prod. ..	19/0 ..	–9d	Imperial Tea	33/0 ..	+6d
Bogaw'tawa ..	3½* ..	..	Jhanzie	2 ..	..
Brahmap'tra ..	27½ ..	..	Jokai	2⅞ ..	..
Brit. Indian ..	2⅛ ..	..	Jorehaat	2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	..
Budla Beta ..	3⅝ ..	..	Lanka Plant. ..	1⅜ ..	..
Carolina	3⅞ ..	..	Lebong	3⅛ ..	..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜ ..	..	Langla	13/0 ..	..
Chargola	10/5 ..	..	Makum	1⅞ ..	..
Chubwa	3½ ..	..	Nedeem	1⅞ ..	..
Cons. T. & L.	21¼ ..	..	NewDimbula ..	5⅛ ..	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅝ ..	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅛ ..	..
Darj. Cons. ..	2⅜ ..	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅜ ..	..
Deundi	16/9 ..	..	Scot.Tea &L.	3 ..	..
Doonra	42/0 ..	+9d	Singlo	2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	..
DoonDooma	3¼ ..	..	Travancore ..	2 ..	..
East Assam ..	3⅛ ..	–7½	Upper Assam ..	2²³⁄₃₂ ..	–1³²⁄₃₂

OIL

A.-American ..	3⅜ ..	..	Lobitos	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..
A.-Ecuador ..	1⅝ ..	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13/6 ..	+1½d
A.-Egypt. B	21⅞ ..	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..	..
A.-Persian ..	3⅛ ..	..	Phoenix,£1 sh	12/6 ..	+4½d
Apex Trin. ..	1³⁄₁₆* ..	..	R. Dutch ..	32⅛ ..	..
Attock	1⅞ ..	+¼	Shell	64 ..	..
Bdn. Burmah	6/9 ..	..	Spies (2/-) ..	6d ..	..
Brit.Contl.Pf.	6/0 ..	..	Steaua Rom.	8 10½ ..	..
Burmah	3³²⁄₃₂ ..	..	Trinidad C.	3/6 ..	..
Cassd. Eagle	12 7½	+5d	Trinidad L.	3¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/5 ..	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6 4½ ..	–1½d
Croole	1⁹⁄₃₂ ..	+¹⁄₃₂	Ural Caspian	2/6 ..	..
Kern River ..	6/0 ..	..	V.O.C., Ord. ..	3³²⁄₃₂ ..	+¹⁄₃₂

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc ..	6d. ..	..	Liverpool ..	10/0 ..	..
Alianza	4½ ..	..	New Tamgl.	19/0 ..	..
Brit.&h. Pac.	18/0 ..	–9d	Pan d'Azucar	7/6 ..	..
Lautaro, Pf. ..	2¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	–⅛	Rosario	4/0 ..	..
Do. Delaware ..	7¼ ..	–⅛	Tarapaca	7/0 ..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Eltrop'n	17/0 ..	..	Modder, Deep	1⅝ ..	..
Anglo-Amer. ..	1⅞ ..	+¹⁄₃₂	Modder, East	1 1³²⁄₃₂ ..	..
As.-French ..	1⅛ ..	..	Mozambique ..	11/6 ..	..
Brakpan	3⅝ ..	–⅛	New Jagers. ..	2⅛ ..	+¹⁵⁄₃₂
C.Mining, Br.	18¾ ..	..	New Modder. ..	4/6 ..	..
City Deep	7/6 ..	..	New State A. ..	2⅛ ..	+¹⁵⁄₃₂
Cons. Diggs. ..	11 4½	+1½d	Nourse	8/9 ..	..
Cons.G. Flds.	2³⁄₃₂ ..	–¹⁄₃₂	Randf'n E. ..	5/9 ..	..
Cons. M. R. ..	16/0 ..	..	Rand Mines ..	3⅝ ..	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0 ..	–6d	Rand. Select.	14/3 ..	+3d
Crown	3⅝ ..	+¹⁄₃

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS
continued from page 23

Globe Telegraph, 22½†† 1/4 1/2 3/4 1/4 1/2
Gwynnis, and other Sec. Inv., 5% Pref., 86
Indian and Gen. Invest., 5% Pref., 85½
Indus. and Gen., 3277 8 7½ 8 32 2
Do., 5% Pref., 69½ 11 3½
Lake View Invest., 21/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Land and Gen. Invest., Deld., 140‡
Lond. and N. York Invest., 256††
Lond. Border and Gen., 96½
Lond. Scottish Amer., 6½% Pref., 80
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 5% Deb., 76½
Metropolitan, 4% Deb., 75 6 6
Mid-European Corp., 113†† 12
Nelson Finance, 13/6 1/4 179††
Parent and Finance, 5% Deb., 87½
Do., Defd., 1/5½††
Premier Invest., 5½% Deb., 84½‡††
Rly. and Gen. Invest., 5% Pref., 82¾
Rly. Deb. and Gen., 145‡
Do., Pref. (46%), 77
Rly. Share Trust, 160‡
Rubber Plantns. Invest., 36/- 5/6 -/3‡ -/4‡ -/3 -/4½ -/6½
Second American, 155‡
Second Guardian, 5% Pref., 83½
Second Mercantile, 139
Sun Select., 14/4½ -/6 13/9‡
Traction Gen. Corp. Invest., 310
Do., 6% Pref., 96‡
Trustees Corp., 224††
Tyne Invest., 5% Pref., 10/6††
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 239½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Abbots Invest., 16
Clyde and Mersey Invest., 5% Pref., 77
Greyhound Racing Assn., -/10¼
Do., 5% Part. Pref., 10/7½ 7/6
Hambro, 6% Pref., 20
London and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 85
London Alsatian Pks., 7/6
Nineteen Twenty-Nine, 95††
Rubber and Indust., 10% Ptg. Prefd., 1/-2††
Do., Def., 1/-2††

GAS

Gas Light and Coke, 19/0¾†† -/11½ 19/- 18/10½ 19/11½ 19/- -/7½
Do., 3½% Deb., 61½ 1½
Do., 4% Pref., 78
Do., 5% Pref., 84½ 7¼ 81½
Imp. Cont. Assn., 3842 76 6 2 9 9
Uxbridge, Maidenhead, 5% Pref., 88 8
Wandsworth, 106¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Montevideo, 6% Deb., 101½††
Preston, "B" (7% 88d.), 97 ½

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19¼
Atlas, 13½ ½
Commercial Union, 24½ 9½ ¼‡
Eagle, Star and Brit. Dom., fully pd., 12½ 11¹⁵/₁₆
Gen. Accdnt. Fire and Life, 15 14½ ½
Do., 5% Pref., 20/3 20/- /3
Guardian, 10¼
Legal and Gen., 153¼ 2½
Lond. and Lancashire, 27½ ½
Lond. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Ptg. Pref., 5/3
London, 10¼ ¼
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 34½ ¾‡
Pearl, fully pd., 13½
Do., partly pd., 12½ ¾
Phœnix, fully pd., 13¾††
Do., partly pd., 12¾††
Prudential, 5% Deb., 95¾
Prudential, A," 21¼
Royal, "B," 28/9 /9 -/9
Royal, 87½ ½
Scottish Union and Nat., "A," 16¾ ¾ ½‡
Do., 29 6/9 ¼
Victory, 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. and Manchester, 12½
Prudential, New "A," 50½†† 1¼ ½
Do., Fract. Certs., 81/3 76/3 80/- pm

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Algoma Steel, 5% Bds., 70 70
Amal. Anthracite, 41½ -/6 -/3
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/7½‡
Babcock and Wilcox, 59/3 -/3 -/7½
Baldwins, 3 -/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 8/6 -/6
Do., "A," 6½% Deb., 79
Do., Non-Convert., 6½% Deb., 57½
Do., Convert., 6% Deb., 76
Bengal, 8/10½ 9/-
Beyer, Peacock, 5½% Pref., 14/6 13/9
Consett, 9/9
Cory, 5⅞/6
Do., 5% Pref., 86/10½ -/10½
Dorman, Long, 6/7½ -/7½ -/6
Do., 8% Pref., 11/- 11/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 86 5
Guest, Keen, 35/6 -/6 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., (free of tax), 83½ ¾
Do., 5% 2nd Pref., (free of tax), 20/3
Do., 4% Deb., 73½‡
Haddocks, 9½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 10/10½
Hordern, 22/9 3/- -/4½ 3/- -/4½
Lymaland, 5½% Deb., 99½ ½ ½
Natal Navign., 15/-
Ocean and Wilsons, 14/9 -/7½
Pearson and Knowles, 5% Deb., 167½†
Pease and Partners, 3/6 -/-
Do., 5% Deb., 89 8
Powell Duffryn, 11/7½ 12/- 12/- 11/6 -/9
Rickett, Cockerell, 14/7½
Ruston and Hornsby, 7/6
Sth. Durham, "B," 10/6 11/-
Staveley, 21/4½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 26/7½ -/4½
Stone, 6½% Pref., 22/11½
Summers, 71½% Pref., 21/- 20/7½ 1/-
Swan, Hunter, and Richardson, 21/9
Tata, 7% Deb., 97½ ¾
Thomas, 6½% Pref. (‡‡), 7/- 6/9
Thornycroft, 58/9†† 9/4½††
Do., 6% Pref., 96
Un. Corp. (of S. Africa), 5/9 5/- /6
Ud. States Corp., 187 8 8
Vickers, 8/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ 18/- 17/11¾ 18/-
Do., 5% Deb., 93½
Vulcan Foundry, 23/4½
Weardale, 4% Deb., 64½†† 4

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bolsover, 16/6 -/6
Brady, 7% Pref., 91½
Budd (Canadian Fourex), 7/7½††
Clarke, Chapman, 29/3 -/11½ 0/-
Crossley, 3/6
Parkinson, 71½% Ptg. "A" Pref., 19½ 19/- -/3 -/3
Drakes, 6% Pref., 12/9
Duffield Iron Corn., 4/4½†† -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/10½ -/9 -/7½
Do., 7½% Deb., 10½
Ebbw Vale, 8% Notes, 15½
Extended Extension, "B," -/4½
Hadfield's Carbonisation, 8 6¾ -/3¼
T. and N. Distillation, 10/1½ -/10½ 10/- 12/6 10/9
N. C. Metal, "A," 5/16 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/16 5/8 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/2
Do., "B," 1/4½
Sheffield Products, 13½†† 12½
8th. Eastern Extns., "A," 1/6
Do., "B," 1/4½
Do., 6% Debs., 35/-
Yorkshire Amal., 7¾½ -/6 -/11¼

MINES

Anaconda, 15½
Ashanti Corp., 27/11¼†† -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/11½ -/10½
Camp. Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 12/-
Cent. Prov. Manganese, 62/6 60/-
Cons. Gold. of S. Africa, 41/9‡ 2/6
Do., 5% Pref., 18/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/- -/10½
Cons. Mines Select., 17/10½ 18/- 17/9
De Beers, Deld. (Bearer), 9½ 15/16 31½ 10¼‡
Frontino and Bolivia, 9½ -/3
Geduld Prop., 70/- 68/9 -/9 70/3¼ 69/0½‡ 8/11½ 70/3¼ 69/3¼
Libiola, 1/-††
London Tin Synd., 33/9 -/6 -/9 4/4½‡ 3/9 -/11¼ 4/4½ 2/6 1/3‡ 2/9 3/6 2/6 3/6 -/5½ 2/9 -/9¼ -/6 -/3 3/1½ 1/3
Mountain, 4 7/8 -/6
Mysore, 13/- 12/7½ 13/- 12/9 -/11¼ 13/3 12/9
Namagon, 11/3‡
Nat. Mining Corp., 1/7½
New Jagersfontein, 41/10½
Goregum of India, 5/10½ 6/-
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 10/3 11/-
Pahang Cons., 9/8½ -/10½ -/11¼ 10/3 9/9
Rio Tinto, 46¼ 14 ¼ ½ ¼ ½ ¼ 1/8 6 ¼ ½
St. John del Rey, 17/8¼ 18/- 18/- 18/- 17/9 -/8¼
Sendo Corpn., 3/9 -/9 -/6 -/6¼
Tanganyika Concessions, 41/3 40/- 40/- 50/7½‡ 40/11¼ -/11½ -/3 -/11¼
Un. Corp., 73/11½ -/11½
Un. du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100¼ 100
Van Ryn, 6/-†† 6/-
Vereeniging Estate., 38/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Finance and Industrial, -/6
Lake View and Star, 12/10½ -/10½ -/6 -/6¾ -/6 -/7½ -/8¼ -/9¼ -/7½ 13/-‡ 13/-‡ 12/10½ -/7½ -/6 -/9¾ 13/-‡
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/3 1/9‡ -/9‡ 2/3
Wiluna, 17/8 -/11½ -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 1/10½ 2/-
Anglo-Eastern Tin, 3/7½
Aramayo in Bolivia, 31/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 30/7½
Balaklala Prod., 9/4½
Balkis, 58 3
Bazaruto, 22/3
Berali, 2/1½
Burma Corpn., 15/- 14/9 -/10½ -/9 -/9 15/- 14/10½
Camp Bird, New, 1/2¼††
Champion Reef, 9/3 8/9
East Pool and Agar, 1/1½
Do., 10% Ptg. Pref., 2/3
Edte Bellet, 14/9
Esperanza Copper, 21/4½ -/6
Geevor, 5 5/4 -/4½ -/3
Hongkong, 19/11½‡†
Idris, 1/-
Indian, 1/9¼ -/3½ -/9 -/9
Inch, 21/11½† -/9
Kaduna, 3/-
Kampar Malaya, 17/9 17/- 17/- 16/10½ 17/6 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/11 -/4½ -/3 -/3¼
Kamunting, 9/6†† -/6 -/4½ -/6 9/-
Kay Yew, -/4½
Keeley, 1/2¼ -/3
Kent, 6% Deb., 89½
Killingball (inc. at 6% 1/6 pd.), 7/3††
Komata Reefs, -/6¼††
Lena, -/6 -/10 -/7½ -/9
Do., 8% Notes, 10
Levant, -/3¼
London Tin Synd., New, 32/6
Malaya Consolidated, -/11 -/10½
Malayan Dredging, 22/- -/3 -/2½ -/11½ -/4½ -/3 4/10½ -/3 -/11½ 5/-
Mawchi, 21/6
Meru, 1/9 -/8
Mexican Corp., 8/8
Mexico (D.O. (In Bearer), 3/9 -/6
Minerals Separation, 5/- 4/10½
Mining Trust, 11/6 -/11¼ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/11½ -/10½

CLOSE TO HAYWARD'S HEATH STATION.
JUST IN THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME.

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER, well back and out of sight of the road.

Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms.

Ample domestic offices.

Delightful old-fashioned gardens of One to one-and-a-half acres.

PRICE £2,850.

APPLY SOLE AGENTS,
BRADLEY & VAUGHAN,
HAYWARD'S HEATH,
SUSSEX. Tel. 91.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,
6, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 3273 (5 lines).

15A, KENSINGTON PALACE-GARDENS.

To be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on February 5th.
The property stands detached, with a large garden and Tennis Court, and comprises 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete offices.
CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE WITH LARGE FLAT OVER.
The present Lease of 14 years at £90 per annum may be surrendered and a new Lease of 60-odd years would be granted at £550 per annum.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

PARK-LANE (Adjoining).

The TRUST LEASE of a STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, facing due South, replete with central heating and all conveniences; nine bed rooms, four excellent bath rooms, four reception rooms (each with parquet flooring), white-tiled offices. Lease over 70 years. Ground-rent £125. PRICE £9,000.
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IN THE
CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.
TO BE SOLD.
A SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A DWARF HOUSE, having a frontage of over 50ft.
Plans and details of the Sole Agents:
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A Quiet and convenient position in CHELSEA.—Small NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET on lease; four bed, two reception; new hot water system and bath room; tastefully decorated and ready to occupy in four weeks' time. £500 asked for lease and improvements.
£140 P.A.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
DOUBLE-FRONTED TOWN HOUSE, close to PORTMAN-SQUARE; four bed, bath room, three reception, &c.; parquet floors. Redecorated. Long lease at £50 per annum. PRICE £2,350.—Recommended by
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A MAYFAIR MODEL HOUSE ON THREE FLOORS.
THE ONLY HOUSE OF ITS KIND.
Large sunny radiator-heated rooms.
Very quiet exclusive position. Garden.
No repairs or renovations necessary.
Six bed rooms, one dressing room, two handsome baths, two large reception rooms, butler's pantry and servants' sitting room.
VERY LONG LEASE FOR SALE.
Apply
WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
5, Hanover-square, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in excellent order, ready for immediate occupation; quiet position off main road; close to station; eight bed rooms, bath, three reception, usual offices; very nice garden; lease 8½ years; rent £150 per annum.
PREMIUM £475.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FREEHOLD.
HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.
ONE of the FINEST SMALLER HOUSES in KENSINGTON.
AN OPPORTUNITY to ACQUIRE a delightfully situated practically NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE upon which the late owner has spared no expense in perfecting the internal planning and conveniences. There are briefly
ELEVEN BED ROOMS, FIVE BATH, THREE RECEPTION, STUDIO or BALLROOM (with minstrel gallery), SUN ROOM, &c.
Excellent garden level domestic offices. Passenger lift. Constant hot water. Parquet floors, &c.
READY for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846).

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, S. and S. FREEMAN Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1: Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (adjoining), South aspect.—Choice HOUSE and GARAGE for DISPOSAL; nine bed, three bath, four reception; independent hot water; parquet floors, tiled bath rooms; garage two cars and rooms over. Rent £450 per annum; lease 20 years. Premium only 950gns.—Strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

CAMPDEN HILL.—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE with small private garden, in favourite position on high ground; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms and offices. Moderate premium to include fixtures and fittings.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Head Office: Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.
RENT £150 P.A.

CHELSEA (near Sloane-square).—Attractive HOUSE for SALE with POSSESSION; three bed, two reception, bath, usual offices; lease 12½ years; ground-rent £6. PRICE £1,000.—WHEELER and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

FREEHOLD, £2,300.
CHELSEA.—Small modernized HOUSE; two reception, three bed rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

EATON-TERRACE, BELGRAVIA.—Seven bed, three bath, three reception; pretty garden and every modern convenience. Ready to step into.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

102, PARK-STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.1.
EXCEEDINGLY Attractive MODERN HOUSE, superbly appointed and decorated in exquisite taste; panelled walls, built in cupboards, fitted lavatory basins, parquet floors, mahogany doors; central heating.
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms.
White-tiled basement, Secondary staircase.
LEASE of 54 years at £95 per annum, for SALE Privately, or by Auction 20th February next.—Sole Agents, Messrs.
COLLINS and COLLINS,
87, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FURNISHED for short period, wonderful entertaining HOUSE, LOWNDES-SQUARE; 10 bed, five bath, four reception, and garage. Now to middle March, 22gns. weekly.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

GOING CHEAP.—£1,000 will probably secure 15 years' LEASE modernized HOUSE; four-five bed, two bath. Rent £150. Faces South, near Knightsbridge.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13 Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, FINCHLEY-ROAD (just off).—Well FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; telephone; constant hot water; [illegible] gns. week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 6111.)

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HANS-PLACE (off).—Good LEASE of perfect up-to-date little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed, two bath, three reception; parquet floors; electric power; independent hot water; garden front and rear. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)
£170 P.A.

Ready to walk into.
HYDE PARK-SQUARE.—Splendid RESIDENCE with well-proportioned rooms; eight bed rooms, three bath, three reception rooms; lease 65 years at £140 per annum. Very moderate price.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 67, South Audley-street. Grosvenor 2374-5.

EATON-PLACE, S.W.
One of the best of these delightful Houses.
TO BE SOLD.
IN perfect condition with many improvements; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms (including two separate suites of bed room, dressing room, and bath room each), four reception rooms, complete offices. Trust Lease. Ground-rent £120 per annum. PRICE ONLY £7,250.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

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£150 PER ANNUM.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.
KENSINGTON (convenient location).—UNFURNISHED RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices. Lease 32 years.—Apply MARSH and MARSH, 156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4864.
£2,000

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Double-fronted COTTAGE RESIDENCE, four bed rooms, bath room, reception room; all modernised and redecorated. Rent £175. Long lease; low premium.—Apply HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

OLD HAMPSTEAD (in a quiet and little known area of this delightful suburb).—Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE with two large reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, &c.; very pretty garden; garage. Within a few minutes of the Heath and Ken Wood. To be LET or SOLD.—Particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, Land Agents, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

THE LEASE of charming SMALL HOUSE in Park Village West, REGENT'S PARK, for SALE; double-fronted, two sitting, three bed, bath room, kitchen, &c.—Write Box M.1224, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
Established 1778,
SURVEYORS and ESTATE AGENTS,
5, WEST HALKIN-STREET, S.W.,
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TOWN HOUSES TO BE SOLD.
PRINCES-GARDENS (South aspect).—The long LEASE to be SOLD of a most attractive HOUSE, in beautiful order; central heating; several good bath rooms; South aspect and opening on to large gardens at rear.
EATON-PLACE (South).—Long LEASE; eight bed rooms, bath, two large reception rooms; garage and two rooms. Moderate ground-rent and price.
CHESHAM-PLACE and LOWNDES-STREET.—Several attractive modernized HOUSES to be LET on LEASE at a moderate rent and very reasonable premium.
CHESTER-SQUARE (facing South).—Charming small HOUSE, in perfect order, to be SOLD. Long lease. Ground-rent £70. Reasonable price.
PARTICULARS and cards to view the above and of other Excellent HOUSES and FLATS for DISPOSAL, or to be LET, FURNISHED, can be had on application to Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, at their new offices, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W., and as above. 'Phone, Sloane 2201-2.

PRINCES-GARDENS.
SOUTH ASPECT.
Large morning room opening on to gardens.
LONG LEASE for SALE.
Choice new decorations and improvements.
Central heating.
Nine bed, three bath, four reception rooms, lounge hall.
Apply to ELSWORTH and KNIGHTON,
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ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 52, Hamilton-terrace.—One of the most desirable of the medium-sized detached HOUSES in this quiet, fashionable thoroughfare for SALE privately, or by Auction in March, at a low reserve, having such sought-after features as central heating, parquet flooring, independent hot water, panelling, garage, and large pleasure grounds; there are eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, four fine reception and complete offices.—Sole Agents for the Trustees, SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

15, HANS-PLACE, S.W.
THE DIRECT CADOGAN LEASE of this unconventional, charmingly situated HOUSE, having about 38 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £240 per annum, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Feb. 19th next.
The house has some eight bed, two bath, three reception, and excellent offices. A great feature is the BEST BED-ROOM SUITE on FIRST FLOOR. It has central heating, antique oak panelling, parquet floors, &c.
Particulars and order to view of
ADAMS & WATTS,
38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

QUAINT COTTAGE-TYPE HOUSE
TO be LET FURNISHED (Belgrave-square near).—A charming little HOUSE, having hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath &c. Rent 10 guineas.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED, end of March, SMALL HOUSE; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; plate and linen left.—Apply Miss Hargreaves, 18A, Chester-street, S.W.

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FREEHOLD.
A BEAUTIFUL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE facing South and having an uninterrupted view over St. James's Park.
The house is unique, having a lofty, spacious Staircase Hall, and the principal rooms panelled in deal, the modern improvements having in no way impaired its historic interest. The accommodation comprises four-five reception rooms, eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, model domestic offices.
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BEST POSITION. REQUIRES REDECORATION.
WESTMINSTER LEASE 22 years at £160 a year MUST be SOLD; seven bed, bath, three reception. Quiet position adjoining Hyde Park Corner.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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SUSSEX-SQUARE (rear of).—EXCELLENT GARAGE (six cars); four rooms over; licensed for repairs; lease seven years; low rent.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 0500.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SACRIFICIAL PRICE
To Speculators and Others.
Executors must sell to close Estate.
A Well-built detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in a good residential position in the Richmond, Surrey, district, quite close to beautiful Kew Gardens, Mid-Surrey Golf Links, and old-world Kew Green; three good square reception rooms, bath room, six bed rooms, box room, &c.; electric light, gas; gravel soil; exceptionally good garden with extra plot, ample room for tennis and garage; frontage nearly 100ft. Now Vacant. Only £1,250.—Further details of
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FREEHOLD well-built Detached RESIDENCE for SALE; circular drive; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, billiard room; main services; sunken garden; garage three cars; chauffeurs rooms, cottage, and garden of about ONE ACRE.
PRICE £5,300.
Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

FREEHOLD, unrestricted; six miles London; close stations.—2¾ ACRES glorious grounds; receptions 28 by 25, as grand salon 62ft., 23 rooms, besides five bath, six w.c.'s; three garages, stabling, lodge. Suitable elegant Flats, Nursing Home, College, Doctors' Residential Club. (£1,500 just spent.) 260ft. frontage, 360ft. side. Unique two floors. Price Twelve Thousand Guineas.—Write Box Q.1678, The Times, E.C.4.

GOLDERS GREEN.—The most modern and luxuriously appointed houses in the district, handsome oak staircase and oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors, central heating, lavatory basins in bed rooms; high-class fittings throughout; designed and supervised by architect; central position; best value obtainable anywhere; inspection will convince; £3,250 LEASEHOLD, £3,750 FREEHOLD.—"Quality Houses," "B," Gloucester-gardens, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

HOLLY LODGE ESTATE.
HIGHGATE VILLAGE.—Modern detached RESIDENCE of four large beds, tiled bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and separate scullery. Large garden.—Apply GREEN and LACEY, 18, Junction-road, Highgate (Tube station).
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LONDON'S HEALTHIEST SUBURB.
OAKLEIGH PARK, N.20.—On gravel soil in delightfully open, healthy and select situation, 5 minutes' walk station, 20 minutes to City, a superior detached RESIDENCE, thoroughly modern and labour-saving; lounge hall with ingle fireplace and cloak room (hot and cold), two excellent reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, very pleasant and up-to-date domestic offices; brick garage; long garden; electric light and power; decorated ready for occupation. FREEHOLD, 2,000 guineas.—Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 269, Archway-road, Highgate, N.6, and 9, High-street, Barnet. 'Phone Mountview 1234 and Barnet 2060.

OLD HIGHGATE.—A most delightful detached PERIOD HOUSE on the brow of the hill with South aspect; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; very pretty garden. The rooms are not large but are lofty, sunny, and very comfortable, the whole place is in first-class order, and forms an ideal home for a small family. PRICE £3,250 FREEHOLD.—Particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

PINNER.—COUNTRY COTTAGE, attractively designed and well built, pre-War; two sitting rooms, kitchen and scullery, three bed rooms, bath room, &c. Ground lease 75 years. PRICE £1,050.—Vacant possession.—W. W., Brown House, Sharps-lane, Ruislip.

A DISTINCTIVE RESIDENCE.
PURLEY.—A charming Detached Property delightfully situate, convenient for station; accommodation is planned on two floors only; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three handsome reception rooms (one containing some fine old oak), domestic offices; central heating; every modern convenience; lovely grounds of half an acre; detached garage. Moderate price.—Apply EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

SOMETHING EXCEPTIONAL.
FREEHOLD COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE.
PUTNEY HEATH.—An opportunity occurs to secure on favourable terms a delightful low-built PERIOD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, situate on high ground, close to Putney Heath, open both in front and rear, and within two minutes' walk of bus and convenient for trains, &c.; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, oak-panelled entrance hall and lounge, tiled domestic offices; fitted with many labour-saving devices and improvements, and decorations to choice; garage; large garden.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.
Price Equivalent to a rent of ONLY £235 PER ANNUM.

GENTLEMAN'S MODERN RESIDENCE.
SHORTLANDS, KENT, delightful high position.—Charming Detached HOUSE; four bed, dressing room, bath room, two reception rooms, good hall; central heating; pretty garden; two garages. For SALE privately or by Auction.—Apply CARTER, LAW and LEECH, Station-parade, Shortlands.

FACING CROHAM HURST.
SANDERSTEAD.—A distinctive contract-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a lovely position and close to station; large hall, three receptions, five bed rooms (four with lavatory basins), tiled bath room, up-to-date offices; central heating; garage; charming grounds of about two-thirds of an acre, tennis lawn. Moderate price.—Recommended by EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

SIDCUP.—Detached RESIDENCE on two floors; three reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, and scullery; electric light, gas, telephone; garage; good garden ⅓ acre. FREEHOLD £1,750 or offer.—Write Box F.957, The Times, E.C.4.

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WIMBLEDON HILL (just off).—In a quiet road. EXCELLENT MODERN PRE-WAR HOUSE with spacious rooms at a bargain price of £1,400, FREEHOLD. Six bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, good offices; large garden, &c.—Much recommended by HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. Wimbledon 1000.

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£100 DOWN secures well-built VILLA RESIDENCE on TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, dressing room, two large reception rooms; good garden; in quiet and select position near station and shops. PRICE £1,350.—Apply
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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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FAVOURITE GUILDFORD DISTRICT.
Situate in one of the best positions, away from noise, and yet within easy reach of the town and station.
WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by a carriage drive and well screened from the road; lounge hall and gallery staircase, three reception rooms and offices, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room, and billiard room; gas, electric light, and main drainage. ¾ Acre; tennis lawn.
Very moderate price will be accepted for the freehold.
Owner's Agents,
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SURREY, near many famous golf courses, 10 minutes' walk station.—A picturesque MODERN HOUSE, perfectly appointed, equipped with every convenience, and containing two reception rooms (one 25ft. by 12ft.), six bed rooms, bath room; large garage; attractive grounds of ONE ACRE. For SALE, FREEHOLD, under cost price.

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OCCUPYING an advantageous position in the best residential part of this favourite district, immune from all main road traffic, close to golf course.
ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACES NOW AVAILABLE.
Greatly improved by the present owner, and now in perfect order; lounge hall, two spacious reception rooms, seven bed rooms (all principal bed rooms fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), bath room, complete offices; all services; especially matured grounds, including excellent tennis lawn; detached garage for two cars. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, Waterer and Powley.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE available for two months in WEST BYFLEET; three reception rooms; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; large garden. Rent 5gns. per week, plus wages of servants.

MESSRS. WATERER AND POWLEY beg to announce that they have an extensive REGISTER of PROPERTIES in the districts of WEST BYFLEET, WEYBRIDGE, WALTON, and WOKING. Applicants are invited to forward full note of requirements.

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£1,750.—CROWBOROUGH Golf Links few minutes.—Pre-War RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath, usual offices; all services; garden; perfect order.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

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ASHTEAD.—A charming pre-War detached RESIDENCE, thoroughly modernized. In country surroundings; yet within 35mins. of Town. Very spacious accommodation on two floors only; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, cloak room; DOUBLE GARAGE; CENTRAL HEATING; room tennis. £2,300 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

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ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, with lounge, two bed rooms, bath room, and offices; Company's gas and water; telephone and central heating; garage with chauffeur's bed room; one acre of unusually delightful garden, including full-sized tennis lawn. FREEHOLD for SALE, £1,500.
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BIRNAM, SEND-LANE, RIPLEY, SURREY.—MODERN HOUSE; three reception, four bed rooms, bath room; two acres, £1,700; half acre, £1,500.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH AND CO. EST. 1893.

BRIGHTON (HOVE).—£3,650; close county cricket ground station and sea; Detached Modern (pre-War) RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; large garage and screened garden.—COLLIER, Auctioneer, 37, Lansdowne-place, Hove.

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30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
Midst delightful surroundings commanding fine views.
CHARMING XVth CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout; five-six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; all modern conveniences. Pine old barn; garage; attractive and matured gardens two acres. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.—Full particulars of RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

IDEAL FOR YACHTING. SAFE ANCHORAGE.
CORNWALL, near Falmouth.—£6,000 will purchase a delightful HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE (cost many thousands more) in a beautiful setting OVERLOOKING SEA and lovely woodlands; hall, three fine reception rooms (oak beams and panelling), offices, nine bed rooms, bath room; electric light, &c.; lovely grounds opening to foreshore. 2½ ACRES. Recommended.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

GLORIOUS PENN.
COUNTRY HOUSE, 600ft. up, with panoramic views, standing in 14 ACRES of terraced garden, orchard, and meadowland; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception, large loggia and balcony; garage; every modern convenience. Low price for quick Sale.—FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

DEVONSHIRE COAST (adjoining the Royal Dart Yacht Club).—Attractive old HOUSE, containing five-six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garden, &c. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,000, or would be Let Furnished.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

DORSET.—Portman and Blackmoor Vale Hunts, three miles market town and railway.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE with 17 ACRES good land. Contains three reception, eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light; central heating; stabling, garages, three cottages. In excellent order. £7,500.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

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KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
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ESSEX, near main line (one hour London), in small country town; all conveniences; Roman Catholic Church, &c.—Attractive Old-Fashioned VILLAGE HOUSE; three reception, conservatory, lounge, offices, five bed and dressing rooms, two attics; main water; drainage; gas; stabling, garage; 1¼ ACRE old gardens, tennis lawn, &c. Possession. FREEHOLD £1,000 or near.—COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford.

ESHER, near, in restful gardens of an Acre, is a most appealing little QUEEN ANNE MANOR for SALE for £3,000, reduced from £4,000, containing six bed rooms, bath room, three period reception rooms, garage, and every possible comfort.—Seen by SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

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BERWICKSHIRE.
FOR SALE, by PRIVATE BARGAIN, this delightful property, within two miles of Coldingham beach and standing 360ft. above sea level.
The MANSION HOUSE contains four public rooms, 12 bed rooms, billiard room, four servants' rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating and electric light.
The land, comprising about 400 ACRES, is divided into two farms, and is in a good state of cultivation.
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GENTLEMAN'S choice RESIDENCE, beautiful FRENSHAM District, near FARNHAM.—For SALE by private treaty or by Auction shortly, "THE OUTLOOK"; six bed, bath (hot and cold), inner lounge hall, large drawing and dining rooms, &c.; garage two large cars; ONE ACRE; central heating, electric light, gas, &c.—Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Farnham, and at Hindhead and Haslemere.

GLOS, between Fairford and Cirencester.—Picturesque COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, high up, secluded; two reception, four bed, bath, two attic rooms; well water; garage, stabling; garden, fruit trees, &c.; nearly ONE ACRE; £1,125; six-acre paddock might be rented.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

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LOVELY ASCOT District.—Attractive little property, comprising double-fronted RESIDENCE (four bed, bath, two sitting rooms, &c.); excellent outbuildings, including kennels. NINE ACRES of ground with valuable frontages.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

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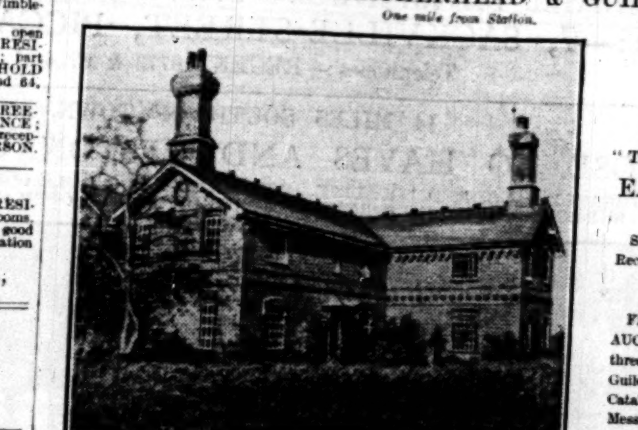
One mile from Station.



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"THE MANOR FARM,"
EAST HORSLEY.
Six Beds, one Bath, three Reception Rooms.
18 ACRES.
FREEHOLD for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in three lots, at The Lion Hotel, Guildford, on February 25th. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, as above.

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Five miles from Maidstone, 12 from Sevenoaks, 30 from London.

For Sale, Freehold.
This Attractive Old-fashioned RESIDENCE known as
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Containing nine-ten beds, bath, three-four reception rooms. Beautifully timbered grounds.
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Telephones: Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

A most attractive family house on two floors, convertible into smaller house and cottage at practically no expense.
£4,750.—WEYBRIDGE; high ground, gravel soil; near station (Waterloo 35min.); close to St. George's Hill Golf and L.T. Clubs. SOUTH ASPECT, excellent position; 10 bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, two reception, maids' sitting room. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. Four of the above bed rooms and two workshops are contained in a practically detached cottage connected by corridor on first floor. Expense of reconversion practically nil. Beautiful grounds 1½ ACRE. Stabling, DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Picturesque cottage style residence on high ground.
WEYBRIDGE.—Gravel soil; labour-saving; quiet position; four bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), with built-in wardrobe cupboards, bath room, two good reception rooms, sun parlour, ground-floor lavatory, usual offices. CENTRAL HEATING. Nice garden about ⅓ Acre. BRICK-BUILT GARAGE. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; main drainage.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Artistic labour-saving detached house.
£1,300.—SURREY, near WEYBRIDGE, only ¾ mile from main line station; three bed, bath, two good reception rooms. BRICK GARAGE. FREEHOLD. About ⅓ Acre. Co.'s electric light, water, and gas; main drainage.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

OXSHOTT.—On high ground, with beautiful views, a delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, in exceptionally pretty grounds of about 4½ acres; two reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; excellent cottage; garage. To be SOLD.—EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

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COBHAM.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; electric light; garden; ready for immediate occupation.—EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

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MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.—Sought-after position on the cliffs, facing South. Good climate, gravel soil. A very attractive compact FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Hall, three reception, two bath, eight bed and maid's sitting rooms and offices; main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; central heat throughout; cottage, tennis lawn, garage; tennis, croquet, 1¾ ACRE. In excellent order.—Apply DRIVERS, JONAS, and Co., 4, Albion-place, Southampton ('Phone 2897).

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ON the Surrey Hills.—PERIOD HOUSE amidst 400 ACRES of unspoilt agricultural land, less than two miles from main-line station; electric light, main water; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and attic, two sitting rooms, lounge with fine old oak roof, open hearth and old bread oven, staff bed room, kitchen, &c.; garage; gardens and orchard, in all about ONE ACRE. To be LET.—Apply to THURGOOD and MARTIN, Chartered Surveyors, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED.
BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.
ON the EAST CLIFF.—Imposing detached RESIDENCE, comprising five entertaining rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, box room, two bath rooms; central heating throughout; tennis court, conservatory, vinery, double garage and outbuildings; well-laid-out grounds. FREEHOLD and free from chief rent.—Write Box M.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHEADLE.	William Marsh, 20, High-street.
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ESHER.	C. M. Goddard, Church-street.
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SURBITON.	H. Watson, 75, Victoria-road.
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SOUTH DOWNS, near Brighton.—An OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, erected 1713; Horsham slab roof, many quaint features, oak beams and panelling; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; electric light; sunken lily pool and attractive garden; large Sussex barn; about ONE ACRE in all. PRICE £2,700 FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

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HASTINGS OUTSKIRTS
THE MOUNT, DOWNS-ROAD.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in bracing open position; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, conservatory; company's gas and water; main drainage; well-timbered grounds of 1¼ ACRE, tennis lawn, &c.; long and valuable road frontage, no restrictions. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE privately at low price of £2,000, or by Auction later.—Sole Agents, DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst, Sussex. ('Phone 92.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; three reception, six bed; parquet floors; central heating; garden with tennis courts for residents; 5min. golf. £1,600.—Write Box G.211, The Times, E.C.4.

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FREEHOLD.
WEYBRIDGE, Surrey, in beautiful pine-wooded district, near shops, &c., main line, Waterloo 35 minutes.—Detached; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; garage. VACANT.—Keys, J. E. PURDIE, F.S.I., Heath-road, Weybridge.

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GEORGIAN or GOOD MODERN RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; nine-ten bed, two bath, three reception; all modern conveniences; five acres or so. Price about £6,000.—Photos, &c., "S.," care of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.

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REQUIRED to PURCHASE, within a radius of, say, 15 miles of Bishop's Stortford, a comfortable RESIDENCE with 10 or 12 bed rooms, two baths, good-sized reception rooms, and garage accommodation, with cottage. Up to 12 acres or so desired.—Send full particulars to R., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

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A Very fine suite of EIGHT LIGHT OFFICES, situate near Houses of Parliament, area about 3,600 sq. ft., to be LET at moderate rent.—Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

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MODERN SHOP PREMISES with offices and living accommodation, suitable for any retail business. Small premium required for improvements.—Apply Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road.
RENT £850 p.a. on lease

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TO BE LET.
EXCELLENT CORNER BUILDING, containing about 50 EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT OFFICES. To be LET as a whole, or divided. Would suit professional men or commercial concern.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

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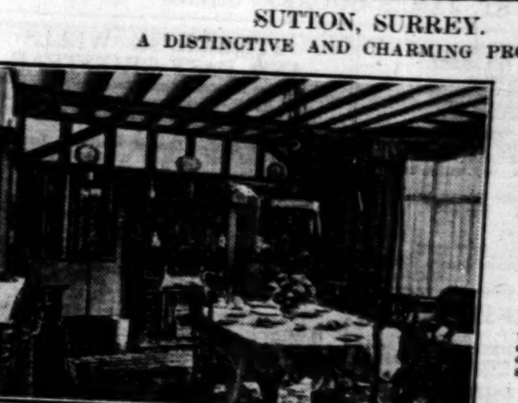

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DELIGHTFUL GARDEN OF TWO ACRES,
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At 23A, BRUTON-STREET.
By direction of the Executors of the late LADY SARAH WILSON.
THE CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE.
OLD ENGLISH and OTHER FURNITURE, comprising a Chippendale and mahogany settee, a small Queen Anne walnut chest of drawers with folding top, a Hepplewhite green lacquer circular-front commode painted in flowers, a black and gold lacquer bureau cabinet, an eight-fold incised lacquer Chinese screen, a four-fold mahogany screen with lattice panels, carved and gilt tables of Kent design, a set of 12 Louis Seize elbow chairs, &c.
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SPORTING AND OTHER PICTURES,
including examples by J. Seymour, J. Wootton, Sir G. Kneller, Van der Meulen, &c.
French bronzes, clocks, Chinese porcelain; books and the contents of the bed rooms and domestic offices.
On view to-day and Saturday (10 to 4). Catalogues of the Auctioneers at their offices, as above, and on the premises.

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OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, Chippendale secretaire and bureau bookcases, serpentine and bow-front sideboards, Stuart and Georgian chairs, oak coffers and corner cupboards, wheel and stick pattern barometers, pedestal library tables, grandfather and bracket clocks, tallboys and chests of drawers, Persian and Turkey carpets, two Spanish cabinets on stands, a panel of Persian gold embroidery, Bronzes, Porcelain, cut glass, &c., the Property of a LADY; the property of COLONEL G. B. WINCH, of Boughton Place, Maidstone, Kent; and from other sources. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.
OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the properties of COLONEL G. B. WINCH, of Boughton Place, Maidstone, Kent; of T. H. B. HOARE, Esq., 1, Lennox-gardens, S.W.; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

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J. von Heckel	W. Owen, R.A.	J. B. Weenix
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OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Stuart, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton periods; Persian carpets and rugs, lacquer work, porcelain, &c. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th.
PICTURES by OLD MASTERS of the English, Dutch, and Italian Schools. DRAWINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th.
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FREEHOLD PREMISES, within two miles of Mansion House, North Side, for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL; 11,500 sq. ft.; covered ground floors, with draw-in yard and gantry, including House and Shop Frontage.—Write Box M.1241, The Times, E.C.4.

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FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES
will be found on Page Three
AND
FLATS AND CHAMBERS
on Page Four.

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comprising the fully licensed public house known as the
WINDSOR CASTLE,
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VALUABLE REVERSIONS IN FOUR YEARS.
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By Order of Mrs. Gilson.
SHORT NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION
of the Contents of the Residence (which has been sold)
"ROWANHURST,"
MAYFIELD-ROAD, WEYBRIDGE.
On view on Saturday, 1st February.
Sale on Monday next at 11 o'clock.
ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE,
including antique chests of drawers, antique mahogany bureau bookcase, long-case clock by Mason, of Worcester, piano-player and pianoforte by Dyson and Sons, &c., as previously advertised, by Messrs.
EWBANK & Co.,
ON THE PREMISES, AS ABOVE.
Catalogues at the place of Sale or at the Auctioneers' Offices at Baker-street, Weybridge.

THE ROUND HOUSE, HAVERING, ROMFORD.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
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KEMSLEYS
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SMALL PROPERTY OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL INTEREST.
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On a ridge 450ft. up with magnificent views over Severn Valley.

Contains:—Hall with oak staircase, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two baths, and usual offices.

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Abutting on to HOLMWOOD COMMON.
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In glorious country between these favourite towns.

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Electric light. Central heating. Lavatory basins (hot and cold) in principal bed rooms. Three bath rooms. Company's water.

SOUTHERN ASPECT.

Four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms. Lodge. Chauffeur and gardeners' flats.

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Long rose walk; hard and grass tennis courts; wilderness; flower and kitchen gardens; meadowland, in all about

16 ACRES.

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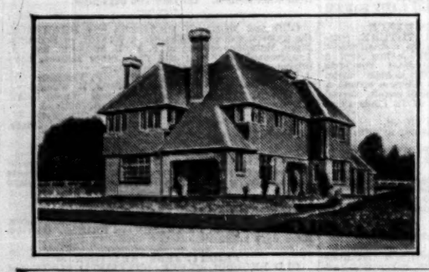

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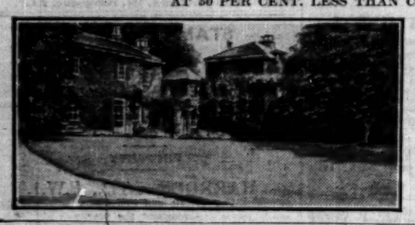

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Fine panelling, and oak beams. Garage. Cottage.

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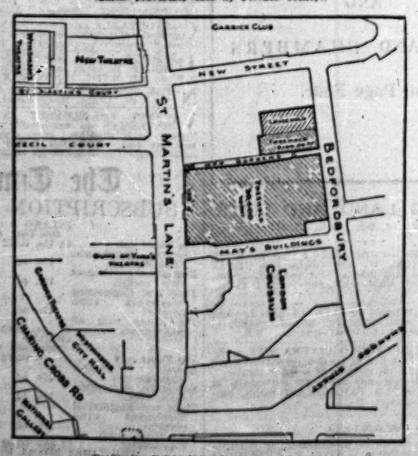

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EXEMPLIFYING THE BEST IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

An exceptionally well-built RESIDENCE of good design, admirably planned on two floors only and erected some six years ago on a carefully selected site; well-retired and completely screened from the road by a magnificent belt of trees. Possessing a most charming interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy. Lounge hall, three reception rooms; a beautiful loggia. Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms. Central heating and main services such as electric light, water, and gas. Large garage. Attractively arranged gardens (very inexpensive of maintenance) bounded by a fine belt of timber; firs, oaks and chestnuts. A property with many desirable qualities and one which will at once commend itself to the discriminating buyer.

FREEHOLD WITH 1½ ACRES, £5,500.

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ENTIRELY RURAL YET ONLY 16 MILES FROM THE WEST END.
A PICTURESQUE SMALL OLD-WORLD MANOR HOUSE, WITH A SELF-SUPPORTING HOME FARM OF 42 ACRES.

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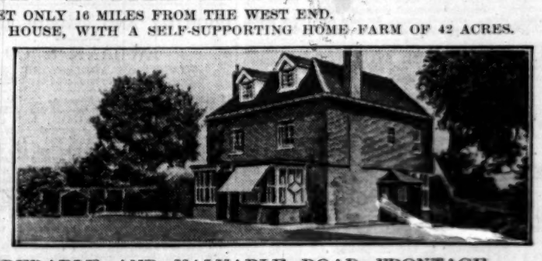
EASY REACH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF LINKS.

A comfortably appointed residence with few but spacious rooms. Dating from the XVIIth century. Overlooking commonland, and permanently protected from building. Oak-beamed lounge, drawing room, panelled dining room, five bed rooms, bath room. Main lighting and water. Delightfully pretty gardens with magnificent old trees. The situation of this property can be truly called unique, and it merits description as a real country home almost at London's door. There is a farmery attached with splendid buildings, cottage, garage, and stabling; orchards, and meadowland.



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WITHIN CONVENIENT DAILY ACCESS OF TOWN AND IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD OFFERING GOOD SOCIAL AMENITIES TOGETHER WITH GOLF, SHOOTING, HUNTING, &c.

The RESIDENCE, perfectly appointed and one of picturesque appearance, enjoys a sequestered and peaceful situation; ideal for the business man appreciative of country life, with the advantage of easy accessibility to the City or West End. There is a comfortable lounge, a handsome suite of four reception rooms (including panelled dining and billiard rooms). Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices. It has all the conveniences of a Town house, such as electric lighting, main water and gas, central heating throughout, and wash-basins installed in all the principal bed rooms. The outbuildings are ample, comprising entrance lodge, two first-class cottages, stabling, garage, and so forth, and the gardens and grounds form a most appealing feature.

THEY ARE BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED AND INCLUDE A PRETTY PIECE OF WOODLAND, ALSO A LARGE ORNAMENTAL LAKE, AND IN ADDITION SOME USEFUL GRASSLAND.

THE FREEHOLD IS FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 16 ACRES
AND THE ADJOINING FARM OF OVER 50 ACRES CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED.
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AN ARTISTIC COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN THIS FAVOURITE AND BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY. HIGH AND HEALTHY.

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This is ideal for those seeking a small, compact, labour-saving house of very attractive appearance; amidst rural surroundings yet having every modern comfort and convenience. Two reception rooms, sun lounge, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms. Main water, central heating. Own lighting plant. Garage. Bungalow Cottage and charming matured gardens with plenty of trees.

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250 feet above sea level.
Sandy soil.
CLOSE TO FAIRMILE COMMON and the beautiful OXSHOTT WOODS.

17 MILES FROM LONDON,

via one of the pleasantest routes by road through Kingston by-pass, Esher, &c.

An extremely well-appointed RESIDENCE of modern construction, with bright, cheerful and well-proportioned rooms. Square hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c.; hot and cold services and fitted basins in principal bed rooms; main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; garage; together with a singularly charming, matured and prettily timbered garden of 1¾ acres.

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(Or near offer for quick sale.)

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45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

Attractively situated, with ample protection from building encroachment; 350ft. up on gravel soil. A modern RESIDENCE of picturesque elevation, affording three large reception rooms, billiard or music room; excellent offices; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; comfortably appointed with central heating, main electric light, gas and water; stabling; garage with chauffeur's flat over; cottage, &c. Well wooded gardens, thoroughly matured and laid out with charming effect. In all about

THREE ACRES.

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(Further land up to another 10 acres adjacent may be purchased if required.)

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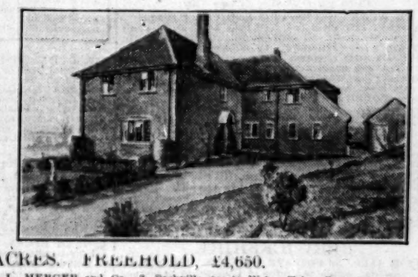
UNIQUE POSITION. GLORIOUS VIEWS.
350 FEET UP. SOUTH ASPECT. WELL SHELTERED.
IMMUNE FROM BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.
40 MINUTES LONDON.

A perfectly appointed small Residence built on sound architectural lines on a well-chosen site. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room. On two floors only and easily worked. Central heating. Main electric light, gas, water and drainage. A house with a charming interior and exceptionally well built with specially selected materials, cavity walls and wood-block floors. Garage. Pretty gardens and small paddock.



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IDEALLY SITUATED FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.
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CONVENIENT FOR GOLF COURSES.

A substantially built and comfortably appointed RESIDENCE with spacious and lofty rooms; three reception, eight bed rooms, bath room, &c.; main electric light, gas, water and drainage; garage; tastefully laid-out gardens with tennis court, &c. Occupying a pleasant position, away from main roads, and in a good social district.

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50 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

An attractive, modernized RESIDENCE, entirely secluded. On high ground with charming views. Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main lighting and water. Stabling and garage. Surrounded by delightful gardens and grounds with orchard, paddock and a small wood.

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45 MINUTES LONDON.
FAVOURITE SOCIAL CENTRE WITH EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE having, amongst its many advantages, a charming interior, spacious rooms, such desirable conveniences as central heating, fitted wash basins in the principal bed rooms, Co.'s electric light, gas, water and main drainage; combined with a delightfully sunny position affording a pretty outlook on all sides. Roomy lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and good offices. Large garage and a very pleasant secluded garden of about ¾ acre.

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Retired Situation. Glorious Views. Unspoilt Country.

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.

In excellent order. Large lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices. *Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Independent hot water.* Good stabling. Clubhouse. Double cottage. Large garage.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Lawns, two tennis courts, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, small farm, lake and parklike pastureland,

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IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST COTSWOLD VILLAGES.

16TH CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, stone-mullioned windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Entrance hall, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; complete offices; electric light; independent hot water system; Co.'s water; garage for two or three cars. Large Cottage.

Charming garden of ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

16 ACRES of valuable pasture available in addition affording fine building site or summer feed for hunters.

For SALE Privately as a whole or in Lots or by Auction March 18th.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF OXFORD.

On outskirts of picturesque old village amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Stone built and with oak beams, in perfect order. Two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Good water supply. Double garage.

Beautiful old barn with stone-tiled roof.

14 ACRES,

including two orchards, walled in.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LEASE AVAILABLE AT THE LOW RENTAL OF £160 PER ANNUM.

BLACKHEATH PARK.

Delightful position, with full Southern aspect—near the Heath and as high.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

thoroughly modernized and easily worked. Lounge hall, three good receptions, nine bed (four fitted lavatory basins hot and cold), dressing room (fitted lavatory basin hot and cold), two bath rooms, very bright offices; all modern conveniences.

Fine old matured and walled-in garden, comprising lawn, flower beds, borders, shrubs, shady trees, fruit trees, kitchen garden, &c. Garage and other outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

LEASE about 6½ years unexpired, with possible extension. Very nominal premium asked.
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40 minutes from Waterloo, in an essentially residential district, close to several Golf Courses and Tennis Clubs.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN £3,750.

Seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception, square lounge hall, offices, and maids' sitting room.

Garage and Chauffeur's Cottage.

Very attractive GARDEN, with tennis lawn and sunk Dutch garden.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

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TO BE LET FURNISHED,

a CHATEAU near Bayonne, standing in large and beautiful grounds, with splendid views of river and mountains, containing six reception, 16 bed and dressing rooms, including servants' rooms, good offices, &c.

Electric light, telephone, hot and cold water. Large garage for two-three cars.

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"MOTTRAM OLD HALL,"
HOLLINGSWORTH, MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE,
CHESHIRE.

FREEHOLD STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Standing on the edge of the Moors, facing South, and commanding fine views. Hall, three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath-dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall.

Gas, excellent water supply (company's available), modern drainage.

Two garages, stabling for two, lodge, farm buildings. Well-timbered grounds and rich grazing land, with two ponds, in all

ABOUT 39 ACRES.

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CLOSE TO SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

32 minutes from Waterloo.

Delightful well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order, high ground; lounge hall, two reception, loggia, four bed rooms, bath room; independent hot water, electric light and power, telephone; brick garage; charming garden, tennis lawn, &c.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.

HARROW ON THE HILL.

£150 PER ANNUM, OR FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

AN ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE in first-class order; excellent position on the Hill in well laid-out pleasure garden with tennis lawn. Seven bed, two bath, three reception, offices. Electric light. Gas. Telephone. Garage. Nominal premium asked for lease.

FREEHOLD PRICE £3,500.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
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SURREY HILLS.

600ft. up. *Station five minutes. Electric trains to London in 35 minutes.*

HOME OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT WOOLLEY WALDEN, J.P.

Pre-War built residence, recently reconditioned and decorated throughout.

Three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room; all public services; garage; matured gardens and grounds of

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
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GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.

DATING FROM THE XVTH CENTURY,

WITH ELIZABETHAN ADDITIONS.
VERY FEW HOMES PRESENT QUITE SUCH A BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION.
Symmetrical but perhaps austere and yet mellowed with the strong air of the East wind from the sea.
Situated only 55 miles from London, 300 feet above sea level, and in unspoilt country.
Affording fine sporting facilities—Shooting, Hunting, and Racing.

Grand reception hall, three or four other reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, and four bath rooms.

Several rooms panelled in oak and pine, old oak-beamed ceiling and floors, wide oak staircase.

Modern comforts include electric light, central heating, water softening plant.

The gardens retain an atmosphere faithful to the charm of the house, with old yew walks bordering the moat, paved rose garden and shaded lawns.

Fine old avenue.
Hard tennis court.

Stabling and garages.

The Parkland is well timbered and the Home Farm is in good heart and condition. About 20 Cottages and 200 acres of Woods.

The whole property extends to about

900 ACRES,

AND IS FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Full particulars from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W. (Tel., Gros. 1671.)

LONDON 55 MINUTES. HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS,

LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN FINE OPEN SITUATION.
ONE MILE FROM A MARKET TOWN.

Oak-panelled rooms of good size.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, seven bed rooms.

Central heating. Company's water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Cottage, two garages, stabling for five; model farm buildings.

46 Acres of fertile Grassland divided into convenient enclosures.

An unusual opportunity to purchase a medium-sized house in a favourite district at a

VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents,

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele.: Gros. 1671.)

SUNNINGDALE,

NEAR THE GOLF LINKS AND STATION.

A Perfectly-appointed MODERN HOUSE,

Built about four years ago.

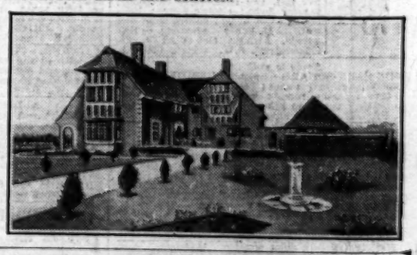
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and two bath rooms.

Electric light and power. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage. Large heated garage.

Charming laid-out garden of THREE ACRES.

For Sale at MODERATE PRICE.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, who have inspected, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1671.)



NEAR GUILDFORD. ON GOLF LINKS.

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

£2,850,

FREEHOLD.

An exceptionally attractive small MODERN HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; electric light, company's water; garage.

Well-stocked and pretty garden and orchard of about

ONE ACRE.

Full particulars from the Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Grosvenor 1671.)

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